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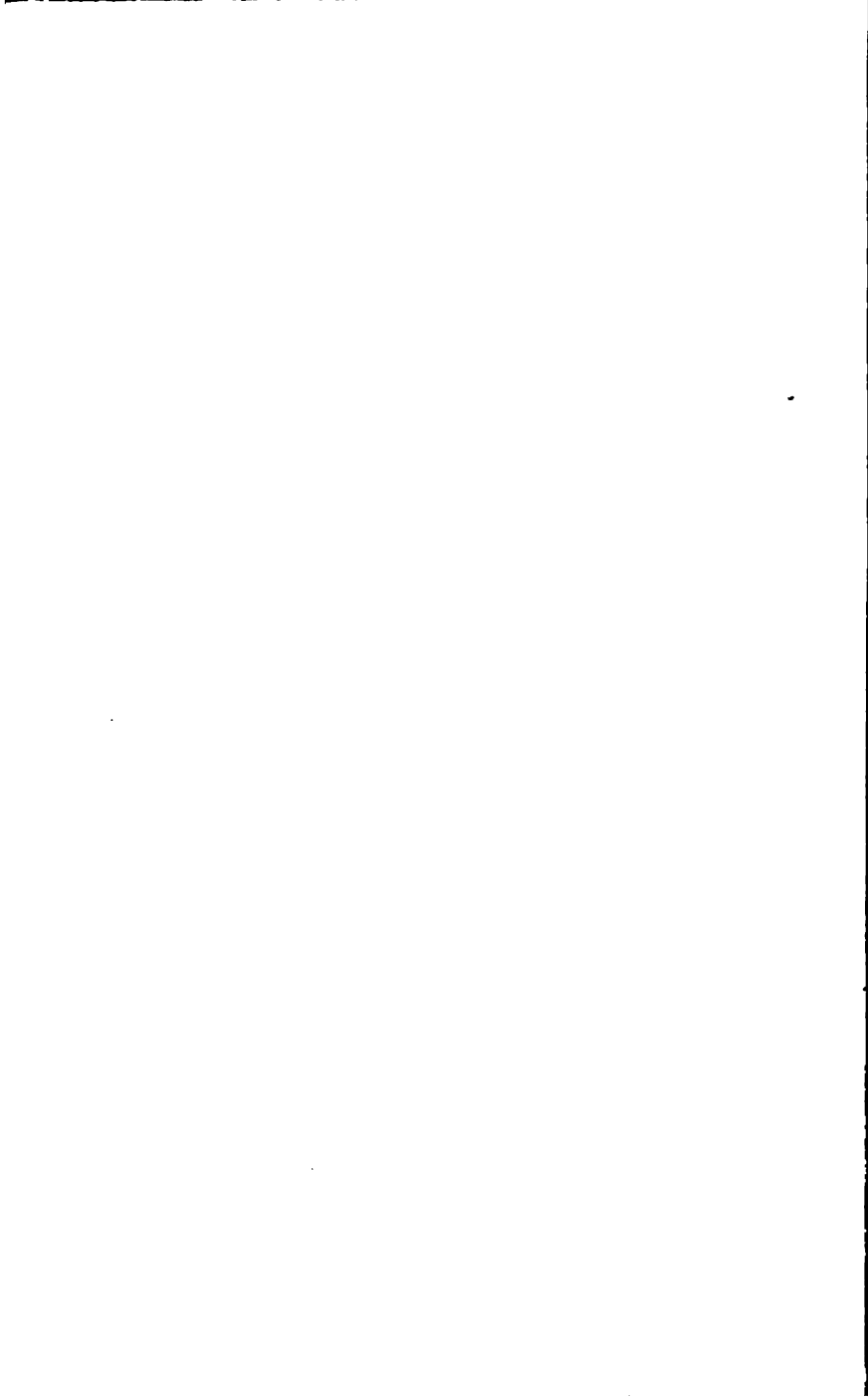
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AMERICAN ALMANAC

AND

Treasury of Facts,

STATISTICAL, FINANCIAL, AND POLITICAL,

FOR THE YEAR

1879.

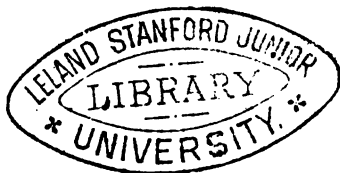
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NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON :
THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY.

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SECOND ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

S. W. GREEN,
PRINTER AND ELECTROTYPED,
No. 18 Jacob Street,
New York.

PREFACE.

THE second issue of this statistical annual, delayed a few weeks by the care so essential in tabulating and combining the great mass of figures it contains, is substantially a new work. Only the most indispensable official tables of the former book, brought up to the latest attainable date, have been preserved. It is hoped that the volume will be found an improvement upon its predecessor, not only in the arrangement of material, but in comprehensiveness, freshness, and utility.

Although the edition for 1878 did not meet its expenses, owing to the heavy cost of tabular matter and the comparatively small number sold, the editor has been induced, by the assurances of those whose judgment he is not at liberty to disregard, that the work meets a positive public want, to prepare another volume. Whether the **AMERICAN ALMANAC AND TREASURY OF FACTS** will be continued must depend upon the encouragement received. The editor here records his thanks to the many correspondents in and out of public life who have testified their appreciation of his labors, to the press, who have given the work unanimous and cordial welcome, to the officers of the National and State Governments, who have supplied him with material, and to the members of his family, for constant and efficient aid.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1879.

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ECLIPSES, FESTIVALS, ETC., IN 1879.

FIXED AND MOVABLE FESTIVALS.

Epiphany,	Jan. 6	Easter Sunday,	April 13
Septuagesima Sunday,	Feb. 9	Low Sunday,	April 20
Sexagesima Sunday,	Feb. 16	Rogation Sunday,	May 18
Quinquagesima Sunday,	Feb. 23	Holy Thursday (Ascension-	
Ash Wednesday,	Feb. 26	day),	May 22
First Sunday in Lent,	March 2	Whit-Sunday, (Pentecost),	June 1
Quadragesima Sunday,	March 2	Trinity Sunday,	June 8
St. Patrick,	March 17	Corpus Christi,	June 12
Mid-Lent Sunday,	March 23	Michaelmas Day,	Sept. 29
Palm Sunday,	April 6	Advent Sunday,	Nov. 30
Good Friday,	April 11	Christmas Day,	Dec. 25

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ECLIPSES IN 1879.

There will be three eclipses during this year, two of the *Sun* and one of the *Moon*.

I. The first will be an *Annular* eclipse of the Sun, January 23, 7 o'clock and 6 minutes in the morning; invisible in North America.

The eclipse begins on the earth in longitude $25^{\circ} 52' E.$ from Washington, D. C., and latitude $23^{\circ} 55' S.$

Ends on the earth in longitude $124^{\circ} 18' E.$ from Washington, and latitude $11^{\circ} 23' N.$

II. An *Annular* eclipse of the Sun, July 19, 4 o'clock and 21 minutes in the morning; invisible in North America.

III. A partial eclipse of the Moon, December 27-28, 11 o'clock and 31 minutes in the forenoon; invisible at Washington.

MORNING STARS.

Venus, after Sept. 23.
Mars, until July 1.
Jupiter, after Feb. 8 until June 2.
Saturn, after March 26 until July 7.

EVENING STARS.

Venus, until Sept. 23.
Mars, after July 1.
Jupiter, until Feb. 8; after June 2.
Saturn, until Mch. 26; after July 7.

1st Month.]

JANUARY, 1879.

[31 Days.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Phases.		WASHINGTON.		SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Sets.
			DAY.	H. M.				
		Full Moon.....	8	6 41	morn.			
		Last Quarter....	15	5 55	morn.			
		New Moon.....	22	6 44	eve.			
		First Quarter....	30	6 38	morn.			
1	Wed.	1863 Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.		7 19		4 49	12 38	
2	Thur.	1788 Georgia ratified the Constitution.		7 19		4 50	1 37	
3	Fri.	1777 Battle of Princeton.		7 19		4 51	2 39	
4	Sat.	1858 Death of Rachel.		7 19		4 52	3 41	
5	Sun.	1781 Richmond, Va., burned by Arnold.		7 19		4 52	4 33	
6	Mon.	1844 First telegraph between Baltimore and Washington.		7 19		4 53	5 31	
7	Tues.	1718 General Putnam born.		7 19		4 54	6 27	
8	Wed.	1815 Defeat of the British at New Orleans.		7 19		4 55	rises.	
9	Thur.	1788 Connecticut ratified the Constitution.		7 19		4 56	6 39	
10	Fri.	1840 Penny Postage established in England.		7 19		4 57	7 51	
11	Sat.	1757 Alexander Hamilton born.		7 19		4 58	9 00	
12	Sun.	1808 Salmon P. Chase born.		7 18		4 59	10 14	
13	Mon.	1825 Slavery abolished in Mexico.		7 18		5 0	11 22	
14	Tues.	374 St. Chrysostom born.		7 18		5 1	morn.	
15	Wed.	1759 British Museum opened.		7 18		5 2	12 27	
16	Thur.	1841 Banks resumed specie paym'ts.		7 17		5 3	1 42	
17	Fri.	1600 Calderon de la Barca born.		7 17		5 5	2 54	
18	Sat.	1782 Daniel Webster born.		7 16		5 6	3 34	
19	Sun.	1848 Gold discovered in California.		7 16		5 7	4 33	
20	Mon.	1779 David Garrick died.		7 15		5 8	5 27	
21	Tues.	1793 Louis XVI. beheaded.		7 15		5 9	6 25	
22	Wed.	1783 Byron born.		7 14		5 10	sets.	
23	Thur.	1806 William Pitt died.		7 14		5 11	6 46	
24	Fri.	1712 Frederick the Great born.		7 13		5 12	7 42	
25	Sat.	1759 Robert Burns born.		7 12		5 13	8 34	
26	Sun.	1837 Michigan admitted into the Union.		7 12		5 15	9 41	
27	Mon.	1756 Mozart born		7 11		5 16	10 42	
28	Tues.	1859 William H. Prescott died.		7 10		5 17	11 41	
29	Wed.	1861 Kansas admitted to the Union.		7 9		5 18	morn.	
30	Thur.	1649 King Charles I. beheaded.		7 8		5 19	12 46	
31	Fri.	1849 Abolition of the Corn Laws.		7 8		5 20	1 51	

2d Month.]

FEBRUARY, 1879.

[28 Days.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Phases.		WASHINGTON.		SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Sets.
		Full Moon.....	DAY. 6	H. M. 8 34 eve.				
		Last Quarter....	13	1 49 eve.				
		New Moon.....	20	10 57 eve.				
1	Sat.	1552 Sir Edward Coke born.				7 7	5 21	2 54
2	Sun.	1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo signed.				7 6	5 23	3 55
3	Mon.	1811 Horace Greeley born.				7 5	5 24	4 55
4	Tues.	1555 John Rogers burned.				7 4	5 25	5 48
5	Wed.	1788 Sir Robert Peel born.				7 3	5 26	6 86
6	Thur.	1788 Massachusetts ratified the Constitution.				7 2	5 27	rises.
7	Fri.	1812 Charles Dickens born.				7 1	5 28	6 17
8	Sat.	1587 Mary Queen of Scots beheaded.				7 0	5 29	7 35
9	Sun.	1773 Wm. Henry Harrison born.				6 59	5 30	8 48
10	Mon.	1876 Reverdy Johnson died.				6 58	5 32	10 02
11	Tues.	1735 Daniel Boone born.				6 57	5 33	11 17
12	Wed.	1809 Abraham Lincoln born.				6 55	5 34	morn.
13	Thur.	1689 William III. and Mary pro- claimed.				6 54	5 35	12 27
14	Fri.	1859 Oregon admitted to the Union.				6 53	5 36	1 35
15	Sat.	1710 Louis XV. born.				6 52	5 38	2 35
16	Sun.	1857 Dr. E. K. Kane died.				6 51	5 39	3 29
17	Mon.	1815 The War of 1812 ended.				6 49	5 40	4 12
18	Tues.	1564 Galileo born.				6 48	5 41	5 11
19	Wed.	1821 Florida ceded to U. S. by Spain.				6 47	5 42	5 53
20	Thur.	1716 David Garrick born.				6 46	5 44	sets.
21	Fri.	1801 John Henry Newman born.				6 44	5 45	6 32
22	Sat.	1732 George Washington born.				6 43	5 46	7 30
23	Sun.	1848 John Quincy Adams died.				6 42	5 47	8 29
24	Mon.	1863 Territory of Arizona organized.				6 40	5 48	9 27
25	Tues.	1791 First U. S. bank chartered.				6 38	5 49	10 29
26	Wed.	1848 French Republic proclaimed.				6 37	5 51	11 32
27	Thur.	1807 Henry W. Longfellow born.				6 36	5 52	morn.
28	Fri.	1820 Rachel born.				6 34	5 53	12 40

3d Month.]

MARCH, 1879.

[31 Days.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Phases.		WASHINGTON.		SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Sets.
			DAY.	H. M.				
		First Quarter....	1	2 50 morn.				
		Full Moon.....	8	8 2 morn.				
		Last Quarter....	14	10 35 eve.				
		New Moon.....	22	8 59 eve.				
		First Quarter....	30	7 59 eve.				
						H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Sat.	1867 Nebraska admitted to the Union.				6 33	5 54	1 38
2	Sun.	1853 Territory of Washington organized.				6 32	5 55	2 34
3	Mon.	1845 Florida admitted to the Union.				6 30	5 56	3 28
4	Tues.	1791 Vermont admitted to the Union.				6 29	5 57	4 19
5	Wed.	1770 Boston Massacre.				6 27	5 57	4 52
6	Thur.	1836 Massacre of the Alamo, Tex. Ash Wednesday.				6 26	5 58	5 27
7	Fri.	1274 St. Thomas Aquinas died.				6 24	5 59	5 57
8	Sat.	1702 Accession of Queen Anne: William III. died.				6 23	6 0	rises.
9	Sun.	1451 Americus Vespucius born.				6 21	6 1	7 37
10	Mon.	First Sunday in Lent.				6 20	6 2	8 40
11	Tues.	1702 First London daily paper issued				6 18	6 3	9 41
12	Wed.	1684 Bishop Berkeley born.				6 17	6 4	10 47
13	Thur.	1841 Steamer President lost.				6 15	6 5	11 51
14	Fri.	1782 Thomas H. Benton born.				6 13	6 6	morn.
15	Sat.	1820 Maine admitted to the Union.				6 12	6 7	12 51
16	Sun.	1751 James Madison born.				6 10	6 8	1 45
17	Mon.	1776 British evacuated Boston.				6 9	6 9	2 29
18	Tues.	1766 Stamp Act repealed.				6 7	6 10	3 09
19	Wed.	1813 David Livingstone born.				6 6	6 11	3 49
20	Thur.	1727 Sir Isaac Newton died.				6 4	6 12	4 31
21	Fri.	1413 Henry V. of Eng. crowned.				6 3	6 13	5 11
22	Sat.	1765 Stamp Act passed.				6 1	6 14	sets.
23	Sun.	1749 La Place born.				5 59	6 15	7 24
24	Mon.	1603 Queen Elizabeth died.				5 58	6 16	8 14
25	Tues.	1609 Hudson River discovered.				5 56	6 17	9 09
26	Wed.	1827 Beethoven died.				5 54	6 18	10 24
27	Thur.	1512 Florida discovered by Ponce de Leon.				5 53	6 19	11 37
28	Fri.	1793 Henry R. Schoolcraft born.				5 51	6 19	morn.
29	Sat.	1772 Swedenborg died.				5 50	6 20	12 38
30	Sun.	1867 Alaska acquired by treaty with Russia.				5 48	6 21	1 43
31	Mon.	1850 John C. Calhoun died.				5 47	6 22	2 29

4th Month.]

APRIL, 1879.

[30 Days.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Phases.		WASHINGTON.		SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Sets.
			DAY.	H. M.				
		Full Moon.....	6	5 18 eve.				
		Last Quarter....	13	9 2 morn.				
		New Moon.....	21	5 48 morn.				
		First Quarter....	29	5 09 morn.				
1	Tues.	1789 First House Representatives organized at New York.			5 46	6 23	2 50	
2	Wed.	1792 U. S. Mint estab. at Phila.			5 44	6 24	3 23	
3	Thur.	1783 Washington Irving born.			5 42	6 25	4 04	
4	Fri.	1841 President Harrison died.			5 41	6 26	4 34	
5	Sat.	1794 Execution of Danton.			5 39	6 27	5 03	
6	Sun.	1789 First Senate organized at New York.			5 37	6 28	rises.	
7	Mon.	1780 William Ellery Channing born			5 36	6 29	7 44	
8	Tues.	1848 Donizetti died.			5 34	6 30	9 00	
9	Wed.	1626 Lord Bacon died.			5 33	6 31	10 14	
10	Thur.	1816 U. S. Bank incorporated.			5 31	6 32	11 20	
11	Fri.	1713 Peace of Utrecht.			5 30	6 33	morn.	
12	Sat.	1777 Henry Clay born.			5 28	6 34	12 20	
13	Sun.	1593 Thomas Wentworth Strafford born.			5 27	6 35	12 54	
14	Mon.	1865 President Lincoln assassinated			5 25	6 36	1 33	
15	Tues.	1814 John L. Motley born.			5 24	6 37	1 59	
16	Wed.	1786 Sir John Franklin born.			5 23	6 38	2 25	
17	Thur.	1790 Benjamin Franklin died.			5 21	6 39	2 52	
18	Fri.	1847 Battle of Cerro Gordo.			5 20	6 40	3 16	
19	Sat.	1775 Battles of Lexington and Concord. Good Friday.			5 18	6 41	3 44	
20	Sun.	1808 Napoleon III. born.			5 17	6 42	4 16	
21	Mon.	1836 Battle of San Jacinto. Easter Sunday.			5 16	6 42	sets.	
22	Tues.	1509 Accession of Henry VIII.			5 14	6 43	8 26	
23	Wed.	1616 Shakespeare died.			5 13	6 44	9 28	
24	Thur.	1704 Boston <i>News Letter</i> , first paper in the U. S.			5 11	6 45	10 16	
25	Fri.	1599 Oliver Cromwell born.			5 10	6 46	11 22	
26	Sat.	1711 David Hume born.			5 9	6 47	morn.	
27	Sun.	1737 Edward Gibbon died.			5 8	6 48	12 24	
28	Mon.	1788 Maryland ratified the Constitution.			5 6	6 49	1 12	
29	Tues.	1856 Peace proclaimed after Crimean War.			5 5	6 50	2 03	
30	Wed.	1812 Louisiana admitted to the Union.			5 4	6 51	2 32	

5th Month.]

MAY, 1879.

[31 Days.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Phases.		WASHINGTON.		SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Sets.
			DAY.	H. M.				
		Full Moon.....	6	1 5 morn.				
		Last Quarter....	12	9 28 eve.				
		New Moon.....	21	12 43 morn.				
		First Quarter....	28	6 39 eve.				
1	Thur.	1775 Boston besieged by American army.			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
2	Fri.	1494 Jamaica discovered.			5 2	6 52	2 59	
3	Sat.	1845 Thomas Hood died.			5 1	6 53	3 15	
4	Sun.	1780 John J. Audubon born.			5 0	6 54	3 29	
5	Mon.	1821 Napoleon Bonaparte died.			4 59	6 55	3 59	
6	Tues.	1859 Alex. von Humboldt died.			4 58	6 56	4 24	
7	Wed.	1869 Union Pacific Railroad completed.			4 57	6 57	rises.	
8	Thur.	1871 Treaty of Washington with Great Britain.			4 55	6 58	9 10	
9	Fri.	1502 Columbus sailed, 4th voyage.			4 54	6 59	10 12	
10	Sat.	1876 Centennial Exhibition opened.			4 53	7 0	11 00	
11	Sun.	1858 Minnesota admitted to the Union.			4 52	7 1	11 44	
12	Mon.	1763 Andrew Jackson born.			4 51	7 2	morn.	
13	Tues.	1607 First settlement at Jamestown, Va.			4 50	7 2	12 22	
14	Wed.	1610 Henry IV. killed by Ravaillac.			4 49	7 3	12 54	
15	Thur.	1847 Daniel O'Connell died.			4 48	7 4	1 20	
16	Fri.	1801 Wm. Henry Seward born.			4 47	7 5	1 42	
17	Sat.	1829 John Jay died.			4 47	7 6	2 05	
18	Sun.	1804 Napoleon I. proclaimed emperor			4 46	7 7	2 29	
19	Mon.	1780 Dark Day in New England.			4 45	7 8	2 54	
20	Tues.	1506 Christopher Columbus died.			4 44	7 9	3 24	
21	Wed.	1849 Maria Edgeworth died.			4 43	7 10	3 54	
22	Thur.	1688 Alexander Pope born.			4 43	7 10	sets.	
23	Fri.	1836 Edward Livingstone died.			4 42	7 11	8 55	
24	Sat.	1864 Territory of Montana organized.			4 41	7 12	9 50	
25	Sun.	1803 Ralph Waldo Emerson born.			4 41	7 13	10 34	
26	Mon.	1781 Bank of North America established.			4 40	7 14	11 24	
27	Tues.	1199 King John crowned.			4 39	7 14	11 57	
28	Wed.	1807 Louis Agassiz born.			4 39	7 15	morn	
29	Thur.	1848 Wisconsin admtd to the Union			4 38	7 16	12 48	
30	Fri.	Decoration Day, soldiers' graves			4 38	7 17	1 14	
31	Sat.	1791 First U. S. copyright law.			4 37	7 17	1 43	
					4 37	7 18	2 10	

6th Month.]

JUNE, 1879.

[30 Days.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Phases.		WASHINGTON.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.
			DAY.	H. M.				
		Full Moon.....	4	8 34 morn.				
		Last Quarter....	11	11 51 morn.				
		New Moon.....	19	3 15 eve.				
		First Quarter....	27	12 50 morn.				
1	Sun.	1792 Kentucky admitted; 1796, Tennessee admitted.				4 36	7 19	2 36
2	Mon.	1773 John Randolph born.				4 36	7 19	2 59
3	Tues.	1861 Stephen A. Douglas died.				4 36	7 20	3 23
4	Wed.	1859 Battle of Magenta.				4 35	7 21	rises.
5	Thur.	1723 Adam Smith born.				4 35	7 21	8 56
6	Fri.	1779 Patrick Henry died.				4 35	7 22	9 42
7	Sat.	1765 First American Congress, N. Y.				4 35	7 23	10 16
8	Sun.	1845 Andrew Jackson died.				4 34	7 23	10 44
9	Mon.	1870 Charles Dickens died.				4 34	7 24	11 13
10	Tues.	1580 Camoens died.				4 34	7 24	11 42
11	Wed.	1727 Accession of George II.				4 34	7 25	morn.
12	Thur.	1846 Oregon treaty signed.				4 34	7 25	12 13
13	Fri.	1786 Gen. Winfield Scott born.				4 34	7 26	12 39
14	Sat.	1777 U. S. flag, 13 stars and stripes, adopted.				4 34	7 26	1 06
15	Sun.	1836 Arkansas admitted to the Union.				4 34	7 26	1 34
16	Mon.	1846 Pius IX. elected Pope.				4 34	7 27	2 08
17	Tues.	1775 Battle of Bunker Hill.				4 34	7 27	2 40
18	Wed.	1815 Battle of Waterloo.				4 34	7 28	3 40
19	Thur.	1863 West Virginia admitted to the Union.				4 34	7 28	sets.
20	Fri.	1782 Great Seal of United States adopted.				4 34	7 28	8 40
21	Sat.	1788 New Hampshire ratified the Constitution.				4 34	7 28	9 15
22	Sun.	1815 Napoleon's final abdication.				4 35	7 28	9 56
23	Mon.	1859 Battle of Solferino.				4 35	7 29	10 26
24	Tues.	1497 New Foundland discovered by Cabot.				4 35	7 29	10 55
25	Wed.	1788 Virginia ratified Constitution.				4 35	7 29	11 24
26	Thur.	1830 George IV. died.				4 36	7 29	11 54
27	Fri.	1805 Francis W. Newman born.				4 36	7 29	morn.
28	Sat.	1836 James Madison died.				4 37	7 29	12 38
29	Sun.	1852 Henry Clay died.				4 37	7 29	1 04
30	Mon.	1834 Indian country set apart by Congress.				4 37	7 29	1 46

7th Month.]

JULY, 1879.

[31 Days.]

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Phases.		WASHINGTON.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.
			DAY.	H. M.				
		Full Moon.....	3	4 31 eve.				
		Last Quarter....	11	3 48 morn.				
		New Moon.....	19	3 59 morn.				
		First Quarter...	26	5 30 morn.				
						H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tues.	1690 Battle of the Boyne.			4 38	7 29	2 35	
2	Wed.	1850 Sir Robert Peel died.			4 38	7 29	3 21	
3	Thur.	1778 Massacre at Wyoming Valley.			4 39	7 29	rises.	
4	Fri.	1776 Declaration of Independence signed.			4 39	7 28	8 14	
5	Sat.	1755 Sarah Siddons born.			4 40	7 28	8 44	
6	Sun.	1535 Sir Thomas More beheaded.			4 41	7 28	9 08	
7	Mon.	1844 Native American riots in Philadelphia.			4 41	7 28	9 34	
8	Tues.	1621 La Fontaine born.			4 42	7 27	9 56	
9	Wed.	1755 Gen. Braddock's defeat—Mon- ongahela.			4 42	7 27	10 08	
10	Thur.	1810 Ney captured Ciudad Rodrigo.			4 43	7 27	10 40	
11	Fri.	1767 John Quincy Adams born.			4 44	7 26	11 02	
12	Sat.	1831 Belgium separated from Hol- land.			4 44	7 26	11 22	
13	Sun.	1787 Ordinance of 1787 passed Con- gress.			4 45	7 26	11 59	
14	Mon.	1873 Great Fire in Chicago.			4 46	7 25	morn.	
15	Tues.	1828 Houdon the sculptor died.			4 46	7 24	12 30	
16	Wed.	1790 District of Columbia establis'd			4 47	7 24	1 18	
17	Thur.	1797 Paul Delaroche born.			4 48	7 23	2 16	
18	Fri.	1778 British evacuation of Phila.			4 49	7 23	3 22	
19	Sat.	1786 Fitch's first steamer on the Delaware.			4 50	7 22	sets.	
20	Sun.	1806 John Sterling born.			4 51	7 21	8 17	
21	Mon.	1796 Robert Burns died.			4 52	7 21	8 43	
22	Tues.	1621 Earl of Shaftesbury born.			4 52	7 20	9 10	
23	Wed.	1803 Emmett's insurrection in Ire- land.			4 53	7 19	9 36	
24	Thur.	1783 Simon Bolivar born.			4 54	7 18	10 05	
25	Fri.	1868 Territory of Wyoming organ- ized.			4 55	7 18	10 38	
26	Sat.	1788 New York ratified the Consti- tution.			4 56	7 17	11 23	
27	Sun.	1780 State Department established.			4 57	7 16	morn.	
28	Mon.	1794 Robespierre guillotined			4 58	7 15	12 19	
29	Tues.	1108 Philip I. of France died.			4 58	7 14	1 14	
30	Wed.	1784 Diderot died.			4 59	7 13	2 12	
31	Thur.	1875 Andrew Johnson died.			4 59	7 12	3 08	

8th Month.]

AUGUST, 1879.

[31 Days.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Phases.		WASHINGTON.		SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Sets.
			DAY.	H. M.				
		Full Moon.....	2	2 6 morn.				
		Last Quarter....	9	9 3 eve.				
		New Moon.....	17	3 4 eve.				
		First Quarter...	24	10 5 morn.				
		Full Moon.....	31	1 49 eve.				
						H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Fri.	1876 Colorado admitted to the Union.			5 0	7 11	4 03	
2	Sat.	1830 Charles X. abdicated.			5 1	7 10	rises.	
3	Sun.	1492 Columbus sailed from Palos to America.			5 2	7 9	7 52	
4	Mon.	1792 Percy Bysshe Shelley born.			5 3	7 8	8 14	
5	Tues.	1858 First Atlantic cable landed.			5 4	7 7	8 40	
6	Wed.	1775 Daniel O'Connell born.			5 5	7 6	9 12	
7	Thur.	1789 War Department established.			5 6	7 5	9 44	
8	Fri.	1779 Benjamin Silliman born.			5 6	7 4	10 12	
9	Sat.	1812 First Treaty of Washington signed.			5 7	7 2	10 41	
10	Sun.	1821 Missouri admitted to the Union.			5 8	7 1	11 07	
11	Mon.	1763 J. V. Moreau born.			5 9	7 0	11 50	
12	Tues.	1775 C. Malte-Brun born.			5 10	6 59	morn.	
13	Wed.	1838 Banks in the U. S. resumed specie payment.			5 11	6 58	12 55	
14	Thur.	1714 C. Joseph Vernet born.			5 12	6 56	2 03	
15	Fri.	1769 Napoleon I. born.			5 13	6 54	2 49	
16	Sat.	1777 Battle of Bennington.			5 14	6 53	3 40	
17	Sun.	1786 Frederick the Great died.			5 15	6 52	sets.	
18	Mon.	1870 Battle of Gravelotte			5 16	6 51	7 14	
19	Tues.	1812 Frigate Guerriere captured.			5 17	6 50	7 89	
20	Wed.	1745 Francis Asbury born.			5 17	6 48	8 06	
21	Thur.	1567 Francis de Sales born.			5 18	6 47	8 32	
22	Fri.	1485 Battle of Bosworth Field.			5 19	6 45	9 24	
23	Sat.	1769 Cuvier born.			5 20	6 44	10 10	
24	Sun.	1814 British army entered Washington.			5 21	6 43	11 02	
25	Mon.	1825 Uruguay declared independent.			5 22	6 41	11 50	
26	Tues.	1346 Battle of Crecy.			5 23	6 40	morn.	
27	Wed.	1776 Battle of Long Island.			5 24	6 38	12 52	
28	Thur.	1749 J. W. von Goethe born.			5 25	6 37	1 58	
29	Fri.	1632 John Locke born.			5 26	6 35	2 59	
30	Sat.	1814 Alexandria taken by British.			5 26	6 34	4 03	
31	Sun.	1688 John Bunyan died.			5 27	6 32	rises.	

[10th Month.]

OCTOBER, 1879.

[31 Days.]

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Phases.		WASHINGTON.		SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Sets.
		Last Quarter..	DAY.	H. M.				
		New Moon.....	8	8 38 morn.				
		First Quarter...	15	10 2 morn.				
		Full Moon....	22	1 12 morn.				
			29	9 03 eve.				
1	Wed.	1833 U. S. Deposits removed from U. S. Bank.			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
2	Thur.	1833 First railroad in the U. S.			5 55	5 43	6 31	
3	Fri.	1803 Samuel Adams died.			5 56	5 42	7 02	
4	Sat.	1777 Battle of Germantown.			5 57	5 40	7 42	
5	Sun.	1813 Death of Tecumseh. Battle of the Thames.			5 58	5 39	8 18	
6	Mon.	1821 Jenny Lind born.			5 59	5 37	8 58	
7	Tues.	1780 Battle of Kings Mountain, N.C.			6 0	5 35	9 40	
8	Wed.	1754 Henry Fielding died.			6 1	5 34	10 38	
9	Thur.	1874 International Postal Treaty at Berne.			6 2	5 32	11 14	
10	Fri.	1871 Great Fire at Chicago.			6 3	5 31	morn.	
11	Sat.	1809 Meriwether Lewis died.			6 4	5 29	12 01	
12	Sun.	1492 Columbus discovered America at San Salvador.			6 5	5 28	1 21	
13	Mon.	1822 Canova died.			6 6	5 26	2 43	
14	Tues.	1644 Wm. Penn born in London.			6 7	5 25	3 55	
15	Wed.	1797 Treaty of Campo Formio.			6 8	5 23	5 06	
16	Thur.	1725 First paper in New York, <i>New York Gazette</i> .			6 9	5 22	sets.	
17	Fri.	1777 Surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga.			6 10	5 21	6 01	
18	Sat.	1865 Lord Palmerston died.			6 11	5 19	6 43	
19	Sun.	1781 Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.			6 12	5 18	7 36	
20	Mon.	1784 Lord Palmerston born.			6 13	5 16	8 40	
21	Tues.	1805 Battle of Trafalgar.			6 14	5 15	9 48	
22	Wed.	1685 Edict of Nantes revoked.			6 15	5 14	11 02	
23	Thur.	1872 Theophile Gautier died.			6 16	5 13	morn.	
24	Fri.	1852 Daniel Webster died.			6 18	5 11	12 53	
25	Sat.	1415 Battle of Agincourt.			6 19	5 10	1 52	
26	Sun.	1807 Treaty of Fontainebleau.			6 20	5 9	2 52	
27	Mon.	1492 Columbus discovered Cuba.			6 21	5 8	3 52	
28	Tues.	1874 Rhinehart, sculptor, died.			6 22	5 6	4 51	
29	Wed.	1864 John Leech died.			6 23	5 5	5 54	
30	Thur.	1735 John Adams born.			6 24	5 4	sets.	
31	Fri.	1864 Nevada admitted to the Union.			6 25	5 2	5 45	
					6 26	5 1	6 20	

11th Month.]

NOVEMBER, 1879.

[30 Days.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Phases.		WASHINGTON.		SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.
		Last Quarter....	DAY. 7	H. M.				
		New Moon.....	13	12 49 morn.				
		First Quarter....	20	7 32 eve.				
		Full Moon.....	28	1 49 eve.				
				4 59 eve.				
1	Sat.	1700 Charles II. of Spain died.				H. M. 6 27	H. M. 5 0	H. M. 6 34
2	Sun.	1783 Washington's farewell orders to American armies.				6 28	4 59	7 59
3	Mon.	1800 Battle of Hohenlinden.				6 29	4 58	9 03
4	Tues.	1791 St. Clair's defeat by Indians in Ohio.				6 31	4 57	10 18
5	Wed.	1811 Indians defeated by Harrison at Tippecanoe.				6 32	4 56	11 18
6	Thur.	1860 Lincoln elected President.				6 33	4 55	morn.
7	Fri.	1665 London <i>Gazette</i> first published.				6 34	4 54	12 26
8	Sat.	1835 New York and Erie Railroad begun.				6 35	4 53	1 35
9	Sun.	1872 Great fire in Boston.				6 36	4 52	2 25
10	Mon.	1876 Centennial Exhibition closed.				6 37	4 51	3 06
11	Tues.	1864 John R. McCulloch died.				6 38	4 50	4 15
12	Wed.	1857 Financial panic in England.				6 39	4 49	5 24
13	Thur.	1862 Johann L. Uhland died.				6 40	4 48	sets.
14	Fri.	1831 G. W. F. Hegel died.				6 41	4 47	5 15
15	Sat.	1708 Earl of Chatham born.				6 43	4 47	6 20
16	Sun.	1717 D'Alembert born.				6 44	4 46	7 25
17	Mon.	1800 First meeting of Congress in Washington.				6 45	4 45	8 30
18	Tues.	1647 Pierre Bayle born.				6 46	4 44	9 26
19	Wed.	1794 Jay's treaty with England signed.				6 47	4 44	10 38
20	Thur.	1272 Edward I. crowned.				6 48	4 43	11 41
21	Fri.	1789 North Carolina ratified the Constitution.				6 49	4 43	morn.
22	Sat.	1643 Cavalier de la Salle born.				6 50	4 42	12 44
23	Sun.	1873 Steamer Ville du Havre lost.				6 51	4 42	1 56
24	Mon.	1784 Zachary Taylor born.				6 52	4 41	3 08
25	Tues.	1783 Evacuation of New York by British.				6 53	4 40	4 12
26	Wed.	1806 Berlin decree by Napoleon.				6 55	4 40	5 20
27	Thur.	1635 Madame de Maintenon born.				6 56	4 40	6 18
28	Fri.	1776 Washington crossed the Dela- ware.				6 57	4 40	rises.
29	Sat.	1803 Ohio admitted to the Union.				6 58	4 39	5 24
30	Sun.	1700 Charles XII. wins battle of Narva.				6 59	4 39	6 32

[31 Days.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Phases.		WASHINGTON.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.
		Last Quarter....	DAY. 6	H. M.	2 38 eve.			
		New Moon.....	13	5 59	morn.			
		First Quarter....	20	6 7	morn.			
		Full Moon.....	28	11 6	morn.			
1	Mon.	1841 Greenough's " Washington " placed in the Capitol.				7 0	4 39	7 46
2	Tues.	1805 Battle of Ansterlitz.				7 1	4 39	8 51
3	Wed.	1818 Illinois admitted to the Union.				7 2	4 38	10 06
4	Thur.	1783 Washington's farewell to the army.				7 2	4 38	11 19
5	Fri.	1782 Martin Van Buren born.				7 3	4 38	morn.
6	Sat.	1823 Max Müller born.				7 4	4 38	12 26
7	Sun.	1787 Delaware ratified the Constitution.				7 5	4 38	1 24
8	Mon.	1765 Eli Whitney born.				7 6	4 38	2 05
9	Tues.	1807 American ports closed to the British.				7 7	4 38	2 55
10	Wed.	1817 Mississippi admitted to the Union.				7 8	4 38	3 34
11	Thur.	1816 Indiana admitted to the Union.				7 9	4 38	4 54
12	Fri.	1787 Pennsylvania ratified the Constitution.				7 9	4 39	6 04
13	Sat.	1850 Territory of N. Mexico orga'd.				7 10	4 39	sets.
14	Sun.	1819 Alabama admitted to the Union				7 11	4 39	5 49
15	Mon.	1814 The Hartford Convention met.				7 12	4 39	6 56
16	Tues.	1773 Destruction of tea in Boston harbor.				7 12	4 40	7 42
17	Wed.	1770 Beethoven born.				7 13	4 40	8 54
18	Thur.	1865 Amendment abolishing slavery declared adopted.				7 14	4 40	10 04
19	Fri.	1154 Henry II. of England crowned.				7 14	4 41	11 10
20	Sat.	1767 Emmerich Vattel died.				7 15	4 41	morn.
21	Sun.	1639 Jean Racine born.				7 15	4 42	12 12
22	Mon.	1620 Pilgrims settled at Plymouth, Mass.				7 16	4 42	1 14
23	Tues.	1783 Washington resigned his commission.				7 16	4 43	2 16
24	Wed.	1814 Treaty of Peace signed at Ghent.				7 17	4 43	3 20
25	Thur.	1642 Sir Isaac Newton born. Christmas Day.				7 17	4 44	4 34
26	Fri.	1716 Thomas Gray born.				7 17	4 44	5 37
27	Sat.	1595 Sir Francis Drake died.				7 18	4 45	6 44
28	Sun.	1846 Iowa admitted to the Union.				7 18	4 46	rises.
29	Mon.	1845 Texas admitted to the Union.				7 18	4 47	6 27
30	Tues.	1870 Juan Prim died.				7 19	4 47	7 51
31	Wed.	1814 Jules Simon born.				7 19	4 48	9 07

PERPETUAL ALMANAC.

A Calendar for ascertaining any Day of the Week in any given Time during the Nineteenth Century.

YEARS 1801 TO 1900.											31 Jan.	28 Feb.	31 Mar.	30 Apr.	31 May.	30 June.	31 July.	31 Aug.	30 Sept.	31 Oct.	30 Nov.	31 Dec.
1801	1807	1818	1829	1835	1846	1857	1863	1874	1885	1891	4	7	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1802	1813	1819	1830	1841	1847	1858	1869	1875	1886	1897	5	1	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1803	1814	1825	1831	1842	1853	1859	1870	1881	1887	1898	6	2	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1805	1811	1822	1833	1839	1850	1861	1867	1878	1889	1895	2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1806	1817	1823	1834	1845	1851	1862	1873	1879	1890	...	3	3	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1
1809	1815	1826	1837	1843	1854	1865	1871	1882	1893	1899	7	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1810	1821	1827	1838	1849	1855	1866	1877	1883	1894	1900	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6

To ascertain any day of the week, first look in the table of years for the year required, and under the months are figures which refer to the corresponding figures, at the head of the columns of days below. Thus: to know what day of the week July 4 fell in the year 1876, in the table of leap years, look for 1876, and in a parallel line, under July, is figure 6, which directs to column 6, in which it will be seen that July 4 fell on Tuesday. To find on what day of the month any given week-day falls, take the same course: Thus, the Tuesday after 1st Monday in November (election day) 1878, is shown in column 5, to which we are guided by the figure 5 in November, opposite 1878, to be the 5th day of the month.

LEAP YEARS.

1804	1892	1860	1888	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1804	1892	1860	1888	7	3	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6	2	4	6	2	4	6	2
1808	1836	1864	1892	5	1	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4	6	2	4	6	2	4	6
1812	1840	1868	1896	3	6	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2	5	7	3	5	1	3	6
1816	1844	1872	...	1	4	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7	3	5	1	3	6	1	4
1820	1848	1876	...	6	2	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5	1	3	6	1	4	6	2
1824	1852	1880	...	4	7	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3	6	1	4	6	2	4	6
1828	1856	1884	...	2	5	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1	4	6	2	4	6	2	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Monday	1 Tuesday	1 Wednesday	1 Thursday	1 Friday	1 Saturday	1 Sunday
Tuesday	2 Wednesday	2 Thursday	2 Friday	2 Saturday	2 Sunday	2 Monday
Wednesday	3 Thursday	3 Friday	3 Saturday	3 Sunday	3 Monday	3 Tuesday
Thursday	4 Friday	4 Saturday	4 Sunday	4 Monday	4 Tuesday	4 Wednesday
Friday	5 Saturday	5 Sunday	5 Monday	5 Tuesday	5 Wednesday	5 Thursday
Saturday	6 Sunday	6 Monday	6 Tuesday	6 Wednesday	6 Thursday	6 Friday
Sunday	7 Monday	7 Tuesday	7 Wednesday	7 Thursday	7 Friday	7 Saturday
Monday	8 Tuesday	8 Wednesday	8 Thursday	8 Friday	8 Saturday	8 Sunday
Tuesday	9 Wednesday	9 Thursday	9 Friday	9 Saturday	9 Sunday	9 Monday
Wednesday	10 Thursday	10 Friday	10 Saturday	10 Sunday	10 Monday	10 Tuesday
Thursday	11 Friday	11 Saturday	11 Sunday	11 Monday	11 Tuesday	11 Wednesday
Friday	12 Saturday	12 Sunday	12 Monday	12 Tuesday	12 Wednesday	12 Thursday
Saturday	13 Sunday	13 Monday	13 Tuesday	13 Wednesday	13 Thursday	13 Friday
Sunday	14 Monday	14 Tuesday	14 Wednesday	14 Thursday	14 Friday	14 Saturday
Monday	15 Tuesday	15 Wednesday	15 Thursday	15 Friday	15 Saturday	15 Sunday
Tuesday	16 Wednesday	16 Thursday	16 Friday	16 Saturday	16 Sunday	16 Monday
Wednesday	17 Thursday	17 Friday	17 Saturday	17 Sunday	17 Monday	17 Tuesday
Thursday	18 Friday	18 Saturday	18 Sunday	18 Monday	18 Tuesday	18 Wednesday
Friday	19 Saturday	19 Sunday	19 Monday	19 Tuesday	19 Wednesday	19 Thursday
Saturday	20 Sunday	20 Monday	20 Tuesday	20 Wednesday	20 Thursday	20 Friday
Sunday	21 Monday	21 Tuesday	21 Wednesday	21 Thursday	21 Friday	21 Saturday
Monday	22 Tuesday	22 Wednesday	22 Thursday	22 Friday	22 Saturday	22 Sunday
Tuesday	23 Wednesday	23 Thursday	23 Friday	23 Saturday	23 Sunday	23 Monday
Wednesday	24 Thursday	24 Friday	24 Saturday	24 Sunday	24 Monday	24 Tuesday
Thursday	25 Friday	25 Saturday	25 Sunday	25 Monday	25 Tuesday	25 Wednesday
Friday	26 Saturday	26 Sunday	26 Monday	26 Tuesday	26 Wednesday	26 Thursday
Saturday	27 Sunday	27 Monday	27 Tuesday	27 Wednesday	27 Thursday	27 Friday
Sunday	28 Monday	28 Tuesday	28 Wednesday	28 Thursday	28 Friday	28 Saturday
Monday	29 Tuesday	29 Wednesday	29 Thursday	29 Friday	29 Saturday	29 Sunday
Tuesday	30 Wednesday	30 Thursday	30 Friday	30 Saturday	30 Sunday	30 Monday
Wednesday	31 Thursday	31 Friday	31 Saturday	31 Sunday	31 Monday	31 Tuesday

SOME FACTS CONCERNING THE CENSUS.

THE tenth census of the United States must be taken, under the provisions of our national constitution, in the year 1880. No legislation prescribing the officers or the methods for taking the enumeration has yet been adopted by Congress, although the Senate and the House of Representatives at the session of 1877-78, each constituted a select committee to consider and report upon the subject.

It is a noteworthy fact that the United States was the first nation to provide in its fundamental law for the periodical enumeration of the people. The first census under the constitution, 1790, antedates the first British census, taken in 1801, by eleven years; for although several attempts to guess at the population of Great Britain were made during the eighteenth century, no systematic census was ever taken. By act of Congress approved March 1st, 1790, the marshals of the several judicial districts of the United States were required to cause all the inhabitants within their districts to be enumerated.

These Federal officers were empowered to appoint as many assistants as required. The enumeration, commencing August 1st, 1790, was to be completed within nine months, and transmitted to the President of the United States. The inquiries to be answered in this primitive census were only six in number: (1) Names of the heads of families; (2) free white males of sixteen years and upwards, including heads of families; (3) free white males under sixteen years; (4) free white females, including heads of families; (5) all other free persons; (6) slaves.

Ten years later, in 1800, a new act concerning the census was passed, which enlarged the schedule of inquiries, provided for a census of ages, and some other features of less importance. By this act, the direction of the census was placed in the Department of State, where it continued until 1850. The censuses of 1810 and 1820 comprehended little beyond those of the two previous decades, except an attempt to obtain some statistics of industry and manufactures, which, however, yielded results almost worthless, and embraced only a portion of the States in the Union. In 1830 the attempt to obtain industrial statistics was not repeated; but whether this was owing to the unsatisfactory results of previous efforts, to indifference on the subject, or to other causes, does not appear. In 1840 a much larger variety of statistics was collected, including the number of persons employed in agriculture, mining, manufactures, and commerce, and educational statistics in considerable variety, including the number of white persons over twenty years of age, unable to read and write. An attempt was made to return the statistics of industry, which was only partially successful.

Before the taking of the seventh census [1850], the subject elicited

much public attention and discussion. By act of March 3d, 1849, Congress created a Census Board consisting of the Secretary of State, the Postmaster-General, and the Attorney-General, to prepare forms of schedules and regulations for taking the next census. The Senate also by a special committee on the census, appointed early in 1850, matured a bill which, after various amendments, became a law on the 23d of May, 1850. This act created a census office in the Department of the Interior, and placed the taking of the census under the charge of an officer to be called the Superintendent of the Census. The singular instruction that not more than one hundred distinct inquiries were to be embodied in the schedule was placed in the act. There were added to the enumeration of questions previously required an important class of inquiries regarding vital statistics and mortality, while separate and distinct enumerations were required under the head of productions of agriculture, products of industry, and social statistics, the latter including schools, churches, illiteracy, etc. Under this act of 1850, three censuses have been taken, including the last, at which the actual enumeration of inhabitants began June 1st, 1870, and was completed in the last State January 9th, 1871. This census, although taken under the many obstacles and annoyances of imperfect schedules, misdirected inquiries, and defective powers, was most ably compiled by the Superintendent, Francis A. Walker and his assistants, and as remarked by an encyclopædical authority, "It is not too much to say that the reports of the Ninth Census form one of the noblest contributions which any country has ever made to statistical science." In this enumeration were included, for the first time, statements of the parentage of population, showing what number of people are native and foreign born, and what number are born of foreign parents; also a schedule reporting the public debt of all towns, cities, counties, and States in the Union. This census was published in three quarto volumes, illustrated by fourteen graphic maps, showing the various classes of statistics, and was preceded by a most useful "Compendium of the Census of 1870," in an octavo volume of 942 pages. Congress also authorized the publication of a folio Statistical Atlas of the United States, exhibiting in graphic form, by a series of shadings, the most interesting groups of facts recorded in the census. The whole work of the compilation was completed within two years from the conclusion of the enumeration; and the Superintendent expressed his belief that with a properly modified census law, such as would insure that the original material should reach the Census Office in proper form of tabulation, the entire editing and publication of our census might be concluded within one year from the date of the first receipt of returns. This consummation, so greatly to be wished, could only be reached, however, by radical amendment of the census law of 1850. This law is characterized by the Superintendent as a "clumsy, antiquated, and barbarous statute." Indeed, in view of the numerous imperfections of that law, its sins both of omission and commission, its failure to furnish practical and available means of reaching the ends of the census inquiry, and the absolute obstacles it throws in the way of availing ourselves of better methods, there seems to be no room for a difference of opinion on the subject, and by the united judgment of those who are versed in statistical inquiry, any attempt to take the census of 1880 under the antiquated law of 1850 would be nothing less than disgraceful.

Below will be found a table of figures showing the cost of each census, from 1790 to 1870, inclusive.

YEAR.	Cost of census.	YEAR.	Cost of census.	YEAR.	Cost of census.
	\$		\$		\$
1790.....	44,817 18	1820.....	208,525 00	1850.....	1,229,027 58
1800.....	66,609 04	1830.....	378,543 13	1860.....	1,922,272 42
1810.....	178,444 67	1840.....	833,370 95	1870.....	3,336,511 41

Although the Constitution provides that a census shall be taken as often as once in every ten years, there seems to be no good reason why it should not be taken more frequently. In view of the prodigiously rapid growth of the country, not only in population but in industry, wealth, agriculture, and commerce, to say nothing of the extremely important vital statistics, which demand a more frequent census in order to be of value, a semi-decennial enumeration would seem to be almost a necessity of the times. The legislator, the publicist, or the journalist, who attempts to build conclusions upon the figures of a ten years old census, figures which would be dwarfed in many departments and completely falsified in others by the actual facts of to-day, is liable to continual error in his judgments. Some industries which were flourishing with great vigor according to the figures of the last census, have since become paralyzed, or are almost in a decline. Other industries which may have had no existence at all in 1870, have been developed into great proportions in the many years that have succeeded. The great fluctuations in the immigration from other countries, the constant flow of the waves of population from State to State, and the facts of mortality as modified by climate, epidemics, and other influences, the inequalities of the sexes in certain localities, the decline of marriages—in short, the appearance of every check or stimulus to population—these are facts which an enumeration taken but once in ten years cannot successfully exhibit. By the time the census is published and distributed, much of its information will be obsolete, and many of the facts which it embodies will already have become fictions.

That a people so full of the elements of progress, and so ready to put in practice the exact methods of every business as the Americans, should go on resting content with so defective, inadequate, and infrequent a census of their resources, is certainly surprising. It may be said that in other countries occupying the highest rank in civilization, there is a similar infrequency as to taking the complete census of the people; and we may be pointed to Great Britain, which takes a decennial census, as one example. But it must not be forgotten that in Great Britain there has been organized now for forty years a complete statistical bureau, under control of the Registrar-General, of births, marriages, and deaths; and the annual enumerations made by this agency, and published in a large yearly volume of statistics, show the progress of the population, not decennially, but annually, and are full of the minutest and most thorough tabular details as to vital statistics of every kind. In the principal countries of Europe, the following table will show with what frequency the taking of a census is provided for:

Austria-Hungary.....	once in 6 years.	Greece.....	Irregular.
Belgium.....	" 10 "	Norway.....	once in 10 years.
France.....	" 5 "	Russia.....	" 10 "
Germany.....	" 3 "	Spain.....	" 3 "
Italy.....	" 5 "	Switzerland.....	" 10 "
Great Britain.....	" 10 "		

In several of these countries, notably in Austria, Germany, Great Britain, and Switzerland, permanent bureaus of statistics have charge of the enumeration of the people, and the most important facts regarding the movements of the population are published annually.

Again, it may be said that a census taken by the authority and at the expense of the States themselves, midway between the decades represented by the Federal censuses, might supply the want of more frequent statistics. But this suggestion is met at the threshold by the fact (so little understood abroad, but so obvious at home) of the great diversity of the State constitutions, laws, and policies, which must forever prevent any general and uniform system upon this subject, except so far as the want may be supplied by Congress and the general government. While the statement has been widely published that in all the States, except Connecticut, Georgia, and Virginia, a census is authorized or required by their constitutions, the fact remains that in sixteen States only out of thirty-eight was any census taken in the decade commencing with 1870, and now about to close. These States, with the dates of their censuses and the enumeration of the population, will be found below.

STATES.	United States Census, 1870.	State Censuses.		Increase.	Per Cent Increase.
1 Iowa.....	1,194,020	1875	1,350,544	156,524	13
2 Kansas.....	364,399	"	528,437	164,038	45
3 Louisiana.....	726,915	"	837,089	110,174	15
4 Massachusetts.....	1,457,351	"	1,651,912	194,561	13
5 Michigan.....	1,184,059	1874	1,334,031	149,972	13
6 Minnesota.....	439,706	1875	597,407	157,701	36
7 Missouri.....	1,721,295	1876	2,085,537	364,242	21
8 Nebraska.....	122,993	"	257,747	134,754	109
9 Nevada.....	42,491	1875	52,540	10,049	24
10 New Jersey.....	906,096	"	1,019,413	113,317	13
11 New York.....	4,382,759	"	4,705,208	322,449	7
12 Oregon.....	90,923	"	104,920	13,997	15
13 Rhode Island.....	217,353	"	258,239	40,886	19
14 South Carolina.....	705,606	"	923,447	217,841	31
15 Wisconsin.....	1,054,670	"	1,236,599	181,929	17
Total.....	14,610,636	.....	16,963,020	2,352,384	16 average of 15 States.

In more than twenty States the constitutional provisions on this subject have fallen into neglect, and neither ambition nor interest as to their condition or material progress appears to have prevailed with their legislative bodies to take action in the matter. While this failure may be attributed in the majority of cases to the spirit of economy, it is possible that other considerations, or want of consideration, may elsewhere have prevailed. Such great commonwealths as Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Illinois, while providing for certain classes of statistical reports through executive and State officers, have no provision whatever for the record or publication of vital statistics, or a complete periodical census of their populations.

In all States where the census is regularly taken (mostly in 1875), a comparison of the results with the United States census of 1870 yields most interesting and instructive conclusions. Our only regret must be that what is found so important and helpful in inquiries regarding the material condition of a few States, and their absolute

and relative progress in population and the arts of life, cannot be extended so as to embrace the whole country.

In all those States taking their own census, except in Massachusetts, the enumeration is made by officers appointed for the purpose, who themselves fill up the schedules under each head of inquiry, by personal interview with the head of the family or other competent member of the same. In the State of New York there was great complaint of the careless and indifferent manner in which the enumerators performed their duties, especially in the city of New York itself. There is grave reason to doubt whether the forms adopted in the National Census Act of 1850, and followed generally by the States, requiring the enumerators or the marshals to fill the blanks themselves, is a wise one. Massachusetts appears to be the only State which has adopted the British system of circulating the blank schedules containing inquiries, in advance, among the people. The Massachusetts census of 1875 was taken by what is termed a simultaneous enumeration—that is, a statement of the entire number of inhabitants in the State, with the various statistics involved, on a certain day, returned by each householder or head of the family. The census taken in pursuance of this method, and published in 1877 in three large volumes, has been generally accepted as the most complete and satisfactory one yet tabulated in this country. The British system of enumeration is so methodical, expeditious, and complete, as to win the admiration of a statistician at first sight, however many drawbacks and obstacles might be found to putting it in practice in this country. The census of Great Britain is committed to a trained class of nearly three thousand permanent officers, under control of the Registrar-General of births, marriages, and deaths. The whole kingdom is divided into 2191 sub-districts, each having a fixed territory, and each of these is under the charge of an officer, disciplined, intelligent, and experienced, used to this kind of work, in continual intercourse with the people, and making annual inquiries and full records as to their domestic condition and history. Each of these officers, moreover, for the purposes of the decennial census, is required to divide his sub-district into others so small, and containing so few houses and families, that an enumerator can visit each, and collect all the facts in one day. At the last census, in 1861, there were 31,144 of these small districts, and as many enumerators appointed by the sub-registrars, in England and Wales. The census-takers employed were required to be intelligent and active, not younger than eighteen years of age, nor older than sixty. They were all persons of respectability and courteous manners, many of them teachers and clergymen, who undertook the work partly from public motives; and no difficulty was experienced in securing the services of persons well acquainted with the districts in which they were to act. The schedules prepared at the General Registry Office in London, one for every family in the kingdom, were sent out in advance and left by the enumerators with each family one week before the 8th of April, which was the date to which the answers to all the inquiries in the blanks were to apply. On the 8th of April the enumerator called on every family in his district, examined the filling up of the blank, went over item by item with the head of the family, to make certain that the censuses were correctly made, and in cases where no written return had been made, through ignorance or other causes, took the most intelligent member of the family, or other witness that he could find, and with his aid made the requisite record for himself. By this means, so carefully matured and systematically

carried out, the census of England and Wales has been twice taken in one day.

The sources of error in census-making are so numerous, and the liability to reach erroneous conclusions, by reasoning from them, so great, that no care or pains can be too scrupulously exercised in devising proper safeguards at every step of the enumeration. One of the most fruitful causes of partial and incorrect returns appears to have been the provision of the present United States law regulating the taking of the census, by which the marshals and deputies are to collect the entire statistics by oral questions, instead of by schedules left with each family to be filled up by a given time. Take, for example, the farmer, and suppose him questioned hurriedly, and all at once, upon forty or fifty different topics relating to his farm and its products during the year ending at a period then for the first time proposed. He is asked to give instant account of the number of bushels of corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, etc., he harvested, the number of tons of hay, the acreage of land devoted to each crop, the variations in his farm stock and its value, the prices realized for each and every product, and a multitude of other particulars too numerous to dwell even in the memory of the most accurate, and hopeless of being answered correctly without reflection or opportunity of reference, comparison, and recollection. Obviously, we should be certain of far more correct if not substantially accurate returns, by allowing a week to the farmer to fill up a clearly arranged and printed schedule, with each item of fact desired, than if a hundred inquiries were hastily addressed to him by a horseback census-marshal, bent on collecting, in the shortest possible time, by the old-fashioned pump-handle method, the statistics of American agriculture.

Still more forcible is the objection to this method of taking a census, when applied to the products of manufacturing industry. And there is here an additional element of weakness and error in the vague classification required by the present law, under the terms of "raw materials" and "manufactured products." There is, and can be, no common standard, clearly defined and of universal application, of such terms, nor would the census enumerators themselves agree as to the distribution of the products of industry to be inventoried under them. Is pig iron a "raw material" or a "manufactured product"? And to which class shall we assign the manifold products of our saw-mills and grist-mills? What is needed, and all that is needed, is a specific statement of the amount and value of each product of every manufactory, large or small, domestic or corporate, in the United States. And this statement can only be obtained by affording to all concerned the requisite leisure and facilities for making it out. The inquiries of a census-taker, made in the midst of pressing business, and confusing the mind of the manufacturer by their very variety and multiplicity, can be productive only of a census compounded of guess-work and error piled upon error.

In the census of 1840, the number of "persons engaged in trade or commerce," in Albany, New York, was returned as thirty-five, while the same class in Troy, with less than half the population, was reported at 736. In the same census many towns were reported on one page as having no colored inhabitants, and on another as having from one to eight colored insane or blind persons. In another census the marshal's returns show that all the 133 patients in the Massachusetts State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester were colored, and this is reaffirmed in the printed report, which says that out of the 151 colored inhabitants of Worcester 133 are insane. Infants under one

year were reported as dying of delirium tremens ; persons fifty or sixty years old dying of teething ; persons frozen to death in the extreme South in July and August ; persons sun-struck in the farthest North in January.

Among the statistics for which most inadequate and mistaken provision is made in the census act of 1850, may be classed the tables of Occupations, those of Mechanical Industry, and those styled the True Value of Property, and the Statistics of Farms, both as to land worked and as to products. The Superintendent of the last Census constantly refers, in his carefully prepared reports, to the discrepancies and omissions caused by the grossly deficient schedules under which he was compelled by law to have the census taken. Some of these forms, by their vagueness, appear to offer a direct premium upon blunders and inaccuracy. In collecting the statistics of agriculture, the absurd regulation was applied that no farm should be reported of less than three acres, a mere arbitrary distinction, as it is impossible to assign any good reason why a four-acre farm should be reported more than a two-and-a-half-acre one, equally or perhaps more productive. The schedule of agriculture required the products of each farm in the United States to be recorded for the year ending June 1st, while it is a palpable fact that there is no agricultural year ending June 1st, but this provision of the act cuts the agricultural year in two. Says the Superintendent of the Census in regard to the statistics of agriculture :

"The census has little authority in respect to minor productions. Where a crop is of small importance, or is only occasionally cultivated, the assistant marshal will naturally and almost inevitably fail to put the question at every house. The farmer, on the other hand, on account of its little importance among the products of the year, will fail to mention it, and the result will be an inadequate representation of that crop. . . . This frank admission in regard to the slight value of the statistics of the census in respect to the minor crops should have no effect to disparage the authority of its statements in respect to the staple products of the country as a whole, or of any section. The very laws of mind by which the former lose even the slight attention they deserve, give the strongest assurance for the general completeness and correctness of the latter.

"A second limitation of the agricultural statistics of the census is found in the inapplicability of the schedule to sections in the condition of the several territories, as also of the State of Texas and some portions of the States of California, Kansas, and Nebraska. That schedule was framed wholly with reference to the agricultural requirements of the older States, where the land is divided up into well-defined farms, and the operations of a comparatively advanced agriculture are systematically carried on. It is utterly inadequate to represent the grazing industry of the great plains beyond the Missouri, and the results in respect to this region might, perhaps, have been omitted from the publication with credit to the census."

The estimates by the census enumerators, or deputy marshals, of the property of the people, are among the statistics which are of more than doubtful value. So far as is known, the United States is the only prominent nation which has attempted by law to take a census of the private wealth of its people. From the very nature of the case, any such attempt is beset by all the difficulties that attend the listing of personal property for purposes of taxation, with the added obstacle that the field attempted to be covered is so vast in the case of the census that no enumerator, necessarily employed for a brief time, and in a hurried manner, to take statistics of vast extent and intricacy, could possibly obtain estimates of the realized wealth of any district which would be at all trustworthy. The standard of valuation must of course vary in different localities to the extent of more than fifty per cent. Says the Superintendent of the Census in regard to these statistics :

"At the best, these figures represent but the opinion of one man, or of a body of men in each State, acting under advice in the collection of material and in the cal-

culatation of the several elements of the public wealth. . . . No attempt has been made to eliminate that portion of the personal property of the country which is based on the value of real estate. To that extent, therefore, there is a duplication of wealth. The reasons why it was not deemed expedient to undertake the work of reducing the aggregate valuation of real and personal property by the amount of the latter, which merely represents the former, were:

"1. In nearly all the States of the Union, land and buildings are taxed to their full (assumed) value, without deduction on account of mortgages, while the mortgages are also taxed at their full value.

"2. The personal property representing real property is not always, perhaps not generally, owned in the immediate community where the real property is situated. Hundreds of millions are owned in the East in the form of mortgages on the real estate of the West. If these gigantic amounts are to be excluded from such tables as the following, they must be excluded as *personal property* from the valuations of the Eastern States. But to do so would be in the highest degree unjust. The wealth of these States consists in the value of their own real estate, their manufacturing, commercial, and banking capital, their furniture, apparel, and equipage, *plus* the claims they have upon the lands, buildings, and railways of the newer States.

"3. Even were it desirable, in view of the two considerations here presented, to eliminate the element of duplicated valuations, it will appear, on reflection, clear that the difficulties in the way of any thing approaching an accurate determination of the amount to be excluded would be almost insuperable.

"On all these accounts it was believed that it would be far more satisfactory to aggregate the totals of real and of personal property as separately obtained, without any inquiry how far the value of one merely represents the value of the other. The result reached must, at best, be characterized rather as an *impression* than an *opinion*."

In regard to the statistics of manufactures, we cite the forcible language of Superintendent Walker, as follows :

"The census returns of capital invested in manufactures are entirely untrustworthy and delusive. The inquiry is one of which it is not too much to say, that it ought never to be embraced in the schedules of the census ; not merely for the reason that the results are, and must remain, wholly worthless, but, also, because the inquiry in respect to capital creates more prejudice and arouses more opposition to the progress of the enumeration than all the other inquiries of the manufacturing schedule united. It is, in fact, the one question which manufacturers resent as needlessly obtrusive, while, at the same time, it is perhaps the one question in respect to their business which manufacturers, certainly the majority of them, could not answer to their own satisfaction, even if disposed. No man in business knows what he is worth—far less can say what portion of his estate is to be treated as capital.

"The aggregate amount of capital invested in manufactures in the United States as returned is \$3,118,308,769. It is doubtful whether this sum represents one fourth of the capital actually contributing to the annual gross product of \$4,232,325,442. It is a pity, and may almost be said to be a shame, that statistical information, in many respects, of high authority and accuracy, should be discredited by association with statements so flagrantly false, even to the least critical eye ; yet, as the manufacturing schedule annexed to the Act of 1850 requires this return, and as there is a vague popular notion that the statement of capital in this connection is of real and great importance (instead of being, as it is, at the best, of the least consequence), the Superintendent does not feel at liberty to withhold the results from publication.

The true and only remedy for the manifold and alarming errors which are inseparable from a census carelessly taken, or inaccurately tabulated, lies in a thoroughly organized system of responsibility. Let nobody be trusted to collect information or to tabulate returns but who is possessed of ample intelligence for the purpose. Then let a system of complete revision and scrutiny of the schedules be devised, by which all errors and improbabilities shall be referred back to the persons returning them before it is too late, and the proper corrections made. Errors are of course inseparable from any census ; the vast extent and multiplicity of the facts involved, and the large number of officers employed, render them inevitable ; but they may be indefinitely reduced, and the census rendered an approximation, at least, to accuracy, by applying to its management the same rules of rigid examination, intelligence, and responsibility which prevail in the business and the accounts of private firms and companies.

TAXATION, ITS HISTORY AND PRINCIPLES.

OF all the difficult questions connected with Government and its administration, there is none more difficult or more complicated than the problem of taxation. How to raise the requisite means to provide for the public defence, and defray the cost of the diversified business of the Government, with the least oppression to the taxpayers, and the most equitable distribution of the burdens, is a question which has exercised the minds and divided the opinions of publicists and legislators in all ages. While the right to tax is a right absolutely essential, if not inherent, in every government, the most expedient methods of taxation are open to the widest possible controversy. Whether taxes should be directly upon property and income, or indirectly upon imported commodities and domestic products; whether direct taxation should include both real and personal property, or should be levied exclusively upon real estate; whether mortgages should be taxed, or exempted on the ground of duplicate taxation; whether a large share of the revenues of the Government should, or should not, be derived from corporations devoted to banking, mining, and transportation, thus taxing the people's exchanges and means of communication, or leaving them wholly free; whether the property of religious, educational, and benevolent associations should be taxed, or exempted; whether the larger share of taxes should be levied upon luxuries, or placed heavily upon ardent spirits, tobacco, etc., with the combined object of revenue, and discouragement to certain habits of consumption; whether indirect taxes (as duties upon imported commodities) should be levied solely with a view to revenue, or with the aim of excluding or diminishing the importation of certain articles, for the benefit of the domestic production of the same articles; whether the tariff on importations should be confined to the fewest number of articles, or should be widely extended so as to tax the larger share of imported goods; all these are questions not only of great interest to legislators and citizens, but of great importance in the economy of nations.

The problem of taxation, always of commanding interest in the policy of any government, becomes peculiarly so from an American point of view. In this country, the divided jurisdiction between the Federal Government and the governments of States, renders the whole question of taxation a remarkably complex one. The citizen of the United States who is taxed to maintain the central government which manages foreign relations, and legislates for commerce and navigation, public lands, pensions, patents, copyrights, currency, and other interests of National consequence, owes also allegiance to a State government which taxes him to maintain a large body of legislative, executive, and judicial officers, an extensive public-school

system, many institutions for the care and maintenance of the unfortunate classes, for the punishment of crime, and frequently for a system of public and internal improvements of great extent, besides numerous collateral objects of expenditure. But the taxation does not stop here. After the citizen has contributed his share to the two hundred and forty millions of National expenditure, and has added to it his contribution to the millions of State expenditure, he is still further required to contribute his quota to the county expenditure, including highways, and the administration of justice, besides, in frequent cases, taxes for public buildings, bridges, or other objects of county necessity or ambition. But even here the much-taxed citizen does not rest; for after he has discharged his obligation to the United States, to the State in which he lives, and to the county in that State to which he belongs, he is still further subject to taxation, frequently very onerous, to maintain a city or town government, in the place of his immediate abode. It sometimes happens, too, that the ambition or extravagance of municipal governments far exceeds, in its demands upon the resources of the taxpayer, the combined drafts of all the other tax-gathering governments, National, State, and County, combined. Nor can the much-plundered taxpayer lay the flattering unction to his soul that, although his pocket is depleted and his means of living curtailed by these complicated contrivances to support what is called government, he has, nevertheless, the satisfaction of bearing an influential part in making the laws which tax him. It has too often happened in the experience of communities, even in democratic America, that so far from the public authorizing the expenditure which piles up debt, interest, and taxes, mountain high, such expenditure has been created by irresponsible bodies in the most flagrant abuses of trust, and in defiance of the most wholesome restraining laws. It is eminently true in regard to the excesses and abuses of power by legislators or executive officers, that to the taxpayer eternal vigilance is the price of exemption from oppression. Unless citizens everywhere take a zealous personal interest in the conduct of government, and watch with continual scrutiny the levying and expenditure of taxes, whether National, State, or local, they will too often find themselves the unwilling victims of unjustifiable and avoidable extravagance.

The history of taxation in the United States, for the purposes of the general Government, is a varied record of shifting policies and remarkable changes in the main objects of revenue. Beginning July 4th, 1789, with the first act for laying a duty on goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States, in which the highest taxes imposed were from five to ten per cent *ad valorem*, the tariff system of the United States has undergone some twenty-five distinct revisions, sometimes amounting to revolutions, besides many more numerous partial changes.

This is no place to review the changes of the tariff policy, brought about through the successive prevalence of one or another party, or to notice the controversies which led to them. There has resulted from these numerous changes, not only enormous fluctuations in the total revenue derived from customs (running its extremes from eleven millions to two hundred and sixteen millions of dollars customs revenue *per annum* in the last fifty years), but also continuous uncertainty to the importers and consumers of commodities. The sum of the alternate gains and losses to mercantile and manufacturing interests through the numerous and frequent radical changes in the tariff, has been incalculable. If we take the changes in the familiar

articles of tea and coffee only, we find the duties levied by successive tariffs undergoing the following permutations :

COFFEE.	DUTY PER LB.	TEA.	DUTY PER LB.
1789-90.....	2½ cts.	1789-90.....	6 to 20 cts.
1790-94.....	4 "	1790-97.....	10 to 32 "
1794-1812.....	5 "	1797-1812.....	12 to 32 "
1812-18.....	10 "	1812-16.....	24 to 64 "
1816-28.....	5 "	1816-32.....	12 to 50 "
1828-30.....	2 "	1833-61.....	Free.
1830-33.....	1 "	1861.....	15 cts.
1833-61.....	Free.	1862-64.....	20 "
1861-70.....	5 cts.	1864-70.....	25 "
1870-72.....	3 "	1870-72.....	15 "
1872-79.....	Free.	1872-79.....	Free.

Equal, or even greater, have been the variations in the amount of duty imposed upon other leading commodities ; and the prodigious number and variety of articles upon which the tariff laws have imposed duties (formerly numbering nearly four thousand articles, but reduced by successive exemptions to the still very large number of sixteen hundred articles by the tariff of 1872) have operated to enhance the expenses of collection, and sometimes to defeat the ends for which the taxes were imposed. From tables elsewhere given in this volume, may be gathered the present rates of duty imposed upon all leading articles of consumption, as also the principal changes in the tariff by the legislation of Congress from 1789 to date.

The first internal revenue tax levied by the authority of the general government was in the act of March 3d, 1792, imposing an excise duty upon distilled spirits of from eleven to thirty cents per gallon. To this were added in other enactments prior to 1800, according to the necessities of the revenue, taxes upon snuff, refined sugar, and stamp duties, taxes on auction sales, on retail wine dealers and distilleries, and by act of June 5th, 1794, a yearly tax upon all carriages for hire, or the conveying of passengers, from one dollar to ten dollars each. Opposition to the collection of this carriage tax led to the notable decision by the Supreme Court, which affirmed its validity and constitutionality. The opposition and armed resistance to the collection of the whiskey tax in Western Pennsylvania led to the calling out of Federal and State troops, President Washington going in person to the disaffected district, and the insurgents being summarily put down and punished, with subsequent clemency to the leaders.

The first direct tax levied by the Federal Government, not upon commodities, but upon lands and dwelling-houses (to which was added while slavery still existed, a tax upon the value of slaves), was enacted July 9th, 1798, under the constitutional provision which requires that "all direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States, according to their respective numbers." This act divided the States into districts, with a large body of assessors, surveyors, and collectors of the revenue, who levied the tax provided for. This tax was limited to two years, and brought into the treasury about one million and a half of dollars. It was renewed in 1813 to 1815, during the expensive war with Great Britain, and, at the same time, heavy excise taxes were reimposed upon domestic spirits.

These taxes were gradually withdrawn as the public debt was

reduced, and expenditure diminished after the war. Twenty years of prosperity, with regular receipts from customs, and economical government, together with the constantly increasing sales of the public lands, brought the Government, in 1836, into the happy condition of being out of debt for the first and last time in its history hitherto. More than this; so many millions accumulated in the Treasury through the prodigious purchases of public lands in the flush times of 1835-6 (the Treasury receipts from sales in these two years alone having been about forty million dollars, or nearly double the entire annual receipts of the Government from all sources for twenty years before, and ten years after) that the surplus of the revenue was actually distributed by act of Congress, among the States. The amount thus divided (act of June 23d, 1836) was \$37,468,860, distributed among the twenty-six States, in proportion to their number of electoral votes for President.

Very shortly after this unexampled financial act, followed the disastrous panic of 1837, the great real estate and paper money bubbles of the preceding year having burst, strewing the country with wrecks, and followed by several years of severe commercial and industrial depression. The result was such a cutting down of the customs revenue and land receipts as to compel the Government, in 1838-40, to borrow money to meet current expenses.

The entire revenue to maintain the Government now continued to be raised by customs duties (with the added receipt of about two million dollars annually from the public lands) for more than twenty years. At the outbreak of the civil war, in 1861, which, unlike the preceding one, was a year of great commercial distress and many failures, the finances of the Federal Government were at a very low ebb, and as high as eight and ten per cent had been paid for temporary loans. The first legislation of Congress was directed towards increasing the receipts of the Government, and in 1862-63 was organized that vast system of internal revenue taxes, and enhanced tariff duties, which drew from the elastic resources of the country the prodigious sum of \$3,739,136,870 in ten years (1863-1873), or an average of 374 million dollars per annum, excluding all receipts from loans. To raise these enormous sums, rendered necessary to meet the current expenses of the great army in the field, and the interest on the rapidly growing public debt, necessitated the extension of the tax-gatherer's hand over almost every element of production and consumption. Not only were the tariff duties upon imports raised in many instances fifty to one hundred per cent above former rates, and a multitude of commodities before free subjected to taxation, but a direct tax of twenty million dollars per annum was apportioned among the States, an income tax (the first in our history) of three per cent was imposed on all annual incomes over \$600, and five per cent on all above \$10,000, afterwards increased to five per cent on all below \$5000 and ten per cent on the excess over \$5000 income. The following table shows succinctly the successive modifications of the income-tax law, with the annual amount derived from it, up to its repeal:

AMOUNT OF REVENUE FROM INCOME TAX DURING EACH YEAR.

[From the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.]

YEARS.	Incomes over \$400 and not over \$10,000 5 per cent. Act of July 1, 1892.	Incomes over \$400 and not over \$10,000 5 per cent. Act of July 1, 1892.	Incomes over \$400 and not over \$10,000 5 per cent. Act of Mar. 3, 1895.	Incomes over \$400 10 per cent. Act of Mar. 3, 1895.	Incomes over \$1000 5 per cent. Act of Mar. 3, 1897.	Incomes from bank dividends and profits.	Incomes from casual companies' dividends, etc.	Incomes from insurance companies' dividends, etc.	Incomes from railroad companies' dividends and interest on bonds.	Incomes from telephones, dividends, etc.	Incomes from salaries of United States officers	Annual Total.
1892a.	\$ 172,770	\$ 277,432	\$	\$	\$	\$ 766,806	\$ 4,210	\$ 235,455	\$ 562,539	\$ 1,101	\$ 696,181	\$ 2,741,897
1893a.	7,944,154	6,855,160	.....	.....	.....	1,577,011	92,121	445,366	1,524,252	17,495	1,705,125	20,224,733
1894a.	9,697,247	9,362,339	539,143	801,942	.....	4,016,722	386,223	768,771	3,319,598	28,213	2,826,492	32,050,017
1895a.	.....	.....	26,046,760	84,501,123	.....	4,240,864	303,234	783,838	3,461,769	27,338	3,717,335	72,969,160
1896a.	.....	.....	31,492,694	25,547,947	.....	3,774,375	195,323	563,474	2,379,392	30,708	1,023,992	66,014,439
1897a.	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,027,611	3,624,775	215,230	605,490	3,880,330	49,552	1,043,561	41,455,599
1898a.	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,025,069	3,789,156	230,608	847,668	3,384,967	22,381	561,963	84,791,897
1899a.	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,115,046	3,573,272	261,049	936,519	4,768,171	32,299	1,109,526	37,775,872
1870a.	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,630,967	1,542,668	47,043	243,305	2,095,735	11,788	787,363	19,162,652
1871a.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,162,564	136,032	270,531	3,142,383	14,140	294,565	14,436,861
1872a.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85,371	24,615	8,678	993,573	2,399	117,542	5,062,312
1873a.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874a.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(4 years)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total..	17,514,171	16,494,961	58,078,297	60,351,011	94,843,692	29,133,714	1,735,812	5,686,070	31,404,184	297,225	14,023,995	346,908,740

a. Besides the collections in the above table, there was collected in the first three years' operation of the law the sum of \$442,885 from interest on U. S. securities and property of citizens residing abroad, which taxes were soon repealed. The aggregate footings of 1893, 1894, and 1895 include these amounts, for which there was not room in the detailed table.

It may be interesting to compare these statistics with the following table of receipts from the income tax in Great Britain, where this tax has been continuous for the past thirty-four years, although constantly changing by Parliamentary legislation, in the percentage levied.

Great Britain's Receipts from Income Tax—1844-1878.

[Compiled from the Statistical Abstract of the United Kingdom].

YEARS.	TOTAL REVENUE.	RATE ON £1 OF INCOME.	
		Small Incomes. ¹	Large Incomes. ²
	£		
1844	5,388,000	0 pence = 0 per cent.	7 pence = 3 per cent.
1845	5,330,000	0 " = 0 "	7 " = 3 "
1846	5,183,000	0 " = 0 "	7 " = 3 "
1847	5,544,000	0 " = 0 "	7 " = 3 "
1848	5,613,000	0 " = 0 "	7 " = 3 "
1849	5,485,000	0 " = 0 "	7 " = 3 "
1850	5,565,000	0 " = 0 "	7 " = 3 "
1851	5,511,000	0 " = 0 "	7 " = 3 "
1852	5,440,000	0 " = 0 "	7 " = 3 "
1853	5,653,000	0 " = 0 "	7 " = 3 "
1854	5,730,000	5 " = 2 "	7 " = 3 "
1855	10,922,000	10 " = 4½ "	14 " = 6 "
1856	15,159,000	11½ " = 4½ "	16 " = 6½ "
1857	16,051,000	11½ " = 4½ "	16 " = 6½ "
1858	11,396,000	5 " = 2 "	7 " = 3 "
1859	6,610,000	5 " = 2 "	5 " = 2 "
1860	9,666,000	6½ " = 2½ "	9 " = 3½ "
1861	10,957,000	7 " = 3 "	10 " = 4 "
1862	10,471,000	6 " = 2½ "	9 " = 3½ "
1863	10,483,000	6 " = 2½ "	9 " = 3½ "
1864	9,102,000	7 " = 3 "	7 " = 3 "
1865	7,968,000	6½ " = 2½ "	6 " = 2½ "
1866	6,322,000	4½ " = 1½ "	4 " = 1½ "
1867	5,637,000	4½ " = 1½ "	4 " = 1½ "
1868	6,184,000	5½ " = 2 "	5 " = 2 "
1869	8,618,000	6½ " = 2½ "	6 " = 2½ "
1870	10,044,000	5½ " = 2 "	5 " = 2 "
1871	6,350,000	4½ " = 1½ "	4 " = 1½ "
1872	9,084,000	6½ " = 2½ "	6 " = 2½ "
1873	7,500,000	4½ " = 1½ "	4 " = 1½ "
1874	5,691,000	3½ " = 1½ "	3 " = 1½ "
1875	4,306,000	2½ " = 1 "	2 " = 1 "
1876	4,109,000	2½ " = 1 "	2 " = 1 "
1877	5,280,000	3½ " = 1½ "	3 " = 1½ "
1878	5,820,000	3½ " = 1½ "	3 " = 1½ "

1. £100 a year and under £150.

2. £150 a year and upwards.

3. With abatement of £60 on all incomes below £200.

4. With abatement of £30 on incomes under £300.

5. On incomes of above £150, with abatement of £120 on incomes between £150 and £400.

But the heaviest burden of taxation in the United States during the war period and the years immediately following, fell upon the productive industries of the country, and unquestionably had some share in leading to the state of things which produced the great financial revulsion and the prolonged industrial depression of 1873-78. The drain upon the resources of the country, though prodigious and unexampled, was, however, by no means in excess of

the public spirit, which sustained the Government in the crisis and under the strain of war. Congress was at first reluctant to impose a direct or internal tax, apprehending popular discontent, and perhaps overrating the effects of long exemption from taxation in a direct form. It was not until 1863 that the more profitable and far-reaching internal revenue taxes were imposed. On this point may be cited the following, from a paper by David A. Wells, Special Commissioner of Internal Revenue of the United States, from 1866 to 1869:

"Everywhere the opinion was expressed that taxation in all possible forms should immediately, and to the largest extent, be made effective and imperative; and Congress devised a system of internal and direct taxation, which for its universality and peculiarities has probably no parallel in anything which has heretofore been recorded in civil history, or is likely to be experienced hereafter. The one necessity of the situation was revenue, and to obtain it speedily and in large amounts through taxation, the only principle recognized—if it can be called a principle—was akin to that recommended to the traditional Irishman on his visit to Donnybrook Fair, 'Wherever you see a head, hit it.' Wherever you find an article, a product, a trade, a profession, or a source of income, tax it! And so an edict went forth to this effect, and the people cheerfully submitted.

"Raw cotton was taxed at the rate of two cents per pound; salt was taxed at the rate of six cents per 100 pounds; tobacco from fifteen to thirty-five cents per pound; cigars from \$3 to \$40 per thousand; sugar from two to three and one half cents per pound. Distilled spirits were first taxed in 1863, at the rate of twenty cents per gallon; the next year, 1864, sixty cents; then \$1.50; and subsequently at \$2. But the most curious and complex taxes were those imposed on the various products of what may be termed ordinary manufacturing industry, the tax, by intent or construction, having been imposed first on the raw material, and then on the total or increased value, according to circumstances, on each successive stage of its elaboration up to the finished product. And, as if this was not enough, every manufacturer was also compelled to take out an annual license, while the goods produced, if sold by dealers or agents independent of the manufacturers, were subject to an additional tax of one tenth of one per cent., reckoned upon the amount of sales. This tax upon manufactures and products, with the exception of a few articles, was at first fixed, in 1864, at an average of *five* per cent.; but in 1865 the rate was increased uniformly twenty per cent., making the tax for most articles *six* per cent. Under the operation of this law, the Government actually levied and collected from eight to fifteen, and in some instances as much as twenty per cent. on every finished industrial product.

"In the case of books and pamphlets, it was proved by the New York Publishers' Association that, including the license and income taxes, the finished book and its constituent materials paid from fifteen to twenty separate and distinct taxes before it came to the reader—the paper and its constituents, the cloth, the glue, the starch, the leather, the slaughtered animal from whence the hide furnishing the leather was obtained, the dyes with which the cloth or leather was colored or stained, the thread, the gold-leaf, the type-metal, the type, and the machinery; and then, when the whole were combined, the finished book paid an additional tax of five per cent., which was levied, not upon the cost of manufacture, but upon the price at which the book was sold. In addition to all these, the manufacturer or publisher paid, for the privilege of doing business, an annual license tax, and an income tax of from *five* to *ten* per cent. on his profits, if he had any. In short, it was as if a frontier had been drawn about each individual article or product in the nation, across which nothing could pass without being submitted to a tax which was repeated at each border.

"We have said that the people of the United States submitted to such a system. They did more; for such was the fervor of patriotism and the determination to push the war to a successful issue, that they rejoiced in it; and during the continuance of hostilities there was no movement or protest attempted against the system which found any notable response among the masses. The country was rich, and its accumulated resources for nearly two generations had not been in any degree drawn upon by the national Government for extraordinary taxation. Wealth, moreover, was very uniformly distributed; and the people pointed with pride to the annually increasing receipts of revenue under the new system, which, starting with \$42,500,000 in 1863, rose rapidly to \$117,000,000 in 1864, \$111,000,000 in 1865, and culminated in 1866 with the large sum of \$310,000,000, making the total revenue for that year, drawn from all sources by taxation, *five hundred and fifty-nine millions*.

"So long, moreover, as the war lasted, the attempts to evade taxation were exceptional, and in amount inconsiderable. The demand for most manufactured and agricultural products, owing to the enormous consumption of the armies, and the withdrawal of labor, by enlistment, from its accustomed avocations, was fully equal to or in excess of supply; prices rose rapidly with every increase of taxation,

or additional issues of paper money; and, under such circumstances, the burdens of the war were not regarded by the majority of producers as oppressive."

Notwithstanding these facts, it is none the less true that when the stimulus, growing out of the war demand for products, and the rising markets, began to be withdrawn, and, more than all, when the paper-money expansion began to be succeeded by contraction, the whole attitude of the manufacturing and mercantile classes towards the system of taxation underwent a change. Impositions, which before were borne without complaint, and were even popular, became odious, and the public agitation, with a new demand for retrenchment and economy in the Government, compelled the repeal by Congress, first of the internal revenue taxes upon domestic manufactures; then of the larger share of stamp duties, and all the taxes upon provisions, sales, and licenses, except as to the dealers in spirits and tobacco; and, finally, of the entire tax upon incomes. These successive remissions of taxation were enacted in 1866-67-68. As the original vast system of taxation was enacted at wholesale, under the pressure of urgent necessity, to obtain the largest revenue within the shortest time, without regard to the effect upon the country's industries, or to the proper relation of the tariff to the internal revenue tax upon the same article, so the vast fabric of taxation, with all its complications, underwent a wholesale repeal, with but little regard to the adjustment of a sound, equitable, and permanent system. While Congress swept away direct taxes (including the entire tax upon incomes), which had brought over two hundred million dollars annually into the treasury, it permitted the enormous duties upon imported commodities to stand for years unrepealed, and, in many cases, undiminished. When the tariff was finally reduced by the legislation of 1872, tea and coffee, articles of semi-luxury, which are the source of abundant revenue, were wholly exempted from duty.

The experience of the United States in the raising of revenue corroborates the principle that it is not always the heaviest tax which produces the largest revenue. A notable illustration of this was found in the variations of tax upon distilled spirits. The following table of the successive raising and reduction of the tax, with the revenue gathered under each rate imposed, will be found instructive:

FISCAL YEAR.	TAX ON SPIRITS.	REVENUE.	FISCAL YEAR.	TAX ON SPIRITS.	REVENUE.
1863.....	20 cts.	\$5,176,590	1867.....	\$2.00	\$38,542,959
1864.....	20 to 60 cts.	80,339,150	1868.....	2.00	18,655,581
1865.....	\$1.50 to \$2.00	18,781,422	1869.....	60 cts.	45,071,231
1866.....	\$2.00	33,268,172	1870.....	60 "	55,606,094

What are the sources of taxation from which the present revenues of the United States are derived?

About three fifths of the amount for the support of the Government comes from the duties on imported commodities, and two fifths from internal revenue taxes. The latter are raised almost wholly from luxuries; spirits, fermented liquors and tobacco paying more than nine tenths of the internal revenue taxes. But in the taxes imposed upon imported commodities the rule is reversed, and the largest amount of revenue is derived, not from luxuries, but from articles classed among the necessities of life. An analysis of

the customs receipts of the United States shows that the largest share of revenue is derived from the following commodities :

ARTICLES TAXED.	CUSTOMS DUTIES RECEIVED.
Cotton manufactures.....	\$6,730,000
Wool and its manufactures.....	20,259,000
Flax and manufactures	5,270,000
Hemp and manufactures.....	1,532,000
Iron and steel manufactures.....	3,778,500
Earthen and crockery ware.....	1,300,000
Glass ware.....	800,000
Leather fabrics.....	2,668,000
Breadstuffs and provisions.....	1,285,000
Rice.....	1,200,000
Salt.....	786,000
Wood manufactures.....	888,000
Sugar and molasses.....	87,081,000
Tin and manufactures.....	2,460,000
	<hr/>
	\$86,035,500

Here are over \$86,000,000 of revenue derived from commodities in universal use, out of a total revenue of \$131,000,000, in the year 1877, to which these figures apply. The same year, the articles of luxury which paid any considerable revenue into the Treasury were the following :

ARTICLES TAXED.	CUSTOMS DUTIES RECEIVED.
Diamonds, precious stones, and jewelry.....	\$196,000
Dolls.....	110,000
Embroideries.....	902,000
Fans, feathers, flowers, etc.....	839,500
Furs and manufactures of.....	491,000
China ware, decorated.....	384,000
Glass, plate and decorated.....	1,000,000
Marble and its manufactures	271,000
Musical instruments	172,000
Opium.....	285,000
Paintings and statuary.....	89,000
Papier maché wares.....	391,200
Silk and silk manufactures.....	12,800,600
Spices, etc.....	830,000
Spirits and wines.....	5,637,995
Tobacco and cigars.....	4,364,000
Toys.....	125,400
Watches.....	288,593
	<hr/>
	\$29,097,288

It results from the above figures, which are fairly representative of the general average of duty collected from articles of luxury and necessity (omitting a multitude of minor articles), that much the larger percentage of the whole revenue is derived from articles entering into general consumption among the people.

Under the high tariff imposed during the pressure of war necessities, and not heavily reduced for the past fifteen years, the average duty on all dutiable commodities has been rather over than under 40 per cent *ad valorem*. The following table will show the percentage on the gross importations charged with tariff duties from the year 1821 to 1878, inclusive, the figures being from the tables published by the Treasury Department :

CUSTOMS REVENUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

A Comparative Statement showing the Customs Revenue, Amount of Dutiable and Free Goods Imported, and the Average Rate of Duty in each Year from 1821 to 1877, inclusive.

[From the Official Reports on Commerce and Navigation.]

YEAR.	Receipts from Customs.	Imports.			Per cent on Dutiable	Per cent on Aggregate.
		Free.	Dutiable.	Total Amount Imported.		
1821.....	\$18,475,704	\$10,082,313	\$52,508,411	\$62,585,724	35.6	29.5
1822.....	24,066,066	7,298,708	75,942,893	83,241,541	31.7	28.9
1823.....	22,402,024	9,048,268	68,530,979	77,579,267	32.7	28.8
1824.....	25,486,817	12,563,773	67,985,234	80,549,007	37.5	31.6
1825.....	31,653,871	10,947,510	85,392,565	96,340,075	37.1	32.8
1826.....	26,083,802	12,567,763	72,406,708	84,974,477	34.6	30.7
1827.....	27,948,957	11,855,104	67,628,964	79,484,068	41.3	35.1
1828.....	29,951,252	12,379,176	76,130,648	88,509,824	39.8	33.8
1829.....	27,688,701	11,805,501	62,687,026	74,492,527	44.3	37.1
1830.....	28,389,505	12,746,345	58,130,675	70,876,920	48.8	40
1831.....	26,596,118	13,456,625	89,734,499	103,191,124	40.8	35.4
1832.....	29,341,176	14,249,453	86,779,813	101,029,266	33.8	29
1833.....	34,177,578	32,477,950	75,670,361	108,118,311	31.9	22.4
1834.....	18,960,706	68,303,180	58,128,152	126,521,332	32.6	15
1835.....	25,890,727	77,940,493	71,955,240	149,895,742	36.0	17.2
1836.....	30,818,328	92,056,481	97,923,554	189,980,035	31.6	16.2
1837.....	18,134,131	69,250,031	71,739,186	140,969,217	25.3	12.4
1838.....	19,702,825	60,860,005	52,857,399	113,717,404	37.8	17.3
1839.....	25,534,534	76,401,792	85,890,340	162,092,132	29.9	15.8
1840.....	15,104,791	57,196,304	49,945,315	107,141,519	30.4	14.1
1841.....	19,919,492	66,019,731	61,926,446	127,946,177	32.2	15.6
1842.....	16,662,747	30,627,496	69,534,601	100,162,067	29.1	16.6
1843.....	10,208,000	35,574,584	29,179,215	64,753,799	35.7	15.7
1844.....	20,236,357	24,766,881	83,668,154	108,435,035	35.1	26.9
1845.....	30,952,416	22,147,840	95,106,724	117,254,564	32.5	26.4
1846.....	26,712,668	24,767,739	96,924,058	121,691,797	26½	21.9
1847.....	23,747,865	41,772,686	104,773,002	146,545,638	22½	16.2
1848.....	31,757,071	22,716,603	132,282,325	154,998,928	24	20.4
1849.....	28,346,739	22,377,665	125,479,774	147,857,439	23	19.2
1850.....	39,608,686	22,710,382	145,427,996	178,138,318	25.2	22.3
1851.....	49,017,568	25,106,587	191,118,345	216,224,932	26	22.6
1852.....	47,339,326	29,602,934	183,252,508	212,945,442	26	22.2
1853.....	58,931,865	31,383,534	236,595,113	267,978,647	25	22
1854.....	64,224,190	33,285,821	271,276,560	304,562,381	23.5	21.1
1855.....	53,025,794	40,090,336	221,378,184	261,468,520	23	20.3
1856.....	64,022,863	56,955,706	257,684,236	314,439,942	25	20.3
1857.....	63,875,905	66,729,306	294,160,835	360,890,141	21.5	17.7
1858.....	41,789,621	80,319,275	202,298,875	282,613,150	20	14.8
1859.....	49,565,824	79,721,116	259,047,014	338,768,130	19	14.6
1860.....	53,187,511	90,841,749	279,872,327	362,166,254	19	14.7
1861.....	39,582,126	117,469,962	218,180,191	335,650,153	18.14	11.79
1862.....	49,056,398	69,136,705	136,635,024	205,771,729	35.90	23.84
1863.....	69,059,642	44,826,029	208,068,891	252,919,920	38.19	27.30
1864.....	102,316,153	54,241,944	275,320,951	329,562,895	37.16	31.04
1865.....	84,928,260	54,329,583	194,226,064	248,555,652	43.75	34.17
1866.....	179,046,630	69,728,618	375,783,540	445,512,158	47.65	40.19
1867.....	176,417,811	45,203,970	372,627,601	417,831,571	47.34	42.22
1868.....	164,464,590	29,370,140	342,245,650	371,624,808	48.05	44.25
1869.....	180,048,427	41,454,568	395,859,687	437,314,255	45.48	41.17
1870.....	192,878,265	46,508,795	415,845,856	462,354,651	46.87	41.71
1871.....	206,270,408	57,857,761	483,635,947	541,493,708	42.64	38.11
1872.....	216,370,387	61,010,902	579,327,864	640,388,766	37.34	33.77
1873.....	188,089,523	166,293,821	497,320,326	663,617,147	37.82	28.34
1874.....	163,103,834	180,117,061	415,748,693	595,865,754	39.20	27.54
1875.....	157,167,722	167,255,005	379,795,113	547,050,118	41.28	28.73
1876.....	148,071,985	156,298,594	320,379,377	476,677,871	46.21	31.06
1877.....	130,956,493	181,528,251	298,969,238	480,517,489	43.79	27.25
1878.....	130,170,680	171,099,579	295,773,367	466,872,946	44.01	27.88

NOTE.—The percentages of duty are only approximately, not absolutely, correct, the rates being computed for the earlier years upon the gross value of merchandise, etc., imported, instead of upon the value of goods entering into consumption in the respective years.

The other great branch of revenue for the general Government—the internal revenue receipts—shows the following proportions derived from the various objects of taxation for the fiscal year 1878 :

Spirits.....	\$50,420,815 80
Fermented liquors.....	9,937,051 78
Tobacco.....	40,091,754 67
Adhesive stamps	6,380,405 13
Banks and bankers.....	3,492,031 85
Penalties, etc.....	775,666 26
Total.....	\$111,097,725 49

This shows that 90 per cent of the entire internal taxation of the Federal Government is levied upon articles of luxury, while the remainder, or about 10 per cent, is derived from the commercial and financial transactions of the people. Out of the small still remaining taxes by stamp duties, less than $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of the whole amount of revenue is from the tax on matches, while 8 per cent comes from check stamps, perfumery, medicines, or preparations of all kinds. The share of internal taxes, therefore, which can be regarded as compulsory is excessively small ; the taxes on liquors and tobacco (with the single exception of such amount of spirits and alcohol as are used in the arts) belong wholly to the category of voluntary taxes. It may be stated in general terms that while the larger share of tariff taxation in the United States is compulsory, and must be paid for by all consumers of commodities, nearly the whole internal revenue taxation, on the other hand, is voluntary, and can be escaped by those who choose to do without certain luxuries.

One very important point in the revenue system is the cost of collection, and this is largely dependent, so far as regards customs, upon the number and variety of articles subjected to duty, and the simplicity or intricacy of the classification and valuation adopted for the purpose of bringing commodities to contribute revenue to the Treasury. Formerly the very extensive and complicated list of articles taxed increased the cost of collection, by necessitating the employment of large numbers of appraisers and other officers in the custom-houses. Accordingly, we find from the annual reports of the Treasury giving the expense of custom-house collection, that the cost of collecting the revenue for the last fifty years has varied from three per cent to eleven per cent on the gross amount collected. The cost of the custom-houses (87 in number) for the fiscal year 1877 was \$7,385,615 ; the amount of revenue collected was \$130,956,493, showing that the expense of collection was very nearly 6 per cent. In the collection of internal revenue taxes, the articles taxed being now comparatively few, and the number of officers employed having been largely reduced of late years, the cost of collection is proportionately small. It is stated, in the annual reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to have been about $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent for the fiscal year 1877, and 3.69 per cent in 1878, on the gross amount collected.

In Great Britain, the cost of collecting the revenue from customs, according to the Statistical Abstract of the United Kingdom, has averaged from $4\frac{1}{4}$ to 5 per cent on the amount of revenue collected during the past fifteen years. The expense of collecting the inland revenue, during the same period, has averaged from $3\frac{1}{4}$ to 4 per cent on the gross receipts.

In regard to taxation under State governments, the wide diversity of the systems and the constant changes in legislation constitute a chaos which it would require the most laborious and protracted study, and the most careful tabulation, to reduce to order. In several States, commissions on the tax system have been appointed at various times within the last ten years, and their reports, while far from comprehensive, have embodied valuable information and instruction. These reports, as well as the writings of those who have treated the question of taxation in the public press and elsewhere, go to show the evils, contradictions, and inequalities of existing systems of State taxation. They also establish the fact that in no State are the laws laying the taxes upon property executed with success. One of the most elaborate reports on this subject is that prepared by the commissioners appointed by the State of New York in 1870, to revise the laws for the assessment of taxes, of which commission David A. Wells was chairman. These reports, published in 1871-72, set forth the great necessity for reform in the tax system of New York. They showed that the existing tax laws had in view very little more than to include in the range of assessment a large number of productive items, without considering the influence of local taxation on the cost of production, the progress of the State, or the equitable distribution of the burdens of the Government. Notwithstanding a State law requiring the assessors of property to make oath that they had estimated the full and true value of all property at rates at which they would appraise the same in payment of a just debt, it was shown that a competition existed between the assessors of counties, and the cities and towns in each county, for the least possible valuation. The State tax being apportioned among the counties on the basis of their respective valuations, it follows that the county exhibiting the smallest schedule of property would be subjected to the least tax. The result was seen in the fact that while some assessors approximated to within 50 or 60 per cent of the real value of the property, the rate in a majority of the counties varied from 25 to 35 per cent of the true worth of property, while in some instances the assessors' valuation for the purposes of taxation went as low as 20 per cent of the real value. "In short," says the report, "there cannot probably be found a single instance in the whole State, unless possibly in the property of non-residents, where the law respecting the valuation of real property is fully complied with, and where the oaths of the assessors are not wholly inconsistent with the exact truth."

But great as were the inequalities, and enormous as became the exemptions, under the valuation and assessment of real property, those which prevailed in respect to personal property were much greater. It has been laid down as a principle by some economic writers that the market value of the aggregate of land, and that of the aggregate productive capital, are about equal. Certainly, in densely populated States like New York, Massachusetts, etc., the two separate aggregates of property classed as real and personal must nearly approximate each other in actual value. Yet the assessed valuation for the purposes of taxation universally shows a prodigious discrepancy. Take, for example, the amount of taxable property as assessed in the following large States for the year 1877 :

STATES.	Real property.	Personal property.	Per cent borne by real estate.	Per cent borne by personal property.
	\$	\$		
California.....	454,641,311	140,431,866	76.40	23.60
Illinois.....	981,199,308	197,291,421	82.60	17.40
Indiana.....	688,246,860	222,862,781	74.16	25.84
Massachusetts.....	1,191,499,228	508,965,487	70.00	30.00
New York.....	2,376,252,178	879,488,140	86.05	13.95
Ohio.....	1,084,796,732	490,524,810	68.96	31.04
Tennessee.....	212,228,546	24,254,206	89.71	10.29
Virginia.....	242,756,548	78,560,940	75.55	24.45
Wisconsin.....	274,417,873	77,862,481	78.01	21.99

It will be observed that in not a single instance does the valuation of personal property, or the amount of revenue raised therefrom, approximate that contributed by real estate. In no case is the value attributed to capital so much as 50 per cent of that of land, while in the case of New York, which is known to be the largest State in the Union, in its concentration of capital, the latter is valued at less than 17 per cent of the value of real estate. The same remark holds good with regard to city valuations, where we find the ratio of personal to real property sometimes strangely disproportionate. In Brooklyn, for example, the ratio of personal property taxed was to real as 1 to 10.46; in Buffalo it is 1 to 4.38; in Chicago, 1 to 3.86; in New York City, 1 to 2.42; in Boston, 1 to 1.67; and in Cincinnati, where a more equal system of valuation seems to have prevailed, the ratio of personal to real property was assessed as 1 to 1.23.

In Massachusetts, the only State which publishes in full detail its valuation, the assessments of several of the smaller cities actually exhibit an aggregate of personal property in excess of real estate; New Bedford, for example, showing a proportion of fourteen dollars personal property to eight dollars in real estate, while in many others the approximation in valuation of the two classes of property is very close. Massachusetts is said to be the most successful State in the Union in executing the law of taxation, which is built upon the theory of subjecting all real and personal property to a uniform rule of assessment and taxation. Yet in Massachusetts the most expert assessors testify that of the personal property of citizens subject to taxation, fully one third escapes assessment. All kinds of evasions and subterfuges, to say nothing of flat perjury, are resorted to, to escape the tax-gatherer. In 1878, in one of the suburbs of Boston, a citizen dying, who had been taxed for some years on \$75,000 of personal property, assumed by the assessors as the amount of his capital (he refusing to make a sworn return), was found to be possessed of bonds and other moneyed assets to the amount of over \$600,000. He had successfully avoided taxation on more than half a million of property for a series of years, and upon discovery, and the subjection of his estate to the full operation of the tax laws, so great a change was made in the tax duplicate of the town as to reduce the tax of every other citizen by about one half per cent.

In Illinois, the Chicago Board of Trade published the statement that the valuations of property for taxation are not more than one quarter the actual cash value of the property assessed; and this notwithstanding the law requires all property to be assessed and taxed at its actual value. In the midst of the great practical difficulties of enforcing taxa-

tion upon personal property, a kind of property that is easy of transfer, and the value of which it is difficult and even impossible to arrive at, there have not been wanting those who advocate the levying of all taxes directly upon real estate, without attempting to subject personal property to taxation. The statement is made that in no other nation but in the United States do governments levy a direct tax on personal property in the possession of individuals ; that such an attempt is beyond any power in the Constitution, and cannot be effected with any degree of equality ; that the chief burdens of taxation upon personal property fall upon those possessed of comparatively little means, while the very rich almost invariably contrive to escape the tax-gatherer ; that governments necessarily fail to collect large portions of the tax levied, from want of tangible security or property subject to distraint ; that all faithful enforcement of such laws is, in its very nature, inquisitorial and arbitrary, subjecting the citizens to the caprice, or favoritism, or animosity, of the officers of the law ; that the attempt to enforce personal property taxation opens the widest possible door to perjury, offers a direct premium upon falsehood and dishonesty, and ends in complete failure to secure the object of the tax system, which is equality and certainty in the assessment and collection of the tax. Many attempts have been made to render the present tax laws of States more effective by rendering them more stringent. The legislation of Massachusetts and Illinois may be cited as examples of this, but the testimony already adduced evinces that the endeavor has not been wholly successful. It is alleged by the opponents of personal taxation, that such laws cannot be made operative without making them far more stringent and severe, investing assessors with almost arbitrary powers of inquiry, and even of fine or punishment ; that some central authority must be created to prevent, or to punish, under the most stringent penalties, not only the evasions of tax-payers, but the derelictions of the assessors and tax-gatherers themselves. It is further asserted that the use and value of oaths as a matter of restraint or a guarantee of truth in respect to official statements must be wholly abandoned, at least so far as regards the sworn statements of owners of property. An oath, it is said, in respect to matters in which the Government is a party, is required as a mere matter of form, and a mechanical procedure, and its violation with a mental reserve is not felt to be a crime. We are pointed to the fact that the assessors of every State continually make oath, and renew the perjury every year, that they have valued all property for assessment at its actual value.

Another point made by the opponents of personal property taxation is, that a uniform system, subjecting personal property to tax, requires that all mortgages of real estate should pay the same rate as all other securities, and this, while the real estate itself is taxed, becomes a double taxation. Its effect, it is alleged, is either to drive away the capital, which would otherwise be loaned upon real estate, or to largely increase the burdens of borrowers, the capitalist charging higher interest, or otherwise recouping himself on mortgage loans for the tax he is compelled to pay. The effect of this, it is declared, is to enhance the price of money, and discourage enterprise, subjecting borrowers, who would otherwise develop the industries and resources of the State they live in, to burdens and discouragements they are ill able to bear.

On the other hand, the advocates of personal property taxation allege with much force, that the only equitable rule is one which subjects all classes of property alike ; that the contribution by every citi-

zen to the expenses of the State, in proportion to his ability, is just, and must be recognized everywhere; that to exempt personal property from taxation would be to exempt the capitalist, whose possessions are not in the form of real estate, from all taxation whatever; that such an exemption would be in the highest degree unjust, and oppressive upon the owners of real estate; that it would further tax farmers and small proprietors by just so much more as the ratio of personal property exempted bore to the real estate in the commonwealth; that it would, in effect, reverse the rule sometimes insisted upon, that wealth should bear the largest share of taxation, and would compel the poorer men to bear the burdens of the richer; that such a system would induce capitalists to put all their property into the form of stocks, bonds, money, and other securities, thus tending to form a great money-lending class, and withdrawing capital from fixed forms of investment, from the improvement of cities and towns, and from the channels of active enterprise.

It has been suggested as a compromise between these two opposite views that all capital invested in corporations, whether railroad, mining, insurance, banks, carrying companies, or manufacturing and commercial companies, might be taxed; and that real estate taxation might be so modified as to assess and collect the taxes upon rents, rather than upon the fluctuating valuations which prevail in the States under the present laws and unsuccessful system. It is alleged in behalf of this scheme, that taxes upon corporations are more easily and inexpensively collected, and can be diffused with less burden through the community, than almost any other tax. It is claimed that taxing the rental value of all premises would, for the first time, bring real estate to a substantially uniform and just valuation. This system prevails in England and France, where almost all classes of personal property are left untaxed, and upon the ground that the enforcement of any general taxation of money or credits is impossible. In lieu of such tax, Great Britain derives an extraordinarily large share of its revenue from luxuries, the excise tax on spirits of all kinds having been maintained for years at ten shillings a gallon, while the duty on imported liquors is ten shillings and fivepence, or about \$2.50 per gallon. Of the 850 to 400 million dollars in round numbers, annually raised in the form of revenue by Great Britain, the sum of over 200 millions of dollars is raised on alcoholic drinks and tobacco alone. The various classes of property and consumption pay the following proportions, as calculated by R. Dudley Baxter, in his work on the Taxation of the United Kingdom:

Taxes on expenditure solely (spirits, wines, tobacco, tea, coffee, and sugar).....	\$48,084,000
Taxes on expenditure (plate, dogs, race-horses, windows, etc.).....	3,624,000
Taxes on income and property.....	7,488,000
Taxes on trades, professions, and intercourse (public conveyances, liquor licenses, mercantile and other trades)....	6,560,000
Taxes payable out of capital (probate, legacy, and successions duty, and stamps on deeds)....	6,258,000
Total	\$67,014,000

As to the relative proportions of taxation borne by different classes of population in England, Mr. Baxter calculates that while the upper and middle classes pay £54,000,000 of revenue annually for the support of the Government, the manual-labor classes pay only £29,112,000. In other words, while capital and well-to-do industry and commerce pay two thirds, labor in its cruder forms pays only one third.

It may be suggested, however, that Mr. Baxter's figures are a little deceptive; since he places the whole tax on land and houses (amounting to some £1,700,000) in the category of taxes paid by the upper and middle classes, while the manual-labor class are exempt. Yet no fact is better capable of demonstration than that taxes on lands and houses are paid at last by the tenants, or by labor.

In the State of New York, the commissioners to revise the laws regarding taxation reported a code, carrying into effect a radical change in the whole system of valuation and taxation in regard to real estate and personal property. The leading features of this proposed scheme were:

1. The exemption of personal property from taxation, except that of corporations created by the State, whose franchises are in the nature of a monopoly.

2. The taxation of land, exclusive of buildings, at a uniform valuation of 50 per cent of its true market value.

3. The taxation of buildings, conjointly with land as real estate, at a uniform valuation; and then, as an equivalent for all taxation on personal property, a tax upon the occupant, whether owner or tenant of any building, on a valuation of three times the rental of the premises occupied. This proposed plan of taxation has not been carried into effect by the requisite legislation.

Meanwhile the sentiment is growing in nearly all the States that the question of taxation is the most vital one of the time. The prodigious expenditure during the last fifteen years of all our governments, National, State, County, and municipal, has been such as not only to create great debts, with consequently enhanced burdens of taxation, but to expend the money raised directly from the tax-payers in vast and before unheard-of public improvements. In the item of public buildings alone, Congress has appropriated above \$45,000,000 since 1865, or more than twice as much as had been expended for such purposes during the whole existence of the Government from 1789 to the close of the war. Some of the States and cities have scarcely been behind in the magnitude and costliness of public buildings—witness the new State House of New York, at Albany, and the unfinished City Buildings of Philadelphia. Many State asylums for the insane have been constructed on a scale which has brought the cost of lodging paupers greatly above the average expense of lodging in the best hotels or more elegant private houses. All kinds of railroad enterprises, street improvements, etc., have been carried on upon a scale so extensive as to burden the citizens with taxes amounting in some cities almost to confiscation of property. State and municipal extravagance (sometimes combined with fraud) have wrung some hundreds of millions of dollars from the people, which it is not too strong a statement to say might far better have remained in the pockets of the tax-payers than to have been lavished or squandered upon the costly fixed investments which have absorbed it.

The fact is becoming more widely appreciated that the State owes to all its citizens, not only that they should be taxed equally, but that all unnecessary taxation should be avoided. The injustice of taxing mortgages is evident upon the simple statement, that the land mortgaged has been once taxed as real estate, and when the State imposes in addition a tax upon the money loaned upon the land, the mortgagee collects the amount from the mortgagor, thus making the latter pay double. In Massachusetts, by a recent official statement, there are 103,500 laborers owning houses, 46,000 of which are mortgaged

to an average amount of \$1000 each. The State and local taxes being about two per cent, the enormous sum of one million dollars is yearly taken from the savings of the men who are struggling to pay for their places, while the unfair exemption of much money deposited in savings banks is perpetuated. It results that the working-man who has \$1000 in a house, and has borrowed another thousand dollars on mortgage, is taxed \$44, while another working man who has \$1000 in the bank is taxed only \$7.50 ; and this is but one among many of the not less glaring inequalities of taxation.

Among the many different objects of taxation of which governments may avail themselves without serious oppression, or obstructing the industries of the people, may be classed taxes on simple luxuries, on legacies, successions, dividends, incomes, carriages, dogs, plate, and certain employments. Among taxes which, though readily collected, may be in practice the most burdensome, are taxes on the means of living, on mortgages, on ordinary manufactures and commercial sales, and, in certain communities, capitation taxes. The great leading resource of all our State governments for raising taxes, is found to be real estate, or landed property and the buildings and improvements thereon. In a portion of the States a poll tax of one dollar or two dollars is levied on each citizen of the legal age for voting, and is sometimes made a condition precedent to the exercise of the elective franchise.

As to the amount of State taxation, and the percentage levied upon property, the variations in the different States are very great, as may be seen by consulting the table in another place of State valuation and taxes. The percentage levied for State taxes varies from ten cents on each one hundred dollars (or one tenth of one per cent) in Tennessee, to one dollar on each one hundred, or one per cent, in South Carolina. This is for State purposes merely ; but the taxation by counties, cities and towns, when added, so swells the amount that the citizens in no part of the country that is well populated escape with less than one and one quarter to one and one half per cent tax on the valuation of their property, while in some ambitious cities taxes have been carried up to the enormous rate of between four and five per cent. The average, in the more thickly settled parts of the country, may be fairly stated at two per cent; and this of course is exclusive of all taxes paid to the general Government, which are levied almost wholly upon consumption.

THE CLIMATES OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE vast extent of territorial domain occupied by the United States, gives to it a greater variety of climate than that of any other single country on the globe. While there are countries whose territory stretches over more degrees of latitude in a continuous line, there are but one or two approximating it in the breadth of its domain from east to west, measured by degrees of longitude. Nor is there any which affords by differences of elevation and conformation of land and water greater elements of climatic changes. The influence of our great longitudinal chains of mountains alone, including the great Appalachian chain in the east, the Rocky Mountains, the Sierra Nevada and the Cascade range in the west, upon the climate of the States and Territories is prodigious. While the valleys between these mountains are often reservoirs of heat, the sides and summits of the mountains themselves yield a temperature far below that of the plains and table-lands in similar latitudes.

It may be said, almost without exaggeration, that the United States possesses all climates, from those of the frigid zone up to those of the torrid. The mean annual temperature ranges from summer heat, or 76° Fahrenheit in Florida, to 36° on the elevated plains of Minnesota, which latter may be said to represent the coldest regions of the United States. The American citizen may thus choose his climate, and need only possess the means of transit and the willingness to labor to enable him to settle in a country where it is almost perpetual summer, and the fruits of the tropics grow around him in rich profusion ; or in a region where the colder clime will brace his energies to steady struggle with the great forces of nature. Without changing his relations to government or laws (save in the insignificant differences that subsist between the legislation of the different States), the American citizen may go from clime to clime, according as his taste or his necessities may impel him. The traveller, too, in search of perpetual spring, may take up his carpet-bag and go from the balmy January or February of Florida or Louisiana, northward through every State until he finds the spring late in May or early June breaking into bud upon the bleak and rock-bound shores

of Maine. Reversing his course, he may travel southward, and, leaving the short-lived northern summer behind him, find a medium temperature of delicious moderation in the Middle States in October and November, which the far Southern States will continue for him all through the winter.

The mountains of the United States, though inferior in height to the great overtopping summits of the Himalayas or to the noted peaks of South America, are equal in elevation to any on the Continent of Europe. While Mont Blanc, the monarch of mountains, pierces the sky to the height of 15,732 feet, Mount St. Elias, in Alaska, rises yet higher, to the elevation of 17,876 feet in the air. California has two mountains, Shasta and Tyndall, 14,400 feet each, closely approximating the Matterhorn, which is 14,710 feet. Colorado has no less than nine distinct peaks rising to a height of 14,000 feet and upwards above the sea level, on any of which the enterprising and adventurous explorer may climb nearly as far towards heaven as he could possibly get in Switzerland. Among the less elevated mountain ranges of the Eastern States, it was long supposed that the White Mountains were the loftiest, and many geographical books still repeat this erroneous information. Modern measurements, however, have shown that the peaks of the Black Mountains in North Carolina overtop Mount Washington by a few hundred feet. The Black Dome rises to the height of 6760, Mitchell's Peak to 6576 feet above the sea level, and eleven other North Carolina mountains exceed 6300 feet, while the elevation of Mount Washington is only 6288 feet.

In the recently published tables of the atmospheric temperature in the United States, made up from all existing accessible observations by the Smithsonian Institution, many facts are recorded of the highest interest regarding the effects of elevation, ocean currents, valley isolation, etc., upon temperature. Thus it is given as a result of comparative observations, derived from a large variety of places, through long periods of time, that the temperature falls one degree for every rise above the earth's surface of 250 to 500 feet. At the top of a mountain 5000 feet high, therefore, the thermometer would indicate from ten to twenty degrees lower temperature than at its base, this large range of variation being affected by many collateral circumstances in different places. Among the circumstances which modify temperature the most powerfully, are to be reckoned the dampness or dryness of the atmosphere, the slope of the elevation, the condition of the surface, as wooded or barren, etc. In the eastern part of the United States the distribution of heat is far more uniform than in the western. This is indicated by the isothermal lines running between forty-four and sixty-eight degrees of temperature, which follow with approximate uniformity the parallels of latitude. In the Western United States, on the contrary, there is great irregularity in the distribution of heat and cold, the climate of California being

quite abnormal, and exhibiting an undue degree of cold in summer and of heat in winter. In the coast regions of California (notably in San Francisco Bay), under the influence of a brisk sea-breeze, the rays of even a high sun at noonday fail to impart any appreciable heat to the air.

We give below a table prepared by selection from the voluminous records of the recent work on American temperature, showing the mean annual temperature of the atmosphere at a given point in each of the forty-nine States and Territories of the Union. The place is selected as either the capital or some leading city or town where observations have been most continuously kept :

State or Territory.	Place of observation.	Mean annual temperature.	State or Territory.	Place of observation.	Mean annual temperature.
Alabama.....	Mobile.....	66°	Mississippi	Jackson.....	64°
Alaska.....	Sitka.....	46°	Missouri.....	St. Louis.....	55°
Arizona.....	Tucson.....	69°	Montana.....	Helena.....	48°
Arkansas.....	Little Rock.....	63°	Nebraska.....	Omaha.....	49°
California.....	San Francisco.....	55°	Nevada.....	C'p Wind'ld Scott	50°
Colorado.....	Denver.....	48°	New Hampshire	Concord.....	46°
Connecticut.....	Hartford.....	50°	New Jersey.....	Trenton.....	53°
Dakota.....	Fort Randall.....	47°	New Mexico.....	Santa Fé.....	51°
Delaware.....	Wilmington.....	53°	New York.....	Albany.....	48°
Dist. Columbia.	Washington.....	55°	North Carolina.	Raleigh.....	59°
Florida.....	Jacksonville.....	69°	Ohio.....	Columbus.....	53°
Georgia.....	Atlanta.....	58°	Oregon.....	Portland.....	53°
Idaho.....	Fort Boise.....	52°	Pennsylvania.....	Harrisburg.....	54°
Illinois.....	Springfield.....	50°	Rhode Island.....	Providence.....	48°
Indiana.....	Indianapolis.....	51°	South Carolina.	Columbia.....	62°
Indian Territ'y.	Fort Gibson.....	60°	Tennessee.....	Nashville.....	58°
Iowa.....	Des Moines.....	49°	Texas.....	Austin.....	67°
Kansas.....	Leavenworth.....	51°	Utah.....	Salt Lake City ..	52°
Kentucky.....	Louisville.....	56°	Vermont.....	Montpelier.....	43°
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.....	69°	Virginia.....	Richmond.....	57°
Maine.....	Augusta.....	45°	Washington T.	Stellacoom.....	51°
Maryland.....	Baltimore.....	54°	West Virginia.	Romney.....	52°
Massachusetts..	Boston.....	48°	Wisconsin.....	Madison.....	45°
Michigan.....	Detroit.....	47°	Wyoming.....	Fort Bridger.....	41°
Minnesota.....	St. Paul.....	42°			

It will readily be gathered from the above that the warmest climates in the Union are Louisiana and Florida, at New Orleans and Jacksonville, as shown in the mean temperature of 69° for the year, while the coldest is that of Minnesota, whose mean temperature goes as low at St. Paul as 42°, being colder by 4° than Sitka, in the far northern Territory of Alaska. In the latter case, however, the severity of the seasons is tempered by the warm Pacific waters, giving a milder mean temperature for the year than either Vermont, Maine, Wisconsin, or Wyoming possesses.

THE WORLD'S STOCK OF THE PRECIOUS METALS.

[Freely translated and condensed from the *Économiste Français*, Sept. 14 and 21, 1878.]

In two notable articles recently published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, two publicists of opposite schools have discussed the question of the precious metals, their relative abundance in the past, present, and future, and the effect of an increase or decline in the production of gold and silver upon prices. In one of these articles, by M. Emile de Laveleye, who is an advocate of bi-metallic money, it is attempted to show that the world's stock of the precious metals, so far from increasing, is constantly decreasing. M. de Laveleye estimates the entire annual production of gold and silver at 850,000,000 francs (\$170,000,000), and he maintains that a decline in the production of gold and silver mines has set in which must soon result in a deficiency of metallic money for the wants of the world's commerce, resulting in a great and general fall in the prices of merchandise, to take place before the close of the nineteenth century.

M. de Laveleye sets out by accepting the general conjecture (rather than estimate) that at the close of the fifteenth century there was in the world about 700,000,000 of francs in silver (\$140,000,000), and only 300,000,000 gold (\$60,000,000). From the year 1500 to the year 1848, the production of the precious metals, it is further estimated, was 30 milliards of silver (\$6,000,000,000) and 14 milliards of gold (\$2,800,000,000). During all this time, silver constituted the principal money of account among the vast majority of the world's population. It is a curious fact that up to the discoveries of gold in Australia and California, the relation was almost exactly maintained between the values of the aggregate quantity of the two metals. But from 1848 the production of the precious metals, and especially of gold, began to be largely increased. It is estimated that from 1848 to 1870, 20 milliards of gold and silver (\$4,000,000,000) were added to the circulation, causing an increase in the money metals of not less than 45 per cent. If we add 6 milliards (\$1,500,000,000) for the production of the last seven years (1870-77), we have a total of 70 milliards (\$14,000,000,000) of the precious metals put in circulation.

According to M. de Laveleye, with 70 milliards (\$14,000,000,000) of metallic money, and 1,200,000,000 of inhabitants in the world, we should have about 60 francs in specie for each person (\$12 *per capita*), which seems a sufficiently handsome sum to answer all human wants, if we take into account the fact that all civilized people have paper-money in addition. But, according to M. de Laveleye, this view is wholly deceptive, and we are on the very brink of a great scarcity of the circulating medium. He arrives at this conclusion from the following considerations: The total of \$14,000,000,000 of the precious metals represents the gross products of the mines since A.D. 1500, which must be diminished by deducting all the gold and silver employed in the arts and manufactures, and the amount that is lost by circulation, abrasion, etc. Statisticians are absolutely unable to solve the problem how much these various causes diminish the product of the precious metals which is put in circulation. According to M. Ernest Seyd, a London financial writer, there is in the western world 18 milliards (\$3,600,000,000) in gold coin and bullion, and in silver coin and bullion 6 milliards (\$1,200,000,000). In the eastern world he estimates the circulation of the precious metals at 6 milliards (\$1,200,000,000), which would give, in all, 30 milliards (\$6,000,000,000) of money in circulation in the whole world. According to another specialist, M. Xeller, there was in 1868, in the western world, 20 milliards (\$4,000,000,000) of the precious metals in cir-

ulation. It is hardly possible to harmonize these estimates, or to believe that while 70 milliards (\$14,000,000,000) have been produced since the year 1500, there yet remains in circulation only 30 milliards (\$6,000,000,000). Forty milliards (\$8,000,000,000), according to this, are lost, or have disappeared in industrial uses, such as jewelry, etc.

But M. de Laveleye claims that the production of the two metals has diminished for some years past. In 1852 the gold product alone reached 900,000,000 francs; now, according to M. de Laveleye, it amounts to between 400,000,000 and 500,000,000 francs (\$100,000,000) *per annum*. The production of silver, on the contrary, has increased from 250,000,000 to 350,000,000 of francs, making the annual product of both metals about 850,000,000 (\$170,000,000), while but a few years ago it exceeded 1,000,000,000 (\$200,000,000) annually. This amount, he claims, is wholly insufficient for the wants of civilization. The results of this deficit will become manifest in a very few years; we shall see a great augmentation in the purchasing power of money, and consequently a fall of prices in all that is purchased by money. This fall M. de Laveleye finds to be full of evil, overlooking entirely the troubles which the great rise in prices caused by the influx of Californian and Australian gold have occasioned, an expansion of circulation, an increase of expenditure, and an undue rise of prices to all consumers. He devotes himself to show the results of an insufficient circulation as depressing manufacturing and commercial enterprise, greatly lowering the wages of labor, and stifling the development of mankind. He further draws from his statistics an argument in favor of the bi-metallic system, and against the policy which prevails in Great Britain, Germany, and some other nations, rejecting silver as money of account of full value.

But, in the first place, the figures of M. de Laveleye are not generally admitted. M. Victor Bonnet, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, maintaining the view that the single gold standard is the only possible or expedient monetary system, cites the opinion of M. Feer-Herzog, an eminent Swiss financial writer, to the effect that the annual production of the precious metals is even now 1,150,000,000 francs—710,000,000,000 of gold and 440,000,000 of silver. The difference between these figures and those of M. de Laveleye is very considerable, being 300,000,000 of francs (\$60,000,000) annually. But if we accept his figures of production, it is impossible to admit other elements in his calculation. His estimate that 280,000,000 of francs in gold and silver are annually employed in the industrial arts may possibly be correct; for the English economist McCulloch fixed this consumption years ago at 375,000,000 francs. While it is evident that we can have nothing but conjecture on this point, civilized nations do employ much gold and silver in jewelry, plate, etc. But it should not be forgotten that the fabrication of this jewelry does not consume the metal newly furnished annually by the mines. On the contrary, many fabrics of gold and silver are annually melted and reappear in a new form. Even granting that 280,000,000 are annually consumed in commerce, M. de Laveleye's second calculation that 250,000,000 more must be deducted from the circulation for wear and tear is entirely too large. The estimates for abrasion vary very much, but are usually from one quarter to one half per cent on the whole amount of coin in circulation. It should be taken into account that modern nations make less and less use of coin passing from hand to hand, substituting checks and bills of exchange, while the coin sleeps in the vaults of the banks or in strong-boxes.

But what is absolutely inadmissible in the calculations of M. de Laveleye is his third point. He deducts a sum of 250,000,000 francs

annually from the coin of which Europe stands in need, to regulate its exchanges with the east, and this he takes from the annual product of the mines. The amount flowing to the east may have averaged 250,000,000 francs for the last twenty-five years, but these are by no means average years. Thus, for the whole period of five years from 1861 to 1866, corresponding to the American war, the exports of India were enormously increased, notably in cotton, resulting in a great and unprecedented drain of silver from Europe. Since that time the normal state of things has returned, the imports and exports of India generally balance, and no such sum as 250,000,000 francs annually is required for the east.

Adding these three figures: 280,000,000 for the industrial arts, 250,000,000 for loss by abrasion, and 250,000,000 to represent the balance of trade between Europe and Asia—M. de Laveleye finds a total of 780,000,000 francs, which expresses, according to him, the annual wants of the civilized world to be added to the specie in circulation, supposing that the population and commerce remain stationary. But population continually increases, and commerce likewise; now as, according to M. de Laveleye, the production of the precious metals is only 850,000,000 francs a year, and we must deduct 780,000,000 from this for the uses already described, there remains only 70,000,000 *per annum* to keep pace with the progress of population and commerce—a sum altogether insufficient, since in Europe and the two Americas the population increases at the rate of 5,000,000 souls per annum; estimating the want of coin at 80 francs per head, which is little enough, there would be required 150,000,000 (\$30,000,000) annually; whereas, as we have seen, we have but 70,000,000, presenting thus a deficit of 80,000,000. Thus, according to M. de Laveleye, the insufficiency of the actual production of the precious metals is demonstrated. It is to be remarked that M. de Laveleye exaggerates strangely when he insists that the wants of each country for coin circulation increase in proportion to the increase of its population and its commerce. Further, he commits a great oversight in not taking into consideration the many substitutes for money of which custom avails itself more and more continually, as bank-notes, bills of exchange, checks, etc.

Nevertheless, there is some truth at the bottom of M. de Laveleye's observations. The great depreciation of the precious metals which has been seen for twenty years past, as a consequence of a sudden enlargement in their production, is perhaps approaching its term; but this would not be a misfortune.

The element of new discoveries of mines of precious metals has of course been wholly left out by M. de Laveleye. He writes as if civilization had already penetrated every corner of the globe, and revealed all the treasure of gold and silver that are buried in the bowels of the earth. Humboldt (repeating a remark of Herodotus) says that gold always comes from the extreme limits of civilization; this is borne out by the discovery of mines, both ancient and modern, in the new regions opened up to human occupation. That gold is no longer produced in countries long inhabited furnishes no argument against its probable discovery in regions not yet occupied. Civilization and colonization, as represented by the white race, have by no means reached their period. It is doubtful, as geographers tell us, whether half of the earth has been actually explored by men belonging to civilized nations, and we all know that hardly a third or a quarter is yet inhabited by them.

Who knows what undeveloped wealth may yet exist in Mexico, or in Central and South America? The Cordilleras may yet have

their secrets ; the banks of the Amazon, the La Plata, and their great affluents are almost a *terra incognita*. It is only eight years since gold regions were discovered in French Guiana. Australia and New Zealand, so rich in the past, are by no means exhausted in the present. Africa, that land of marvel and mystery heretofore, is now being opened by continual fresh explorations. In Siberia the gold product is actually increasing, but that country, where the cold is as forbidding as the torrid heat is in Africa, is as yet very imperfectly known.

But do we really need that enormous increase in the precious metals which from 1848 to 1878 has enlarged the world's stock more than one half ? This sudden expansion, notwithstanding the great development of commerce and industry, has produced a great rise in prices ; and was this rise an unmingled good ? By no means. On the contrary, what is most sought for by all financiers, and what would actually be an economic ideal, is an absolute fixed standard of value, subject neither to sudden increase nor diminution, increasing moderately and regularly each year, so as to keep pace with business and population ; so that those violent fluctuations of prices caused by sudden changes in the supply of currency should not take place. It is true that a recent great decline in prices has set in ; but this decline is rather due to intrinsic or collateral causes than to any rise in the value of money. Coal, iron, grain, and some of the raw materials most used in manufactures have been very largely produced of late years. The reduction in the cost of transportation and the opening of new fields of production are largely accountable for the fall in prices. Add to this that there is an enormous and steadily growing substitution of bank credits, bills of exchange, and checks, for the actual transfer of the precious metals, and it will be found, we think, that there is yet, and will continue to be, plenty of gold and silver for the wants of commerce. The railroads and telegraphs to-day give us the means of economizing incalculably the use of coin and bullion, which, while it stays in the vaults of the banks of New York, is transferred by the touch of an electric wire to pay a debt in London or San Francisco. The great clearing-houses of London and New York, where every day sees millions upon millions of debts discharged without handling a single dollar, are other instances, purely modern, of the lessening need for a large quantity of gold and silver.

Finally, M. de Laveleye has overlooked the fact that the progress of cultivation and intelligence tends to bring the gold and silver already coined out of its hoards among the populations of the globe. That great dormant unknown quantity of the precious metals which slumbers in these private receptacles is continually emerging from its retirement, through the spirit of intelligence and of the modern methods which commerce has adopted, and takes part in the circulating medium. In France, where the English and American use of bank-checks has been comparatively unknown, there is an infinite number of little mines of gold and silver hidden away in almost every hut, and under almost every mansard. These will tend constantly to come to the light, and will add their store to the world's wealth in the precious metals. In fine, we by no means consider that the production of gold and silver is too small for the wants of the civilized world, nor that any violent fall in prices is to be feared, which would be a phenomenon the reverse of that which we have seen for fifty years past. Perhaps, on the contrary, we may find that the closing quarter of the nineteenth century will be, in regard to the stability of prices and the steadiness of value in the precious metals, a great improvement upon the last two quarters of the century in which we live.

THE COTTON PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE first culture of cotton in the United States dates from the year 1621, when cotton-seed was planted in Virginia as an experiment, and its "plentiful coming up" was a subject of interest in America and in England. Cotton wool is named in the earliest books and pamphlets relating to Virginia as one of the products of that happy country "seated neare the midst of the world, between the extremities of heate and cold." Its cultivation was long limited to gardens or small patches for home use. Cotton culture appears first to have grown northward rather than southward. The traces of its culture are found in Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, down to 1776, when it was recorded that the home-grown cotton near Philadelphia was sufficient for domestic wants. It must be said, however, that very little cotton was then used, as linen and woollen fabrics formed the chief clothing of the people.

Cotton was first planted in Georgia and the Carolinas in 1733-4, and in Louisiana in 1742. Several bags of cotton were exported from Charleston in 1747. In 1770 there were shipped to Liverpool three bales from New York, four from Virginia and Maryland, and three barrels full from North Carolina. It was not until the close of the eighteenth century that the cotton export trade began, which in the past eighty years, has grown to proportions so large in quantity and value, and so important to the commerce of the world, as to affect the welfare of nations. The cotton crop of 1791 in the United States was set down at two million pounds. In 1795 the few American cotton factories were still importing foreign cotton, the imports of that year being 4,107,000 pounds, and the exports 6,276,300 pounds. The crop of 1801 was put down at 48,000,000 pounds, 21,000,000 of which were exported. In 1810 the exports rose to 94,000,000 pounds. In 1813, when the war with Great Britain was on foot, we exported only 19,400,000 pounds, the price here ruling at twelve cents, while in England it was nearly three times as much, or from 16d. to 26d. The United States cotton crop in 1821 was 180,000,000 pounds; 124,893,405 of which was exported. In 1825 the crop had grown to 255,000,000 pounds. The following table gives the annual production since, or for fifty years. It must be noted that the cotton year, as stated in the authorities upon that industry, begins with the year of production, and closes during the year in which the crop is marketed. Thus, though the seed may be planted in April, and the cotton picked in October, very few bales of cotton reach the market before December, while the heaviest marketing of the crop runs from January to March, and the whole product of cotton cannot usually be summed up before August, shipping being distributed over so long a period.

The years in the following table therefore represent the year of marketing the crop ripened the year preceding :

COTTON CROP OF THE UNITED STATES FOR 50 YEARS.

YEARS ENDING SEPTEMBER 1.

From the Commercial and Financial Chronicle.

Year.	Bales.	Year.	Bales.	Year.	Bales.	Year.	Bales.
1829	870,415	1841	1,694,945	1853	3,222,882	1866	2,193,987
1830	976,845	1842	1,683,574	1854	2,990,027	1867	2,019,774
1831	1,038,848	1843	2,378,875	1855	2,847,330	1868	2,593,993
1832	987,487	1844	2,030,409	1856	3,527,845	1869	2,439,089
1833	1,070,433	1845	2,304,403	1857	2,939,519	1870	3,154,946
1834	1,205,324	1846	2,100,537	1858	3,113,902	1871	4,352,317
1835	1,254,325	1847	1,778,651	1859	3,851,481	1872	2,974,351
1836	1,360,752	1848	2,347,634	1860	4,069,770	1873	3,930,506
1837	1,422,930	1849	2,728,596	1861	3,656,006	1874	4,170,388
1838	1,891,497	1850	2,096,706	1862	No record	1875	3,832,991
1839	1,330,532	1851	2,855,357	1863		1876	4,669,288
1840	2,177,835	1852	3,015,629	1864		1877	4,485,423
						1878	4,811,265

NOTE.—The average net weight per bale is 440 lbs.

The cotton belt of the United States, or the area in which cotton is cultivated, may be seen in the following table :

ACREAGE IN COTTON

Of the Ten Cotton-growing States, as Reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture—1871 to 1877.

STATES.	1871. Acres.	1872. Acres.	1873. Acres.	1874. Acres.	1875. Acres.	1876. Acres.	1877. Acres.
N. Carolina.	388,474	450,629	513,717	457,208	621,428	609,000	584,640
S. Carolina.	523,535	570,652	627,717	571,222	955,050	945,500	917,135
Georgia....	1,170,832	1,311,331	1,455,577	1,310,020	1,611,702	1,515,000	1,530,150
Florida....	143,727	158,099	167,584	152,501	185,395	165,000	166,650
Alabama...	1,250,427	1,387,972	1,499,009	1,289,148	1,732,250	1,732,250	1,766,895
Mississippi.	1,397,835	1,537,618	1,706,755	1,501,944	2,016,326	1,976,000	2,055,040
Louisiana...	847,044	940,218	1,034,239	827,391	1,415,730	1,360,000	1,335,600
Texas.....	774,806	914,269	1,097,122	1,119,064	1,483,500	1,483,500	1,706,025
Arkansas...	597,857	693,512	811,409	722,154	1,133,000	1,133,000	1,189,650
Tennessee..	463,042	518,605	596,395	548,683	780,000	741,000	755,820
Total acres.	7,557,579	8,482,905	9,509,524	8,499,335	11,934,379	11,560,250	12,007,605

It will be seen that Mississippi and Alabama cultivated the largest area of the cotton crop ; Louisiana, Georgia, and Texas coming next, while the smallest amount is grown in North Carolina, Tennessee, and Florida. The yield of cotton per acre varies from 100 pounds to 250 pounds ; the heaviest recorded production per acre for a series of years being in Arkansas, Texas, and Louisiana. Half a bale of cotton to the acre is regarded as a good yield.

The culture of cotton is arduous, and the result of the crop proverbially uncertain. The tender plant which peculiarly loves the sun is at the mercy of the seasons, and a wet summer or an early frost may diminish the product by one fourth or one third. The young plant, too, has numerous insect enemies, and is liable to diminution by irregular or inefficient culture. Tall native grass and weeds, with which the luxurious Southern soil teems, continually obstruct its growth. The planting of the seed begins in Texas in February, but later as we come north; not closing until after the first of May in North Carolina and Tennessee. The cotton seed, resembling a bean, in its early growth, shoots up two green leaves, striking a tap-root down into the earth, and growing in a few days two or three inches high. More leaves soon appear, and in about three weeks a process of plowing and chopping out the superfluous plants begins, leaving only three or four plants in a bunch, the bunches being from twelve to twenty-four inches apart. The plowing is twice repeated, followed by the hoe, cutting out all the grass, and all the plants but one in a hill. What is called the stand of cotton is of the utmost consequence, a poor stand insuring a short crop. Bringing to a stand, and cutting out all the plants except one, gives additional growth, vigor, and productiveness to the remaining plants. The cotton bloom, white in the morning and red in the evening, comes usually in June, the flower dropping off after three days, leaving a small boll, which enfolds the cotton wool, that finally bursts its shell and is ready for picking from the bush, all the way from September to December, according to the latitude, the season, or the time of planting. The boll is about the shape and size of a guinea egg. The cotton is picked by the fingers by laborers equipped with large sacks of coarse cotton, loosely suspended from the shoulders, each hand picking 150 to 200 pounds a day.

After picking comes ginning, or the separation of the fibre from the seed by the cotton gin. This consists of a revolving apron and circular saws run at high speed to cut the fibre from the seed. The seed falls to the ground, and the cotton is blown from the gin into the picking room. To every 500 pound bale of cotton there are found about 900 pounds of seed, about one fourth of which is retained for planting, and the rest sold for making oil. The cotton is next baled in a cotton press, which compresses the white fibre into the narrowest possible space, when it is firmly hooped in oblong bales, each of which is sewed up in bagging, and weighs from 400 to 500 pounds. The culture of cotton, while declining in some other producing regions, is constantly on the increase in the United States. This is shown in the fact that while the thirteen years before the civil war, 1849-61, produced 40,994,419 bales, the thirteen years since the war, 1866-78, have produced no less than 45,627,847 bales, and this, too, notwithstanding the complete revolution in the labor element in the cotton States.

The price of cotton from 1825 to 1877 inclusive is shown on another page, by a table of the lowest and highest prices of each year, which will be found much more satisfactory and less misleading than the averages for the year commonly given. The price from 1862 to 1877, being in United States currency, may be reduced to gold value by the table of the average price of gold in each year, commencing with the paper money issues of 1862.

It will be seen that the uncertainties of the crop are only equalled by the fluctuations in its price. We give an interesting table of the

COST OF PRODUCTION AND PRICE OBTAINED FOR THE COTTON CROP OF 1876 (MARKETED IN 1877),

As estimated by the Department of Agriculture from the reports of its correspondents. The prices quoted are those obtained at the nearest home markets (not the ports). Grade not stated, but probably average strict good ordinary.

STATES.	Cost of Production, per pound.	Price obtained, per pound.
North Carolina.....	9 ³ / ₁₀ cents.	9 ³ / ₁₀ cents.
South Carolina.....	9 ³ / ₁₀ "	9 ³ / ₁₀ "
Georgia.....	9 ³ / ₁₀ "	9 ³ / ₁₀ "
Florida.....	8 ¹ / ₂ "	9 ³ / ₁₀ "
Alabama.....	9 ³ / ₁₀ "	10 ¹ / ₂ "
Mississippi.....	9 ³ / ₁₀ "	10 ¹ / ₂ "
Louisiana.....	9 ³ / ₁₀ "	10 ¹ / ₂ "
Texas.....	8 "	9 ³ / ₁₀ "
Arkansas.....	9 "	9 ³ / ₁₀ "
Tennessee.....	9 "	9 ³ / ₁₀ "
Average of the U. S.....	9 ³ / ₁₀ cents.	9 ³ / ₁₀ cents.

If the above figures are correct, it follows that the cotton crop of two years ago paid to the planters of the ten producing States, at an average profit of six tenths of a cent per pound, the large profit of twelve million dollars, nearly. The total value of the crop at place of shipment is but a fraction less than \$200,000,000 per annum.

Great Britain is the largest customer for American cotton, our exports to that country averaging about 2,000,000 bales per annum, for the last ten years, out of the average crop of 4,000,000 bales. Of the remaining half of the crop, an average of nearly 1,000,000 bales is exported to the continent of Europe, while over 1,300,000 bales are consumed by the cotton mills of the United States. The statistics of cotton goods manufactured in the United States are unfortunately not accessible at a later date than the year 1875, there having been no authentic returns. The following table for the year ending July 1, 1875, is from the *New York Commercial and Financial Chronicle* :

COTTON GOODS MANUFACTURED IN THE UNITED STATES.

NOTE.—The table is in thousands, of pounds or yards—i. e., 000's omitted, to save space. Adding them, we have as many millions as the table exhibits thousands.

YEAR ENDING JULY 1, 1875.	New Engl'nd States.	Middle and West'n States.	Total, North'n States.	Total, South'n States.	Total, United States.
Threads, yarns, and twines (lbs.).....	45,000	19,000	64,000	19,000	83,000
Sheetings, shirtings, and similar plain goods (yds.).....	540,000	94,000	634,000	92,000	726,000
Twilled and fancy goods, Osnaburgs, jeans, etc. (yds.).....	180,000	46,000	226,000	21,000	247,000
Print cloths (yds.).....	640,000	109,000	749,000	.....	749,000
Ginghams (yds.).....	30,000	5,000	35,000	.....	35,000
Ducks (yds.).....	12,000	16,000	28,000	.....	28,000
Bags (number).....	8,000	2,000	10,000	.....	10,000

The subjoined table distributes the manufacture by States, and shows the relative number of bales of cotton used, the number of mills and spindles, etc., engaged in the manufacture.

STATES.	No. of Mills.	No. of Spindles.	Average Size of Yarn. No.	Average Running Time. Weeks.	Average Consump- tion of Cotton per Spindle. Lbs.	Quantity of Cotton used. Lbs.	Quantity of Cotton used. Bales.
NORTHERN.							
Maine.....	27	633,944	23.14	50.50	53.00	33,608,236	79,421
N. Hampshire....	36	815,709	22.66	50.22	70.25	57,326,126	123,535
Vermont.....	10	46,344	29.55	50.54	51.51	2,372,420	5,518
Massachusetts....	206	3,775,634	28.69	46.17	55.33	206,894,352	450,304
Rhode Island....	129	1,438,479	33.88	48.00	42.69	61,409,470	132,348
Connecticut....	108	889,784	30.66	47.30	51.12	45,492,513	96,044
New York.....	60	615,205	36.38	49.65	46.30	23,473,469	61,365
New Jersey....	22	178,928	29.13	50.83	57.62	10,114,800	21,798
Pennsylvania....	60	451,900	18.07	43.62	69.85	31,572,305	68,044
Delaware.....	8	48,276	23.17	62.00	69.96	3,358,162	7,346
Maryland.....	20	127,352	11.05	47.88	168.25	21,388,020	46,042
Ohio.....	4	13,000	8.00	43.50	135.69	1,764,000	3,802
Indiana.....	4	22,988	15.70	48.55	141.80	3,261,340	7,029
Total North.	694	9,057,543	28.42	47.52	56.25	509,009,613	1,097,001
SOUTHERN.							
Alabama.....	14	58,480	12.75	45.50	114.51	6,756,170	14,561
Arkansas.....	2	1,781	10.88	46.34	73.56	132,400	285
Georgia.....	47	181,340	12.87	46.35	177.39	23,299,303	50,214
Kentucky.....	3	9,514	6.92	50.45	254.40	2,420,362	5,216
Louisiana.....	3	2,260	8.50	50.00	315.50	713,633	1,537
Mississippi.....	9	18,256	11.07	46.00	110.60	1,990,800	4,231
Missouri.....	3	19,700	11.85	46.05	140.52	2,810,485	6,057
North Carolina...	31	54,500	11.28	43.97	121.72	6,694,641	14,428
South Carolina...	18	70,282	4.00	51.15	137.57	9,671,028	19,945
Tennessee.....	40	55,384	11.66	43.17	121.85	6,701,718	14,443
Texas.....	2	5,700	12.00	50.63	172.34	982,365	2,117
Virginia.....	9	54,624	15.22	51.63	115.85	5,560,835	11,985
Total South.	181	481,821	12.67	49.07	140.57	67,733,140	145,079
Grand Total.	875	9,539,364	27.60	47.60	60.46	576,742,753	1,242,080

The statistics of our cotton exports, and of the imports and exports of cotton manufactures into and from the United States, for a series of years, are given elsewhere, in the full tables of imports and exports.

The statistics of the European consumption of cotton may be seen in the following table, which is to be regarded merely as an estimate, exact statistics not being attainable.

[From W. B. Dana's "Cotton from Seed to Loom," N. Y., 1878.]

	No. of Spindles.	Lbs. per spindle.	Total lbs.	Bales of 400 lbs.
Great Britain	39,500,000	33	1,303,500,000	3,258,000
Russia and Poland....	2,500,000	65	162,500,000	406,250
Sweden and Norway....	310,000	80	24,864,000	62,160
Germany.....	4,700,000	55	258,500,000	646,250
Austria.....	1,558,000	67	104,386,000	260,965
Switzerland.....	1,850,000	25	46,250,000	115,625
Holland.....	230,000	60	13,800,000	34,500
Belgium.....	800,000	60	48,000,000	120,000
France.....	5,000,000	48	240,000,000	600,000
Spain.....	1,775,000	48	85,200,000	213,000
Italy.....	880,000	67	58,960,000	147,400
India.....	1,231,000	75	92,325,000	230,812
Total.....	60,334,000		2,440,285,000	6,106,150

Of the British consumption of cotton, the United States supplies 63 per cent; of the consumption of the Continent, 45 per cent; and of the European consumption generally, 56 per cent.

SILK MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Detailed Statement of the Quantities and Values of Silk Goods manufactured in the United States during the Calendar Years 1873 to 1877, inclusive.

[From the Annual Reports of the Silk Association of America.]

ARTICLES.	1873.		1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
Tram.... }	321,709	\$ 8,337,892	375,639	\$ 2,911,053	461,518	\$ 2,976,501	369,132	\$ 2,763,490	338,355	\$ 2,363,485
Organze's }					230,608	\$ 1,819,000	184,567	\$ 1,614,961	109,186	\$ 1,353,438
Spun silk.	140,000	1,120,000	140,000	800,000	150,000	850,000	140,000	805,000	170,000	850,000
Fringesilk.	43,983	335,122	18,845	109,270	43,327	243,439	33,862	203,172	41,040	225,720
Floss silk.	7,100	61,300	6,300	43,000	6,861	42,568	6,488	35,428	4,670	32,690
	517,792	4,867,314	540,804	3,863,325	891,312	5,931,568	733,049	5,427,051	723,251	4,830,383

NOTE.—The above descriptions of silk, after being advanced to the state of manufacture in which their values are as above stated, are sold for use in subsequent manufactures in which they form the warp or the woof of other fabrics. The completed fabrics are included in the following statement with their values respectively.

ARTICLES.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.
Sewing-silk.....	\$ 991,350	\$ 917,809	\$ 885,079	\$ 951,460	\$ 849,493
Machine-twist.....	5,658,332	4,843,839	5,535,754	6,301,059	4,126,460
Dress goods.....	1,159,300	1,400,000	1,412,500	1,350,535	1,712,063
Foulards and millinery silks (tie).....	1,553,617	1,663,961	2,994,191	2,161,166	1,319,031
Handkerchiefs.....	250,000	313,516	905,115	927,000	1,324,165
Women's and children's scarfs.....			134,223	119,946	109,950
Ribbons.....	2,652,011	2,776,836	4,815,435	4,526,556	3,927,496
Laces.....	150,450	103,000	164,000	220,000	156,500
Coach laces.....	76,000	40,000	35,632	24,500	18,040
Veils and veiling.....	50,000	33,706	65,264	16,518	11,860
Silk hose.....			6,000	3,200	4,500
Braids and bindings.....	381,000	308,790	383,100	315,000	220,400
Military trimmings.....	87,000	68,000	33,000	28,000	22,500
Upholstery trimmings.....	393,000	340,000	459,613	526,036	383,300
Ladies' dress trimmings.....	2,760,500	3,404,700	3,397,287	3,705,076	2,896,320
Total product woven and thread silk...	16,157,580	16,219,157	21,226,513	21,166,032	16,531,053

Summary of Electors, or Those having the Right of Suffrage in Great Britain.

From the Financial Reform Almanac, 1877.

Eng-land.	Pop.	Wales.	Pop.	Scot-land.	Pop.	Ire-land.	Pop.	Total.	Total Pop.
Voters.		Voters.		Voters		Voters.		Voters.	
2,311,470	21,495,531	129,293	1,217,135	295,420	3,360,018	230,773	5,411,016	2,866,956	31,483,700

NOTE.—The political complexion of the present House of Commons stands as follows: Conservative, 350; Liberal, 290. Conservative majority, 51.

POPULATION OF CITIES HAVING 100,000 INHABITANTS
OR UPWARDS.

CITY.	COUNTRY.	CENSUS.	POPULATION.
Abbeokuta.....	West Africa.....	.....	150,000 (?)
Adrianople.....	Turkey.....	.....	150,000 (?)
Agra.....	India.....	1871	149,008
Ahmedabad.....	India.....	1871	116,873
Alexandria.....	Egypt.....	1-72	212,031
Allahabad.....	India.....	1871	143,693
Amoy.....	China.....	.....	300,000 (?)
Amritsur.....	India.....	1871	135,813
Amsterdam.....	Netherlands.....	1875	289,983
Antwerp.....	Belgium.....	1875	145,101
Bahia.....	Brazil.....	.....	128,929
Baltimore.....	Maryland, United States.....	1870	267,354
Bangalore.....	India.....	1871	142,513
Bangkok.....	Siam.....	.....	500,000 (?)
Barcelona.....	Spain.....	1860	189,948
Bareilly.....	India.....	1871	102,962
Barmen and Elberfeld.....	Prussia, Germany.....	1875	167,093
Baroda.....	India.....	1871	112,077
Batavia.....	Java.....	.....	135,000
Belfast.....	Ireland.....	1871	174,394
Benares.....	India.....	1871	175,188
Berlin.....	Prussia, Germany.....	1875	968,634
Beyrout.....	Syria.....	.....	100,000 (?)
Birmingham.....	England.....	1871	343,787
Bologna.....	Italy.....	1871	115,967
Bombay.....	India.....	1871	644,403
Bordeaux.....	France.....	1876	215,140
Boston.....	Massachusetts, U. S.....	1875	341,919
Bradford.....	England.....	1871	145,830
Bremen.....	Germany.....	1875	102,177
Breslau.....	Prussia.....	1875	239,050
Brighton.....	England.....	1871	103,758
Bristol.....	England.....	1871	182,552
Brooklyn.....	New York, U. S.....	1875	484,606
Brusa.....	Turkey.....	.....	100,000
Brussels.....	Belgium.....	1875	376,965
Bucharest.....	Turkey.....	.....	221,805
Buda-Pest.....	Hungary.....	1869	270,476
Buenos Ayres.....	Argentine Republic.....	1869	177,787
Buffalo.....	New York, U. S.....	1875	134,393
Cairo.....	Egypt.....	1872	349,863
Calcutta.....	India.....	1871	794,645
Canton.....	China.....	.....	1,000,000 (?)
Cawnpore.....	India.....	1871	122,770
Changkiakau.....	China.....	.....	200,000 (?)
Changchow.....	China.....	.....	1,000,000 (?)
Chefoo.....	China.....	.....	120,000 (?)
Chingtu.....	China.....	.....	800,000 (?)
Chinkiang.....	China.....	.....	130,000 (?)
Chungking.....	China.....	.....	250,000 (?)
Chicago.....	Illinois, U. S.....	1870	298,977
Cincinnati.....	Ohio, U. S.....	1870	216,289
Cologne.....	Prussia.....	1875	135,518
Colombo.....	Ceylon.....	1871	100,238
Constantinople.....	Turkey.....	.....	600,250 (?)
Copenhagen.....	Denmark.....	1870	197,576
Damascus.....	Turkey.....	.....	150,000 (?)
Delhi.....	India.....	1871	154,417 (?)
Detroit.....	Michigan, U. S.....	1874	101,255
Dhar.....	India.....	.....	100,000
Dresden.....	Saxony.....	1875	197,295
Dublin.....	Ireland.....	1871	246,826
Dundee.....	Scotland.....	1871	119,141
Edinburgh.....	Scotland.....	1871	197,531
Erzroum.....	Turkey.....	.....	100,000
Fez.....	Morocco.....	.....	150,000 (?)

POPULATION OF CITIES HAVING 100,000 INHABITANTS OR
UPWARDS—(Continued).

CITY.	COUNTRY.	CENSUS.	POPULATION.
Florence (Firenze).....	Italy	1871	167,093
Foo-chow	China		600,000 (?)
Frankfort-on-the-Main	Germany	1875	103,815
Genoa	Italy	1871	130,269
Ghent	Belgium	1875	130,093
Glasgow	Scotland	1871	477,144
Gwalior	India		200,000 (?)
Hague	Netherlands	1875	100,254
Hamburg	Germany	1875	264,675
Hankow	China		600,000 (?)
Hanover	Prussia	1875	106,689
Hanyang	China		100,000 (?)
Havana	Cuba		205,676
Hérat	Afghanistan		100,000 (?)
Hong Kong	China (British Colony)		125,504
Hull	England	1871	121,893
Hwangyoven	China		150,000 (?)
Hyderabad	India		200,000 (?)
Jersey City	New Jersey, U. S.	1875	109,227
Joudpore	India		150,000 (?)
Kagosima	Japan		130,000 (?)
Kécho	India		150,000 (?)
Kichinew	Russia	1870	102,427
Kiew	Russia	1870	116,774
Kirin	China		120,000 (?)
Königsberg	Prussia	1875	122,445
Kumamoto	Japan		300,000 (?)
Leeds	England	1871	259,212
Leicester	England	1871	109,880
Leingkong	China		250,000 (?)
Leipzig	Saxony	1875	127,387
Leon	Mexico		100,000 (?)
Liège	Belgium	1875	115,956
Lille	France	1876	162,775
Lima	Peru	1876	100,073
Lisbon	Portugal	1864	224,063
Liverpool	England	1871	493,405
London	England	1871	3,254,260
Louisville	Kentucky, U. S.	1870	100,763
Lucknow	India	1871	284,779
Lyon	France	1876	342,815
Madras	India	1871	897,553
Madrid	Spain	1870	332,024
Magdeburg	Germany	1875	122,789
Manchester	England	1871	851,189
Mandalay	Burmah		100,000 (?)
Manila	Philippines		160,000 (?)
Marseilles	France	1876	318,863
Melbourne	Australia	1874	212,178
Messina	Sicily	1871	111,854
Mexico	Mexico		230,000 (?)
Miako (Kioto)	Japan		374,496 (?)
Milan	Italy	1871	199,009
Milwaukee	Wisconsin, U. S.		100,175
Montevideo	Uruguay	1872	105,295
Montreal	Canada	1871	107,225
Moscow	Russia	1870	601,669
Mukden	China		170,000 (?)
Munich	Bavaria	1875	190,867
Nagasaki	Japan		111,231 (?)
Nanking	China		450,000 (?)
Nantes	France	1876	122,247
Naples (Napoli)	Italy	1871	448,335
Newark	New Jersey, U. S.	1875	123,310
Newcastle	England	1871	128,443
New York	New York, U. S.	1873	1,046,087

POPULATION OF CITIES HAVING 100,000 INHABITANTS OR UPWARDS—(Continued).

CITY.	COUNTRY.	CENSUS.	POPULATION.
Ningpo	China		245,000 (?)
Odessa	Russia	1870	139,462
Osaka	Japan		373,000 (?)
Oroumtsi	China		150,000 (?)
Palermo	Italy	1871	219,398
Paoting	China		120,000 (?)
Paris	France	1876	1,988,806
Patna	India	1871	158,900
Peking	China		1,000,000 (?)
Pernambuco	Brazil	1872	116,671
Philadelphia	Pennsylvania, U. S.	1876	817,448
Poona	India		118,886
Portsmouth	England	1871	118,569
Prague	Austria	1869	189,949
Providence	Rhode Island, U. S.	1875	100,675
Riga	Russia		102,043
Rio de Janeiro	Brazil	1872	274,972
Rome	Italy	1871	244,484
Rotterdam	Netherlands	1875	132,061
Rouen	France	1876	104,902
St. Etienne	France	1876	126,019
St. Louis	Missouri, U. S.	1876	498,182
St. Petersburg	Russia	1870	667,963
Salford	England	1871	124,801
Santiago	Chili	1875	115,377
San Francisco	California, U. S.	1870	149,473
Seville	Spain	1860	118,298
Shanghai	China		976,640 (?)
Shihlung	China		100,000 (?)
Sheffield	England	1871	239,946
Siangtan	China		1,000,000 (?)
Si-ngan	China		1,000,000 (?)
Smyrna	Turkey		150,000 (?)
Stockholm	Sweden	1875	152,582
Stoke-upon-Trent	England	1871	130,985
Stuttgart	Württemberg	1875	107,273
Su-chow	China		500,000 (?)
Sunderland	England	1871	106,342
Surat	India	1871	107,149
Swatow	China		120,000 (?)
Sydney	Australia	1871	134,756
Tabriz, or Tauris	Persia		220,000 (?)
Tai-yuen	China		250,000 (?)
Tangchow	China		230,000 (?)
Teheran	Persia		100,000 (?)
Tien-tsin	China		930,000 (?)
Tokao	China		230,000 (?)
Toulouse	France	1876	131,142
Trieste	Austria	1869	109,324
Tsinan	China		200,000 (?)
Tungkwan	China		120,000 (?)
Tunis	Tunis, Africa		125,000 (?)
Turin (Torino)	Italy	1871	212,644
Valencia	Spain	1860	107,703
Valparaiso	Chili	1875	100,000 (?)
Venice (Venezia)	Italy	1871	128,901
Vienna	Austria	1875	1,020,770
Warsaw	Russia	1870	297,090
Washington	District of Columbia, U. S.	1870	109,199
Wu-chang	China		200,000 (?)
Wu-chow	China		500,000 (?)
Yangchow	China		360,000 (?)
Yarkand	China		200,000 (?)
Yedo (Tokio)	Japan		674,447 (?)
Yokohama	Japan		180,000 (?)
Yung-ping	China		200,000 (?)

LEGISLATIVE BODIES OF THE WORLD, WITH THEIR NUMBERS.

COUNTRY.	NAME OF LEGISLATURE.	ONE OR TWO CHAMBERS.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS.		
			UPPER.	LOWER.	SINGLE CHAMBER.
ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.	Senate.	2	28	50	..
Congress.	House of Deputies.	2	28	50	..
AUSTRIA.	1. Herrenhaus.	2	191	353	..
Reichsrath.	2. Abgeordnetenhaus.	2	191	353	..
BELGIUM.	Senate.	2	62	124	..
CHAMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES.	Chamber of Representatives.	2	62	124	..
BOLIVIA.	Senate.	2	..	..	..
Congress.	House of Representatives.	2	..	..	..
BRAZIL.	Senate.	2	58	122	..
Legislative Assembly.	House of Congress.	2	58	122	..
CHILE.	Senate.	2	36	108	..
Congress.	Chamber of Deputies.	2	36	108	..
COLOMBIA.	Senate.	2	27	61	..
Congress.	House of Representatives.	2	27	61	..
COSTA RICA.	Congreso Constitucional.	2	25	20	..
DENMARK.	Althing.	1	..	..	36
ECUADOR.	Senate.	2	18	30	..
Chamber of Deputies.	Chamber of Deputies.	2	18	30	..
FRANCE.	Senate.	2	300	532	..
Chamber of Deputies.	Chamber of Deputies.	2	300	532	..
GERMANY—Empire.	Bundesrath.	2	59	897	..
Reichstag.	Reichstag.	2	59	897	..
Anhalt.	Diet.	1	..	..	36
Baden.	Upper Chamber.	2	29	03	..
Lower.	Lower.	2	29	03	..
Bavaria.	Chamber of Reichsräthe.	2	72	156	..
Chamber of Deputies.	Chamber of Deputies.	2	72	156	..
Bremen.	Senate.	2	18	150	..
Bürger-Convent.	Bürger-Convent.	2	18	150	..
Brunswick.	Diet.	1	..	..	46
Hamburg.	Senate.	2	18	196	..
House of Burgesses.	House of Burgesses.	2	18	196	..
Hesse.	First Chamber.	2	84	50	..
Second Chamber.	Second Chamber.	2	84	50	..
Lippe.	Chamber of Deputies.	1	..	..	21
Lübeck.	Senate.	2	14	120	..
House of Burgesses.	House of Burgesses.	2	14	120	..
Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz.	Diet.	1	..	..	73
Oldenburg.	Landtag.	1	..	..	33
Prussia.	Herrenhaus.	2	302	434	..
Abgeordnetenhaus.	Abgeordnetenhaus.	2	302	434	..
Reuss-Greiz.	Chamber of Deputies.	1	..	..	12
Reuss-Schleiz.	Diet.	1	..	..	16
Saxe-Altenburg.	"	1	..	..	30
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.	"	1	..	..	80
Saxe-Meiningen.	"	1	..	..	24
Saxe-Weimar.	"	1	..	..	31
Saxony.	Upper Chamber.	2	48	80	..
Lower.	Lower.	2	48	80	..
Schaumburg-Lippe.	Diet.	1	..	..	15
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.	Chamber of Representatives.	1	..	..	16
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen.	Diet.	1	..	..	15
Waldeck.	"	1	..	..	41
Württemberg.	Standesherrnhaus.	2	45	93	..
Abgeordnetenhaus.	Abgeordnetenhaus.	2	45	93	..

LEGISLATIVE BODIES OF THE WORLD.—(Continued.)

COUNTRY.	NAME OF LEGISLATURE.	ONE OR TWO CHAMBERS.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS.		
			UPPER.	LOWER.	SINGLE CHAMBER.
GREAT BRITAIN.....	House of Lords.....	2	497	652	..
Parliament.....	House of Commons.....	2	78	206	..
Canada (Dominion of).....	Senate.....	2	21	66	..
Parliament.....	House of Commons.....	2	21	72	..
Cape of Good Hope.....	Legislative Council.....	1	..	..	28
Natal.....	House of Assembly.....	2	21	72	..
New South Wales.....	Legislative Council.....	2	45	78	..
Parliament.....	Assembly.....	2	16	32	..
New Zealand.....	Legislative Council.....	2	30	90	..
Parliament.....	House of Representatives.....	1	..	..	21
Queensland.....	Legislative Council.....	1	..	..	188
Parliament.....	" Assembly.....	2	24	52	..
South Australia.....	Legislative Council.....	2	30	..	..
Parliament.....	House of Assembly.....	2	7	14	..
Tasmania.....	Legislative Council.....	2	731	444	..
Parliament.....	House of Assembly.....	2	270	508	..
Victoria.....	Legislative Council.....	2	8	13	..
Parliament.....	" Assembly.....	2	56	331	..
Western Australia.....	Legislative Council.....	1	..	..	16
GREECE.....	Boulé.....	2	30	80	..
GUATEMALA.....	Council of State.....	2	10	11	..
Congress.....	House of Representatives.....	2	..	..	..
HAYTI.....	Senate.....	2	..	..	..
National Assembly.....	Chamber of Deputies.....	2	..	..	..
HONDURAS.....	Senate.....	2	..	..	..
Congress.....	Chamber of Deputies.....	2	..	..	..
HUNGARY.....	House of Magnates.....	2	..	..	..
Reichstag.....	House of Representatives.....	2	..	..	..
ITALY.....	Senato.....	2	..	..	..
Parliament.....	Camera de Deputati.....	2	..	..	..
LIBERIA.....	Senate.....	2	..	..	..
Congress.....	House of Representatives.....	2	..	..	..
MEXICO.....	Senate.....	2	..	..	..
Congress.....	House of Representatives.....	2	..	..	..
MONTENEGRO.....	Senate.....	1	..	..	..
NETHERLANDS.....	States-General.....	2	..	..	..
NICARAGUA.....	Senate.....	2	..	..	..
Congress.....	House of Representatives.....	2	..	..	..
NORWAY.....	Lagthing.....	2	..	..	..
Storting.....	Odelsting.....	2	..	..	..
PARAGUAY.....	Senate.....	2	..	..	..
Congress.....	House of Deputies.....	2	..	..	..
PERU.....	Senate.....	2	..	..	..
Congress.....	House of Representatives.....	2	..	..	..
PORTUGAL.....	Câmara dos Parés.....	2	..	..	..
Cortes Geraes.....	Câmara dos Deputados.....	2	..	..	..
ROUMANIA.....	Senate.....	2	..	..	..
Parliament.....	Chamber of Deputies.....	2	..	..	..
RUSSIA.....	(No Legislature).....	..	..	..	..
SAN DOMINGO.....	Consejo conservador.....	2	..	..	..
Congress.....	Tribunado.....	2	..	..	..
SAN SALVADOR.....	Senate.....	2	..	..	..
Congress.....	House of Representatives.....	2	..	..	..
SERBIA.....	Sovjet.....	2	..	..	..
Skupstina.....	Senate.....	2	..	..	..
SPAIN.....	Congress.....	2	..	..	..
Cortes.....	First Chamber.....	2	..	..	..
SWEDEN.....	Second ".....	2	..	..	..
Diet.....	Ständerath.....	2	..	..	..
SWITZERLAND.....	Nationalrath.....	2	..	..	..
Parliament.....	(No Legislature).....	..	..	..	..
TURKEY.....	Senate.....	2	..	..	..
UNITED STATES.....	House of Representatives.....	2	..	..	..
Congress.....					

PAPER MONEY IN ANTIQUITY.

[Abridged from the *Journal des Économistes*, Marco Polo's Travels, and other sources.]

THE true definition of paper money is a promissory note on which a law of the government confers the character of money. A distinction exists between paper money and money of paper. The latter grows out of contracts between man and man, while the former is a direct creation of the political power. The promises to pay, which we may call money of paper, are exchangeable against their value in specie, while the holder of paper money has no claim to have it redeemed in specie at all. Money of paper is freely accepted or refused in commercial transactions; paper money, on the contrary, has a forced currency, and cannot lawfully be refused. While money made of gold or silver, quite independently of its government stamp or numismatic character, has an intrinsic value in all ages and throughout all countries, paper money, on the other hand, has no intrinsic value whatever.

It is not necessary that irredeemable money should be made of paper. Any other material without intrinsic value would possess all the characteristics of irredeemability. All sorts of currency which has no intrinsic value, regardless of the material of which it is composed, may be called paper money. Thus, at Carthage, and at one time in Lacedæmonia, money was made of leather, and given a forced currency; although, from the slight and fugitive allusions to the matter made by the classic historians, it is evident that this kind of money could have had but a brief temporary circulation.

In Russia, during the middle ages, the furs of wild animals came into use as a medium of exchange, and at last the government began to stamp pieces of these skins with a seal, and gave them forced currency as a representative of money, or a bank-note. These stamped pieces represented the entire skin of a fur-bearing animal, and were redeemable in value received—that is, in precious furs; but when the government had parted with the furs which they represented, these leather bank-notes no longer rested upon any solid value, and became simple paper money. So when the Mongolian conquerors refused to recognize this singular species of money, sudden bankruptcy was the result to Russia.

The Chinese, that pre-historic nation which claims to have discovered the use of printing, gunpowder, and the magnetic needle, ages before Europe rediscovered them, were also completely familiar with the use and abuse of paper money; and that, too, as early as the second century before the Christian era. The form employed by the Chinese for his paper money was either little pieces of parchment or

of cards similar to the smallest playing cards of modern days. It was the Emperor Won-Ty, who reigned in China 119 B.C., who had the honor of introducing the first paper currency of which any trace remains in historic records; and he appears to have resorted to it as a war measure to carry on a campaign against the Hiong-Nous. Being in want of money to support the expense of his costly expeditions, and at his wits' end to know by what means to procure it, he bethought himself of bringing together in his parks a great number of white stags. He then prohibited his nobles from raising any stags of that color, and when they came to the court to pay him a visit of ceremony, he gave them in exchange for the presents they brought him a piece of the skin of his white stags, which was taxed by the Emperor at the value of 400,000 trier, or pennies. These pieces of deerskin did not, perhaps, properly constitute paper money, but they furnished to the Emperor Won-Ty an expedient precisely resembling the modern issues of assignats or inconvertible paper.

For this fact regarding the introduction of paper money in China, we are indebted to the *Journal Asiatique*. But this stag currency of the Emperor Won-Ty was, it appears, of short duration; and we hear no more of paper money in China until the year 807 of our era. Then merchants, who made deposits of the precious metals in the Imperial Treasury, began to receive for them what was called a "light money," or billets known as *tsychy*, which were given circulation in the place of specie, and which could be exchanged against deposits. "This was not real money," says the learned Chinese publicist, Matananlin; "it was simply a means of transporting the value of the metallic money."

"The public credit," says Biot, "was totally ruined by the uncertainty of redemption, and there is even no probability that any series of the paper money emitted after 1160 was ever redeemed except by other emissions of paper." Duties, taxes, public works, the army, salaries of public officers, all were paid in paper; but it profited nobody, and at last the whole civil and military population of the empire threw off the yoke, and replaced the paper money dynasty by a national specie-paying government.

The following conversation is reported as taking place between Ogodai, one of the Emperors of the Song Dynasty, and his minister, Thsan-Thsai:

"Learned minister," said the Prince, "it has been proposed to me this day to create a paper money. What do you think of it?" "From the time of Tchang-Sanang of the Golden Dynasty," answered Thsan-Thsai, "they began to put paper in circulation concurrently with money. The minister of that day made a great profit by the emission of that paper—so much so, indeed, that they gave him the surname of "Signor Billet." Things went to such a point that for ten thousand *billets* one could scarcely pay for a rice cake. The people suffered much, and the State was ruined. That was an example of which your Majesty should not lose sight. If paper money should now be emitted, it should on no account exceed the sum of one hundred thousand ounces of gold (750,000 francs)."

Marco Polo, the Venetian traveller who visited the East in the thirteenth century, and journeyed long through the realms of Kubla Khan and Far Cathay, gives an account of paper money made of the bark of the mulberry tree, which had a forced currency through the Emperor's dominions. "The Khan causes every year to be made," says Marco Polo, "such a vast quantity of this money, which costs him nothing, that it must equal in amount all the treasure of the

world. Nobody, however important he may think himself, dares to refuse them on pain of death." Our traveller further informs us that when any of these pieces of mulberry paper stamped with vermilion are spoiled, the owner carries them to the treasury, and by paying three per cent on the value gets new paper money in exchange. The redemption bureau of his Majesty seems to have done a thriving business.

Marco Polo, in his naïve descriptions of province after province which he visited in China, keeps repeating continually that "the people of this city" (or province, as the case may be) "are all idolaters, and have paper money."

The "Golden Dynasty," which went before the Mongols, issued a flood of rapidly depreciating paper, and the Mongol dynasty, in A.D. 1287, put forth a complete new currency, one note of which was exchanged against *five* of the previous series of equal nominal value. Thus early in the centuries was the swindle of the French *assignats*, converted into *mandats* by forced currency at a greatly depreciated ratio, put in practice in China.

Pauthier has given, from the Chinese annals of the Mongol dynasty, a table of the issues of paper money for nearly forty years, or from 1260 to 1294. The lowest issue of any year was 228,000 ounces, which, at the rate of two dollars to the ounce, amounted to nearly \$500,000; and the highest issue was in 1290, when fifty million ounces of this money were emitted in paper, equivalent to one hundred millions of our money. The total amount issued in thirty-four years was over six hundred millions of dollars in nominal value. According to the Chinese authorities, the credit of these issues was continually diminishing. In 1448, the note of one thousand *cash* was worth only three *cash*; and it became worthless and totally extinct in seven years more, so that after 1455 there is no more mention in Chinese history of irredeemable paper.

Persia also seems to have made its experiment with paper money about A.D. 1294, the notes being direct imitations of Kubla Khan's, even to the Chinese characters printed in vermilion, which were imitated. They were manufactured at the suggestion of a financial officer called Izzuddin. After the constrained use of this paper of less than a week, the great city of Tabriz was in an uproar, the markets were closed, the people rising, murdered Izzuddin, and the whole project had to be abandoned.

The statement has been widely published that the Bank of Venice (commonly supposed to be the oldest banking institution known to history) used to issue irredeemable paper. This bank originated in the palmy days of the Venetian Republic, A.D. 1171, and was first established as a chamber of loans for the government. The contributors to the loans were made creditors of the chamber, from which they were to receive an annual interest of 4 per cent. This bank is stated in Macpherson's *Annals of Commerce* to have been the most ancient establishment of a permanent national debt, or the funding system. The loans were inscribed in a great book authenticated by the government, and made evidence of the amount of the debt belonging to each subscriber. The interest was promptly paid by the government into the office and drawn thence by those entitled to it. The capital of the loans was made transferable with great facility, the inscriptions, or the right of receiving interest upon them, being bought and sold constantly.

This system, found so convenient and valuable in regard to a loan of the government, soon became a medium of payment in com-

mercial transactions. After two centuries of experience, in which the power and utility of the Bank of Venice as a financial agent of the republic was demonstrated, it was decreed in 1423 that all bills of exchange payable in Venice, domestic or foreign, should be paid in the bank, unless otherwise stipulated, and that all wholesale payments should be effected also in bank. Those paying debts carried money to the bank, receiving credits on the books therefor; while creditors received payments in bank by a similar transfer from their debtors. He who was creditor on the books of the bank became debtor as soon as he had made his transfer or payment to another, who became creditor in his place. Thus the parties did but change their position without necessitating any actual payment in money. The business closely resembled that of modern clearing-houses, save that the government kept the books. These Bank of Venice credits performed the same functions as money, having the same value. All who had a credit in the bank could obtain money for it whenever they chose, while the republic, by employing the funds which the bank furnished, drew effective aid for its wants, an aid estimated to be greater than that derived from taxation.

The facility given to commerce and the regular payments of trade by this system was incalculably great. The operations of the Bank of Venice gave universal satisfaction, and contributed greatly to the commercial prosperity of that republic. After a time, the government ceased to pay interest for the sums received from the bank, continuing to take all money paid in as a consideration for carrying it to the credit of the depositor on the books of the bank, and of paying every draft on these credits on demand. During the whole existence of the bank, with slight exceptions, the bank funds or credits bore a considerable premium over coin, on account of their superior convenience. This new substitute for money, according to the uniform testimony of authorities, consisted in substituting as a medium of payment the debt of the republic for current coin. There was a great multiplicity of old and new coins in Italy, whither flowed the coinage of many countries of the far East. Merchants found it difficult in transacting business to effect their exchanges through this multifarious currency of the different nations. But the government, taking the coin once for all, and giving therefor a corresponding credit in the bank, with power of transfer to the depositor, effected the commercial exchanges with much greater economy as well as rapidity.

This system of payments proved so well adapted to the exchanges of commerce that it was maintained for almost four hundred years in the great commercial city of Venice, and only perished when the city itself fell, at the conquest of Italy by Napoleon. The Bank of Venice issued no paper money, but the transfers of credit on its books, made in the presence of the parties, or their agents duly authorized, bore on their face the nature of the transaction. Parties making transfers appeared before the bank clerks, whose ledgers were minutely subdivided according to the letters of the alphabet. To prevent mistakes or frauds, a double set of these entry and transfer books was kept. The clerk in charge of each separate book made entry of every bill of exchange or balance of account. The strictness of the regulations enforced exceeded any required by the bank authorities of the present day. The bank was shut one day in each week to balance and thoroughly supervise the books. The bank does not appear to have discounted bills on its own account, and as the credits in which it dealt equalled the sum of bullion actually in its coffers, it made no increase in the quantity of currency in circulation.

THE HOMESTEAD AND EXEMPTION LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Compiled chiefly from Thompson's Treatise on Homestead and Exemption Laws, St. Louis, 1878.]

THE principle which lies at the basis of the homestead exemption laws is dictated by enlightened public policy. The intention of such acts is to secure to every householder or head of a family the possession of a permanent home. The policy looks to the general welfare and the highest interest of the Government, as well as that of the individual citizen.

"The law," said the Supreme Court of Iowa, in an early case, "is based upon the idea that, as a matter of public policy, for the promotion of the prosperity of the State, and to render independent and above want each citizen of the Government, it is proper he should have a home—a homestead—where his family may be sheltered and live beyond the reach of financial misfortune and the demands of creditors who have given credit under such law."

Said Thomas H. Benton, in the Senate of the United States :

"Tenantry is unfavorable to freedom. . . . The tenant has, in fact, no country, no hearth, no domestic altar, no household god. The freeholder, on the contrary, is the natural supporter of a free government, and it should be the policy of republics to multiply their freeholders, as it is the policy of monarchies to multiply their tenants."

As the liability of the debtor's lands and tenements to sale for the benefit of his creditors is a statutory right, non-existent in common law, so the homestead right is purely the creation of statute.

The first American Homestead Law was enacted by the Congress of the Republic of Texas in 1839. Ten years later, the Legislature of Vermont enacted such a law, and from that time the policy of protecting the homestead of a debtor, being the head of a family, from forced sale for the payment of his debts became a favorite of the legislatures of most of the States. Such laws now exist in all the States except Connecticut, Rhode Island, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Oregon. The policy of exempting a debtor's family homestead from execution has thus been adopted in thirty-two States of the Union.

The beneficent aim of homestead laws, like that of many other legal and social arrangements, has been greatly perverted in some States by loose legislation and by still looser judicial construction, so as to exempt not only the bare shelter and necessities of a family, but nearly all the property of a debtor from liability for his debts.

In nearly all the States the personal property exempt from execution is limited, either to certain enumerated articles or else to chattels of a defined value. In many of the States the homestead reserved from forced sale is limited in value, beginning with \$500 in Vermont, and ending with \$5000 in California. But in several of the Western States the homestead is not restricted in value, but is limited to a certain number of acres in the country, and to a certain area of ground in the city, together with the improvements thereon. A Pennsylvanian will open his eyes when told that the palatial residence of Jay Cooke, if situated in Wisconsin or Iowa, could not have been subjected to the payment of his debts. The other day, a severe struggle took place in the United States Circuit Court at Des Moines, over a palace worth \$100,000, belonging to an insolvent banker. The debtor insisted that it was exempt from forced sale as his homestead, and the creditors wanted it sold to satisfy their demands. The creditors succeeded, but only on the ground that he had abandoned the occupancy of the place as his residence at the time the debts were contracted.

In Virginia, in the Homestead Cases (22 Grattan, 266), Judge

Christian showed that, if all the property in the State were equally distributed among the resident householders, all of it would be withdrawn from execution, and the measure would still not be full ; and this is no doubt true in several other States.

In experimenting upon the protection of the family homestead, the legislatures of the States soon found that a mere immunity from sale under execution or attachment was but an inadequate remedy if the family could still be deprived of the homestead by the improvidence of its head in selling or incumbering it. Accordingly, amendments were made prohibiting the alienation of the homestead unless the wife should join in the deed. These restraints upon alienation have been a perfect Pandora's box of litigation, and have opened the door to an unprecedented amount of fraud and roguery, sanctioned, in many cases, with solemn gravity, by the highest judicial tribunals. To illustrate : A man in Iowa borrowed of Eastern capitalists \$11,250, and gave a deed of trust of some real estate, in which deed his wife apparently joined. He was allowed to keep both the money and the land, on the ground that the latter was his homestead, and that his wife had not signed the deed, *but that he had forged her name to it.* (Morris v. Sargent, 18 Iowa, 90.) The law of this case is indisputable ; but the application of it involved a judicial sanction of such appalling roguery, that one of the judges could not stand it ; Judge Dillon dissented. In 1851 the Legislature of Illinois passed a homestead law declaring, among other things, that "no release or waiver of such homestead shall be valid unless the same shall be in writing subscribed by such householder, and acknowledged in the same manner as conveyances of real estate are required by law to be acknowledged." In 1857 this provision was amended by inserting after the words, "subscribed by such householder," the words, "and his wife, if he have one." After this, a great many honest and careful men continued to lend money on homesteads, taking mortgages executed in the ordinary form by husband and wife, with the usual covenants of warranty and seizin ; when suddenly the Supreme Court declared that these mortgages were of no validity, because the right of homestead had not been mentioned in them. (Kitchell v. Burgwin, 21 Ill. 45.) The discovery was made that a joint deed of husband and wife was not sufficient to bar the homestead right without express mention thereof, although, in terms, it conveyed with warranty every claim, interest, and estate, of whatever description, whether at law or in equity. (Redfern v. Redfern, 38 Ill. 509 ; Patterson v. Kreig, 29 Ill. 514.) The roguish debtor and his discreet wife, intrenched behind an impregnable barrier of insolvency, were allowed to keep both the money and the land ; and the guileless creditor was left to muse upon the old maxim of law that "wherever there is a right, there is a remedy."

The doctrine of the Illinois court has been declared by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts (Conner v. McMurray, 2 Allen, 202 ; Greenough v. Turner, 11 Gray, 332), and by a very learned chancellor in Tennessee (Hoge v. Hollister, 2 Tenn. Ch. 606).

In North Carolina, where an extension of the existing homestead exemption had been made by the constitution of 1868, and a case was made upon a debt contracted prior to the adoption of that constitution, the Supreme Court of Georgia held that the debt could not be recovered because barred by the constitutional provision of the State. On appeal, however, to the Supreme Court of the United States, this judgment was reversed, upon the ground that the State constitutional ordinance, upheld by the State Court, operated to uproot a lien, and thus to destroy a vested right, and could not be allowed retroactive

effect. This decision establishes that a homestead or other exemption law, in so far as it attempts to withdraw from the reach of creditors property which would have been liable under the laws which were in force at the time of the contracting of the debt, is unconstitutional and void. (*Gunn v. Barry*, 15 Wallace, 610.)

By the law of Louisiana, the homestead is, in general terms, declared "exempt from seizure and sale." The statute contains no restraint upon the power to sell or mortgage the homestead. Nevertheless, the Supreme Court of that State has recently held that a mortgage upon property exempt under the statute, cannot be enforced, and that the owner of such property may sell the same *free from the mortgage he has imposed upon it*. In reaching this conclusion, the court proceeded on the view which has influenced the courts of several of the States to declare that the engagement of a debtor, in contracting a debt, not to avail himself of the benefit of the exemption laws, is void as against public policy, upon the same principle which avoids a usurious contract.

The courts of Texas have gone even farther than this, and decided that the constitution of Texas in 1845, exempting a homestead from forced sale for any debt, and providing that the owner cannot alienate the same except by consent of his wife, must operate to prevent a sale under a mortgage duly executed by the owner, his wife joining in the prescribed manner. In several States the courts have held that a widow takes a homestead in addition to her dower.

Amid the many discordant decisions of judicial tribunals, it becomes evident that those dealing with property interests cannot be too careful in guarding at every step against contingencies which may arise to affect their rights. The following compilation of the legal provisions exempting real and personal property from liability for debt in the various States, will be useful as exhibiting the wide diversities which prevail, and the specific exemptions in each locality. There is a provision in the law of the United States granting homesteads to actual settlers on the public lands, that no lands acquired under its provisions shall be liable for any debts of the settler contracted prior to the issuing of the patent for his homestead (Revised Statutes of the U. S., 423, Sec. 2296).

HOMESTEAD AND OTHER PROPERTY EXEMPTIONS.

[Compiled from the Revised Statutes and Session Laws of the several States.]

STATES.	REAL ESTATE EXEMPTION.	PERSONAL PROPERTY EXEMPTION.
Alabama.....	160 acres with house in country, or lot and dwelling to value of \$2,000 in city.	To amount of \$1,000.
Arkansas.....	160 acres in country, or city lot with improvements to value of \$5,000.	To amount of \$2,000.
California.....	Homestead to value of \$5,000.	\$200 furniture and a multitude of special articles.
Colorado.....	Not over \$2,000.	Tools, books, stock in trade to amount of \$300, and various articles.
Connecticut..	No real estate exemption.	\$300 in library, necessary furniture and clothing.
Delaware.....	No real estate exemption.	Wearing apparel, library, tools, and \$200 additional property.
Florida.....	160 acres of land in country, or ¼ acre and residence in town.	To amount of \$1,000.
Georgia.....	Homestead value in specie, \$2,000.	Value in specie, \$1,000.

STATES.	REAL ESTATE EXEMPTION.	PERSONAL PROPERTY EXEMPTION.
Illinois	Residence worth \$1,000	\$100 furniture, stock, or tools, clothing, library, and \$100 in other property.
Indiana.....	\$300 real or personal, or both.	\$300 real or personal, or both.
Iowa.....	40 acres in country, or $\frac{1}{2}$ acre with house in town, all worth \$500.	\$100 furniture, also clothing, tools, farm animals, etc. \$1200 printing-press and type for printer.
Kansas.....	160 acres in country, or 1 acre with improvements in town.	\$500 furniture, library, clothing, tools, farm animals, \$300 farming utensils, \$400 stock in trade.
Kentucky.....	Land with dwelling to value of \$1,000.	\$100 furniture, clothing, and domestic animals.
Louisiana.....	160 acres land with buildings, etc., amounting to \$2,000, with personal property	
Maine.....	Land and dwelling, value of \$500.	\$50 furniture, \$150 library, \$300 farm animals, clothing, tools, etc.
Maryland	No real estate exempted.	Necessary tools, apparel, books, etc.
Massachusetts...	Homestead to value of \$300.	\$100 furniture, \$50 library, clothing, farm animals, stock, and materials, \$100.
Michigan	40 acres in country, or city lot and residence to value of \$1,500.	\$250 furniture, \$250 stock in trade, \$150 books, farm animals, and minor articles
Minnesota.....	80 acres and dwelling in country, or lot and house in town.	\$500 furniture, \$400 tools or stock in trade, \$300 farming utensils, library, clothing.
Mississippi.....	80 acres in country, or \$2,000 town property, including homestead.	Sundry personal effects.
Missouri.....	160 acres, worth \$1,500 in country, or buildings in city to value of \$1,500 to \$3,000.	\$300 worth.
Nebraska.....	160 acres with improvements.	\$500 exempted when no real estate is owned.
Nevada.....	To the amount of \$5,000.	\$1,500 exempted.
New Hampshire..	Homestead worth \$500.	\$100 furniture, \$200 in library, \$100 in tools, \$50 fuel and provisions, clothing, domestic animals.
New Jersey.....	To amount of \$1,000.	To amount of \$200.
New York.....	Homestead to value of \$1,000.	\$25 mechanics' tools, furniture, instruments, library, etc.
North Carolina..	To value of \$1,000.	To value of \$500.
Ohio.....	To amount of \$1,000.	Clothing, bedding, and \$500 additional exemption if no real estate is owned.
Oregon.....	No real estate exemption.	\$300 furniture, \$100 clothing, \$400 tools, etc., \$50 for each member of family, farm animals.
Pennsylvania. ...	No real estate exemption.	\$300 value.
Rhode Island...	No real estate exemption.	Clothing, cow and hog, \$200 furniture, \$50 tools, etc., of profession.
South Carolina..	Homestead worth \$1,000.	Clothing, \$500 furniture, etc.
Tennessee.....	Homestead worth \$1,000.	\$500 value.
Texas.....	200 acres with house in country, or lot and residence worth \$5,000 in town.	\$500 furniture, horse, saddle and bridle, clothing, books, animals, and one year's provisions.
Vermont.....	Homestead worth \$500 and growing crops.	Clothing, furniture, farm animals, and sundry stores, \$200 in teams, \$200 professional library.
Virginia.....	\$2,000 in real or personal property.	
West Virginia..	Homestead worth \$1,000.	\$500 worth.
Wisconsin.....	40 acres with house in country, or house and $\frac{1}{2}$ acre in town.	\$200 furniture, farm animals, \$50 farm tools, \$200 mechanics' tools, \$200 professional library.

SUGAR PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

ALTHOUGH the sugar-producing region of the United States is in narrow compass, comprising but five or six parishes (or counties) in the State of Louisiana, with a small part of Texas, and fragmentary plantations in other Southern States, the amount and value of the crop has been such as to constitute an important element in our national wealth. The production of sugar in Louisiana has fallen very largely since the Civil War, the breaking up of the old industry and the more or less unsuccessful attempts to bring new methods and machinery to bear, having resulted in many failures and disappointments. The speculative class who engaged in the raising of sugar cane expecting large and immediate profit have not succeeded in realizing their hopes. The present Commissioner of Agriculture has for more than a year past devoted special attention to the means of restoring the domestic sugar production of the country to more than its former proportions, and has instituted inquiries through a wide range of the sugar-producing region, the results of which have been made public in a special report.

While the United States is shown by the statistics which follow to be the largest consumer of sugar and molasses, in proportion to population, to be found among the nations of the world, we are yet importing from abroad more than five-sixths of our annual consumption of sugar, and about three-fourths of the molasses annually consumed. Cuba is and has been our leading source of supply, contributing 275,000 tons, valued at about 41 million dollars, out of the annual importation of from 55 to 75 millions. The consumption of sugar and molasses in the United States is shown in the following table :

CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR IN THE UNITED STATES, 1860-1877.				CONSUMPTION OF MOLASSES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1860-1877.			
YEARS.	Total consumption.	Imported.	Domestic.	YEARS.	Total consumption.	Imported.	Domestic.
	Tons of 2,240 lbs.	Tons of 2,240 lbs.	Tons of 2,240 lbs.		Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
1860....	415,281	296,250	119,031	1860....	47,318,877	28,724,205	18,594,672
1861....	303,819	241,420	122,399	1861....	40,191,556	20,383,556	19,808,000
1862....	432,411	241,411	191,000	1862....	62,068,400	25,650,400	37,018,000
1863....	284,308	231,398	52,910	1863....	37,569,088	26,569,088	11,000,000
1864....	230,660	192,660	28,000	1864....	32,410,325	28,582,325	3,828,000
1865....	350,809	345,809	5,000	1865....	35,185,038	34,335,038	850,000
1866....	391,678	383,178	8,500	1866....	45,140,110	43,840,110	1,300,000
1867....	400,568	378,068	22,500	1867....	49,776,465	46,776,465	3,000,000
1868....	469,533	446,533	23,000	1868....	55,957,969	52,587,969	3,370,000
1869....	492,899	447,899	45,000	1869....	54,361,092	47,961,092	6,400,000
1870....	530,692	483,892	46,800	1870....	49,323,171	42,723,171	6,600,000
1871....	633,314	553,714	79,600	1871....	52,065,784	41,165,784	10,900,000
1872....	637,373	507,573	69,800	1872....	53,695,203	42,995,203	10,700,000
1873....	652,025	592,725	59,300	1873....	51,485,523	41,985,523	9,500,000
1874....	710,369	661,869	48,500	1874....	48,206,257	39,506,257	8,700,000
1875....	685,352	621,852	63,500	1875....	53,608,734	46,418,734	7,190,000
1876....	638,369	561,369	77,000	1876....	48,809,504	36,459,504	12,350,000
1877....	666,194	577,194	89,000	1877....	39,965,906	27,065,906	11,900,000

From which table it appears that, in the years named, the United States produced less than 13 per cent of the cane-sugar it consumed, and little more than 21 per cent of the molasses consumed.

The full statistics of sugar imported into the United States each year, from 1821 to 1878, inclusive, will be found on another page. The average annual value of sugar and molasses imported is over 80

million dollars, the duty on which covers into the Treasury the large sum of from 37 millions to \$41,000,000 annually.

The authorities describe the sugar-growing region of Louisiana as lying on both sides of the Mississippi River, from about sixty miles below New Orleans, to about 200 miles above, including a tract along the banks of the Red River, embracing the parishes of Avoyelles and Rapides, and the level lands of Vermillion and Saint Martin. The average area annually cultivated in sugar-cane in Louisiana has not exceeded 150,000 acres, or about half of an ordinary county.

But the sugar limit is not confined to Louisiana. In ten other States cane, with ordinary cultivation and appliances, has been found to give fair returns, while the reports of yields in the Gulf regions of Texas give promise of great future results. Much of Florida bordering the Gulf-coast is indisputably well adapted to profitable sugar-culture. It would be very difficult, if indeed at all practicable, to secure accurate reports of the cane-product outside of Louisiana, in which it is a leading staple carefully noted; but, relying upon the United States censuses for 1860 and 1870, the following is the exhibit of cane-products in the Southern States in the years 1859 and 1869:

STATES.	1859.		1869.	
	Sugar.	Molasses.	Sugar.	Molasses.
	Hhds.	Galls.	Hhds.	Galls.
North Carolina.....	38	12,494	35	33,888
South Carolina.....	198	.....	1,055	436,833
Georgia.....	1,167	546,749	644	553,192
Florida.....	1,669	436,357	952	344,339
Alabama.....	175	85,115	31	166,009
Mississippi.....	506	10,016	49	152,164
Louisiana.....	221,736	13,439,772	80,706	4,585,150
Texas.....	5,099	408,858	2,030	246,062
Arkansas.....	.....	.....	92	72,008
Missouri.....	402	22,905	49	.....
Tennessee.....	2	2,330	1,410	3,623
Totals.....	230,982	14,963,996	87,043	6,593,333

Louisiana lands within the sugar-range are cheap and abundant. It is stated by competent authority that sugar-lands, on the navigable rivers and bayous, may be purchased at from \$15 to \$20 per acre, while they have a capacity for the production of 2,000 to 4,000 and even 5,000 pounds of sugar, with a proportionate turn-out of molasses.

SUGAR PRODUCT OF LOUISIANA, 1823-1877.

Years.	Hogs-heads.	Years.	Hogs-heads.	Years.	Hogs-heads.	Years.	Hogs-heads.
1823....	30,000	1838....	70,000	1851....	236,547	1865....	18,070
1824....	32,000	1839....	115,000	1852....	321,934	1866....	41,000
1825....	30,000	1840....	87,000	1853....	449,324	1867....	37,647
1826....	45,000	1841....	90,000	1854....	346,635	1868....	84,253
1827....	71,000	1842....	140,000	1855....	231,427	1869....	87,090
1828....	88,000	1843....	100,000	1856....	73,296	1870....	144,381
1829....	48,000	1844....	200,000	1857....	279,697	1871....	128,461
1830....	70,000	1845....	180,000	1858....	362,295	1872....	108,520
1831....	75,000	1846....	140,000	1859....	221,840	1873....	89,493
1832....	100,000	1847....	240,000	1860....	228,753	1874....	116,967
1833....	30,000	1848....	220,000	1861....	459,410	1875....	144,143
1834....	70,000	1849....	247,923	1862....	76,801	1876....	169,331
1835....	65,000	1850....	211,201	1863....	10,387	1877....	127,753

The average weight of the hoghead is reckoned at 1,137 pounds net.

The methods employed in the culture of sugar have been of such a character that there may be said to have been a minimum of production, considering what might have been done with good culture and thoroughly scientific manipulation of the cane. While Louisiana gives 1,200 to 1,800 pounds of sugar to the acre (taking the last three seasons as the standard), the West India product is given at 3,000 to 5,000 pounds, and that of the East Indies often runs up to 7,000.

The product of sugar to the acre, through what is known among sugar planters as deterioration, has been rather lessening than increasing of late years. While the exhaustion of land and the use of unsuitable mineral fertilizers, with bad seasons and overflows of the Mississippi, have contributed seriously to discourage planters of sugar, yet the demand for this staple is so enormous, and the price of the product customarily so high, that very great profits are necessarily consequent upon its successful culture.

One hundred acres of cane, averaging 60,000 pounds per acre, should yield 571,428 pounds of sugar, at 8 cents per pound, and 380,952 pounds of molasses, at 4 cents per pound; total, \$60,951.32. The expenses of cultivation and management and the cost of manufacture should not be more than \$18,951.32, leaving a net profit of \$42,000, or \$40,000 more than is now derived from 100 acres of cane on an average. * These considerations give some idea of the enormous losses inflicted upon the sugar-interest and upon the country by unthrifty methods of production. The special report of the Commissioner of Agriculture traces the following deductions as the net result of his comprehensive inquiry into the subject :

1. That the United States is paying annually to other nations immense sums of money for a staple article of consumption which, the proper encouragement and support being afforded, might be produced at home.

2. That the production of sugar in Louisiana, our chief source of domestic supply, was about 63 per cent. less in 1876 than in 1861, while at the same time in the years of largest production a very insignificant part of the whole body of cane-bearing lands have at any time been under cultivation.

3. That the system of sugar production heretofore followed has not been of a character calculated to produce the best results, great losses having been entailed on account both of the agricultural methods and the mechanical appliances used in extracting the saccharine matter, the loss through unscientific handling of the *bagasse* alone amounting to at least 40 per cent.

4. That an improved system of labor, involving the division and the cultivation of smaller tracts by individual owners, and a more thorough and scientific handling of the cane, would very largely increase the sugar product and go far toward keeping pace with the annually-increasing demand of the whole country.

5. That successive plantings of the same seed-cane have resulted in a deterioration of the stock that demands serious and immediate attention.

6. That there are immense tracts of unoccupied and abandoned sugar-lands in Louisiana which are purchasable at low rates.

7. That the absorption of these lands by small cultivators depends upon the protection afforded by a good levee system, the establishment of central factories, and the construction of transportation ways.

8. That a very large area, heretofore highly productive, cannot be safely worked on account of inundations arising from the bad condition of levees.

9. That the new system of ownership of small farms, which is now being encouraged, will give growth to individual independence, draw around itself educational and refining influences, and build up and energize new and thriving communities such as exist wherever self-reliant and intelligent labor flourishes.

It is also urged by the Southern correspondents of the Agricultural Department that protection of sugar-producing lands from overflow by a levee system is indispensably necessary, and that such a protective system can only be obtained by the active pecuniary co-operation of the Federal Government.

SUGAR PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

AN eminent English authority gives the following tables showing the production of cane and beet-root sugar in 1875 in the producing countries of the world :

CROPS OF CANE-SUGAR, IN ROUND NUMBERS.

	Tons.		Tons.
Cuba.....	700,000	Louisiana.....	75,000
Porto Rico.....	80,000	Peru.....	50,000
British, Dutch, and Danish West Indies.....	250,000	Egypt.....	40,000
Java.....	200,000	Central America and Mexico.....	40,000
Brazil.....	170,000	Reunion.....	30,000
Manila.....	130,000	British India and Penang.....	30,000
China.....	120,000	Honolulu.....	10,000
Mauritius.....	100,000	Natal.....	10,000
Martinique and Guadeloupe.....	100,000	Australia.....	51,000
Total tons.....			2,140,000

BEET-ROOT SUGAR.

	Tons.		Tons.
German Empire.....	346,646	Austria and Hungary.....	153,922
France.....	462,259	Belgium.....	79,796
Russia and Poland.....	245,000	Holland and other countries.....	30,000
Total tons.....			11,317,623
Total sugar produced in 1875, pounds.....			7,745,075,520

* The highest and lowest prices for raw sugar in the New York market from 1825 to 1877 are given elsewhere ; also the consumption of sugar *per capita* in various countries.

Brief History of the Continental Money, the French Assignats, and the Confederate Currency.

THE first issue of so-called continental currency to meet the expenses of the Revolutionary War, was dated May 10, 1775, but not circulated for some months after ; and for about one year, or until the total issues exceeded nine millions of dollars, the bills passed at their nominal value.

The following table exhibits the total issues of continental money from first to last, according to a statement made by the Register of the United States Treasury, in 1790 :

In 1776.....	\$20,064,465	In 1780.....	\$33,799,557
" 1777.....	26,426,383	" 1781.....	12,587,344
" 1778.....	66,965,269		
" 1779.....	149,703,857	Total.....	\$350,546,823

The rate of exchange at which the continental bills were taken for hard money was stated by Mr. Pelatiah Webster, writing in 1783, as follows :

1777.....	1¼ @ 4	1780.....	40 @ 100
1778.....	4 @ 6	1781.....	100 @ 500
1779.....	7 @ 45		

On the 31st of May, 1781, the continental bills ceased to circulate as money, but were bought up for speculation at various prices from 100 for one up to 1000 for one. Says Mr. Webster :

" The depreciation of continental money never stopped the circulation of it. As long as it retained any value at all, it passed quick enough ; and would purchase hard money or anything else, as readily as ever, when the exchange was 200 for one, and when every

hope, or even idea, of its being ultimately redeemed at nominal value had entirely vanished.

"The facility of raising ways and means, in the early part of the war by issues of paper, led to much extravagance in the commissary department, and prevented the establishment of a sound system of finance. It is said that when a proposition was before Congress to establish a regular revenue system, one member exclaimed, "Do you think, gentlemen, that I will consent to load my constituents with taxes, when we can send to our printer, and get a wagon-load of money, one quire of which will pay for the whole!"

The statement has been frequently made that no provision whatever for redemption of the continental currency was ever made. This is erroneous. By the act "making provision for the debt of the United States," August 4, 1790, Congress enacted that the bills of credit issued by authority of the United States should be funded in the loan providing for the full amount of the domestic debt, "at the rate of one hundred dollars in the said bills for one dollar in specie." (1 Statutes at Large, 140.) This provision was the fruit of a protracted controversy in which the arguments for the public faith on the one side, and on the other the fact that the original holders of the bills could reap no benefit, that they had nearly all fallen into the hands of speculators, and that it was a sheer impossibility to redeem them, so enormous was their amount in proportion to the population and feeble resources of the country, were urged with great force.

The history of the French *assignats* has been too frequently told, and is too familiar to require repetition here. Briefly, the *assignats* were paper money, issued by the French Government in 1790, and the following years, based on the security of the national domains, and irredeemable at any fixed period. Following this issue, notwithstanding the enormous extent and value of the public lands pledged as their security, the *assignats* began to depreciate almost immediately, but were kept up to 90 per cent by various expedients until 1792. The first issue was 1200 millions of francs, which was swollen by successive issues to the enormous amount of 45,578,000,000 francs, or \$9,115,600,000. The most stringent laws, coupled with the severest penalties, were enacted to give the *assignats* forced circulation as legal tender, but they soon fell to 60 per cent, and in 1795 were worth only 18 per cent. At last, in 1796, the whole issue was recalled by law, and redeemed in *mandats* at one thirtieth the face value of the *assignats*. The *mandats* enabled the holders to enter at once into the possession of the public lands at a fixed price. In spite of this, the *mandats* quickly fell to one seventieth of their nominal value, and at length, in July, 1796, the law was passed which authorized the *mandats* to be taken at their current value, resulting, of course, in the rapid disappearance of the notes.

THE CONFEDERATE CURRENCY.

[Compiled from Pollard's Southern History of the War—Currency of the Confederate States, by Wm. Lee, and the Richmond *Enquirer*.]

BEFORE the outbreak of the civil war in 1861, the amount of specie held in the vaults of the banks in the eleven seceding States was about thirty millions of dollars. At the same time, the paper circulation outstanding in the shape of bank notes in those States was about fifty millions of dollars. In addition to this currency it was estimated by the financial authorities at that time, that the specie in circulation among the people of the South did not exceed twenty millions of dollars. Thus the approximate amount of currency of all

kinds in the Confederate States was perhaps fifty millions in coin, and a paper circulation of about the same amount.

The first thing that happened when hostilities were fairly begun, was a hoarding of specie in the hands of the people. The thirty millions of specie in the vaults of the banks continued long unemployed. A large part of it was secreted from motives of safety, another part was taken possession of by the Confederate Government, and a small portion captured in the course of military operations by the Federal authorities. Yet a very considerable portion of it was shipped abroad during the war, to pay for munitions of war and other supplies in behalf of the Confederate cause. At any rate, the close of the war found a very small fraction of the thirty millions held by the banks in 1861 still in their possession.

The condition of the currency in the Southern States before their government had begun to put out its flood of Confederate currency, was eminently a healthy one. The banks, it is true, suspended specie payments just before the close of the year 1861; but this suspension was not from any want of ability to take care of their circulation. With only fifty millions of paper in circulation, and at least the same amount of coin in the South, the larger part of which was held by the banks themselves, the latter were quite able to provide for their paper currency. But the suspension of specie payments was resolved upon in self-defence. It was to prevent the certain drain of specie that would have ensued from the large purchases of merchandise at the North and elsewhere, which the prospect of a long war and an increasing embargo would have induced.

One of the first things found out at the South as the war advanced, was that the stimulus of all branches of trade would absorb a large increase of paper circulation. Thus the fifty millions of currency afloat at the outset was quite unequal to the active condition of business brought about by the war. The Confederate Government immediately borrowed from the banks in the form of discounts upon notes drawn by the Confederate Secretary of the Treasury. These loans to the Government were advanced in extra issues of paper money, by the Southern banks themselves. They thus supplied the Government for a time with the sinews of war, and at the same time supplied that deficiency of currency which was stringently felt among the people. Nevertheless these loans ultimately proved the ruin of the banks. The issue of Confederate treasury notes, or irredeemable paper, which, once begun, had to be continually resorted to, soon filled the Southern country with two-competing paper mediums. Of these two, the Southern people somehow had an instinct that the Confederate money was the least valuable. As a result, the notes of the Southern banks were hoarded, on that familiar financial principle that of two conflicting currencies the least valuable will drive out of circulation the more valuable. As silver and gold were hoarded at the North, becoming virtually demonetized for years, so the notes of the Southern banks were hoarded at the South, and their place was supplied by the new currency issued in torrents by the Confederate Government.

The first emission of paper authorized by the Confederate Congress was an issue of Treasury notes to the amount of one million dollars, to run one year, and to be not less than fifty dollars face value. This act was dated at Montgomery, Alabama, March 9, 1861, and the paper bills were engraved by the National Bank Note Company of New York. Two months later, on the 16th of May, 1861, the Confederate Congress at Montgomery passed another act, authorizing

an issue of Treasury notes to the amount of \$20,000,000, to embrace issues as low as five dollars in value, and redeemable within two years after date. These Confederate Treasury notes are comparatively common. Instead of the finely-engraved copper-plate work of the National Bank Note Company, they exhibit a cheap lithograph face, muddily printed on thin white paper, and bearing the device "Two years after date the Confederate States of America will pay five dollars to bearer, Richmond, July 25, 1861." The notes were inscribed at the head "Fundable in eight per cent stock or bonds of the Confederate States of America," and on the lower portion of the note, they bore the inscription, "Receivable in payment of all dues except export duties."

The notes were quickly worn out, and specimens of them, when found, are commonly in a very dilapidated condition. Poor as they were, however, they constituted the principal sinews of war for a long time to the Southern arms. At a later period, the Southern Confederacy, through its active agents, succeeded in importing all the materials for turning out Confederate graybacks, including the stones, paper, inks, colors, and even printers. The latter were imported from England.

Only three months after the last issue, or on the 19th of August, 1861, the Confederate Congress passed an act authorizing the emission of Treasury notes to the amount of one hundred millions more. These were to be of denominations not less than five dollars. Their condition of payment was changed from the last issue, which had been made "redeemable in two years," and the hundred millions were to run until "six months after the conclusion of a peace between the Confederate States and the United States of America." The Confederate notes emitted under this last act all had backs of plain white. By continued attrition and handling, however, the white soon became a dingy, dirty gray. Hence the term "gray-backs" as applied to the Confederate currency.

The issues of the year 1861 of non-interest-bearing Confederate notes amounted to \$161,500,000; in 1862 there were issued \$123,000 more; and in 1863 the enormous amount of \$511,182,000 of this paper money was put forth. From time to time there was recalled or paid back to the Confederate Government of non-interest-bearing notes a total of \$177,012,960. The Confederate Government acted precisely as the French Directory did, in the days of the *assignats*: money was manufactured over night to meet the financial demands of the next morning. Printing presses were kept continually running, and the money paid out as fast as it was needed. Besides the large amount printed by outside contractors, Colonel Blanton Duncan and others, the note division of the Confederate Treasury Department itself had grown to two hundred and fifty employees who prepared the notes for issue after they came from the printers. They issued fully a million notes a week, making daily reports thereon. Each engraved plate made 30,000 notes, and when the quantity exceeded a hundred thousand another series was commenced.

The following table exhibits the progressive decline and fall of the Confederate currency. The amounts required to buy one hundred dollars in specie were in

		Specie value of \$1.
December, 1861.....	\$120	.83
" 1862	300	.33½
" 1863	1,900	.05½
" 1864	5,000	.02
March, 1865.....	6,000	.01½

THE Confederate States did the best that could be done with a currency exclusively of paper ; they provided it in sufficient quantities to suit ; they based it upon the faith and credit of their Government ; they made it a legal tender for all debts, public and private ; they secured it by the whole produce of their soil, including the great cotton monopoly, a necessity for all the world ; they supported it by no end of penal statutes and patriotic resolutions ; they made it a felony for anybody to refuse to take it at par ; and they pledged the whole taxable resources of ten millions of people for its redemption. They were constrained to support it by every motive of interest and of patriotism that could influence men ; and yet, with all these aids, the Confederate currency, amounting to \$654,465,963.50, never was redeemed, and never will be redeemed. Even had the Confederate arms succeeded, no people would have submitted to the taxation requisite to the payment of so vast an emission of irredeemable currency.

Not less than fifteen hundred distinct notes (including in that term the series and their letters) would be needful to make up a complete collection of Confederate currency. This, too, exclusive of the countless collateral issues of the notes of separate States, cities, corporations, and individuals. Very shortly after the heavy issue authorized by the Confederate Congress, August 19, 1861, of \$100,000,000 in treasury notes, to run until six months after peace, this currency began to depreciate in value. In less than six months some of the prices current in Richmond were as follows : Coffee, \$5.10 a pound ; calicoes, \$2 to \$2.25 a yard ; printing paper, \$2 a pound ; writing paper, \$45 to \$80 a ream ; lard and bacon, 35 to 45 cents a pound. (From the *Richmond Enquirer*, of March 20, 1862.)

In April, 1862, General Winder issued an order regulating the prices of all country produce in the markets of Richmond. The papers of that date complain of this order as unfairly discriminating against the farmers by putting down their prices, while no similar attempt was made to regulate the prices of groceries and dry goods by martial law. At that moment salt was held by the Richmond merchants at \$25 a bushel, sugar, from 60 to 80 cents a pound, and molasses at \$1.40 a gallon. But the marketmen soon found out a way to nullify General Winder's martial law, and fix their own prices. They retaliated by charging their customers General Winder's prices for their produce, and then charging another price for its delivery, which just about doubled their receipts in rag-money, over what they would have been but for this ingenious subterfuge. By the month of June, 1862, bacon had risen from 45 to 60 cents a pound, eggs were 60 cents a dozen, fresh meat from 50 to 60 cents a pound, butter \$1 a pound, and lard 60 cents a pound.

The following lines on the Confederate paper currency were written by Major S. A. Jonas, of the Texas Brigade, shortly after the surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox Court-house. They have been printed on the backs of many of the Confederate bills.

"In Memoriam.

"Respectfully Dedicated to the Holders of Confederate Treasury Notes.

"Representing nothing on God's earth now,
And naught in the waters below it,
As a pledge of the Nation that's dead and gone,
Keep it, dear friend, and show it.

"Too poor to possess the precious orcs,
And too much of a stranger to borrow,

We issued to-day our promise to pay,
And hoped to redeem on the morrow.

"The days rolled on, and weeks became years,
But our coffers were empty still;
Coin was so rare that the Treasury quaked,
If a dollar should drop in the till.

"We knew it had hardly a value in gold,
Yet as gold our soldiers received it;
It gazed in our eyes with a promise to pay,
And each patriot soldier believed it.

"Keep it, for it tells our history all o'er,
From the birth of its dream to the last;
Modest, and born of the Angel Hope,
Like the hope of success—it *passed*."

A scale of depreciation of Confederate currency, legally established, will be found in the following

ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA IN 1865.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, That the following scale of depreciation be and the same is hereby adopted and established as the measure of value of one gold dollar in Confederate Currency, for each month (and the fractional parts of the month of December, 1864), from the 1st day of November, 1861, to the 1st day of May, 1865, to wit:

MONTHS.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
January.....		\$1 20	\$3 00	\$21 00	\$50 00
February.....		1 30	3 00	21 00	50 00
March.....		1 50	4 00	23 00	60 00
April.....		1 50	5 00	20 00	100 00
May.....		1 50	5 50	19 00	
June.....		1 50	6 50	18 00	
July.....		1 50	9 00	21 00	
August.....		1 50	14 00	23 00	
September.....		2 00	14 00	25 00	
October.....		2 00	14 00	26 00	
November.....	\$1 10	2 50	15 00	30 00	
December.....	1 15	3 50	20 00		
December 1st to 10th, inclusive.....				35 00	
December 11th to 20th, inclusive.....				42 00	
December 21st to 31st, inclusive.....				49 00	

The following table exhibits the amount *per capita* issued of the Continental money, the French *assignats*, the Confederate currency, and the legal-tender greenbacks and national bank-notes of the United States.

	POPULATION.	AMOUNT ISSUED.	Amount per head.
		Dollars.	Dollars.
Continental money.....	3,000,000 in 1790.	359,546,825	119 84
French assignats.....	26,500,000 (France in 1790).	9,115,600,000	343 98
Confederate currency.....	9,103,332 (11 Confederate States, 1860).	654,465,963	71 89
Greenbacks and national bank notes.....	31,443,321 (United States in 1860).	Highest amount in circulation, Jan., '66 750,820,228	23 87

THE BUDGETS OF NATIONS.

The word *Budget* is derived from the Latin and French, meaning a bag or purse, and England has applied it to the great leather bag which for a long time contained the documents presented to Parliament on the expenditure, resources, and wants of the country. It has become a fixed usage in financial legislation to speak of all estimates of receipts and expenditures as "the Budget." The same term is in equally general use in France, a nation always remarkable for the clearness and systematic precision of its public accounts. Nowhere in the world has finance, considered as a policy, received so much study as in the French nation. From the days of the great Finance Minister Colbert, who brought order out of chaos, and economy out of bankruptcy, in the days of Louis XIV., to the latest budget presented to the Corps Legislatif of the French Republic, it has been recognized that good accounting is an art worthy of the highest regard of all administrations.

The French financial system is based on an accurate and carefully examined general budget, prepared by the Finance Minister, or under his responsibility. This includes all the expected National revenues from all sources for one year, together with the liabilities of all departments, so clearly and fully drawn up as to show at the end of each year how far the anticipated revenue and liabilities arranged under detailed heads have been realized. The fiscal year begins and ends with the calendar year, or the 1st of January, instead of the 1st of July, as in the United States, or the 1st of April, as in Great Britain. A Court of Accounts is constituted, which takes the whole "of the public accounts of France and reduces them to order and system," so as to include the whole transactions of the service of the year in every French department, both of receipt and expenditure of public money. The accounts are then laid before the Legislative Chamber, with an elaborate report from the Court of Accounts. The forms used in every department of the administration are framed on one model. The French public service is full of administrative ability. The minuteness and completeness with which details are stated in the Budget, leaves nothing to be desired. This system prevents misappropriations of the public moneys, furnishes exact information for checking any unnecessary or loose expenditure, and brings into parallel view the receipts and expenditures of successive years. The advantage of this course is that facts are ascertained and data accumulated for accurate reference and comparison, and those unseemly disputes which we continually see in Congress over the facts of our financial receipts and expenditures, cannot possibly occur in France.

In England, the annual budget, or estimates of appropriations needed for the administration, is sent into Parliament in connection with detailed estimates of the revenues at the very beginning of each session. This budget is printed in the utmost detail, forming a vol-

ume two or three times as large as that furnished to Congress under the title of Estimates of Appropriations. Besides the Civil Service estimates, a separate folio volume is annually devoted to the Budget of Estimates for the Army, and a third volume to the Navy. All the heads of department and of subordinate bureaus are held responsible by the House of Commons for the accurate and economical character of these estimates. Very seldom, indeed, has it ever been necessary to go behind them to check extravagance or to control indefinite expenditure. The latter is indeed almost impossible in the strict system of the British budget.

Recent systematic inquiries, set on foot by the Cobden Club of London, elicited returns from several leading nations as to the methods prevailing in each regarding the appropriation of public money. The nations embraced in these interesting summaries of information are France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Russia, Italy, Denmark, Sweden, Portugal, the Netherlands, and the United States. The first question put by the Cobden Club was whether, in the representative government of the countries reported upon, it was the practice to present a budget to the legislative body at the beginning of its session, or at some other fixed date. The result of the responses was, that it was a fixed and recognized obligation of the government to present its budget, or estimate for expenses, to the two chambers at the beginning of their session. The second, fourth, and fifth questions of the Cobden Club had reference to the method of examination, discussion, and voting upon appropriations. Were they examined by permanent committees or special commissioners? Did these committees or commissioners represent the various administrative departments of the government? Were their labors and their actions final, or subject to the ultimate revision and sanction of the legislative body? The correspondents of the Cobden Club inform us as to this particular, that the system of permanent committees on the Budget prevails only in Belgium, in Holland, and in the United States. In these countries this system is a consequence of the general practice of dividing one or both branches of the legislature into committees to take charge of the various subjects. For example, in Belgium the Chamber of Deputies is divided at the beginning of each session into six sections, which correspond precisely to the six ministerial departments, to wit: The Department of Justice, of Foreign Affairs, of the Interior, of Finance, of War, and of Public Works. When the Budget is submitted to the Chamber of Deputies, each of these committees takes charge of the division which naturally belongs to it. In Holland the upper and lower chamber of the legislature is each divided into five permanent committees, while in the United States the committee having general charge of appropriations in the House, and the Standing Committee of Finance in the Senate, although changed as to *personnel* at the beginning of each Congress, are permanent committees in substance.

In other countries the legislature appoints commissions for special purposes, composed of a varied number of members in different countries. In Austria the Commission of Finance of the Lower House embraces thirty-six members, or one-tenth of the entire Chamber. In the Reichstag of the German Empire, and in the Russian Chamber of Deputies, this commission consists of fourteen to thirty-five persons. In Italy it consists of thirty from the Chamber of Deputies and of fifteen from the Senate. Notwithstanding these differences in methods of procedure and the varying manner, sometimes oral, sometimes written, in which the Ministers of Government advance their own

ideas and defend their propositions before the committees or commissions, the legislature in all countries reserves to itself the final vote upon these propositions.

The seventh and last question was as follows: Has experience shown that legislative action has had the effect of reducing public expenditure and repressing administrative abuses? And it has received various replies, which, however, authorize the general conclusion that, in spite of all legislative control, public expenditure manifests a general tendency in all countries towards a constant increase. In Belgium, M. de Beaulieu, Professor of Political Economy and Member of Parliament, writes that the public expenditures which in 1835, with a population of 3,876,000, were only 87,104,105 francs, were increased in 1875, and for 5,336,000 inhabitants, to 256,000,000 francs—that is to say, that the twenty-two francs per head, which the expense of the government represented forty years ago, had reached more than double that amount (forty-eight francs) at the present time. M. de Beaulieu, who is by no means an absolutist, believes that the legislative body in Belgium does not diminish public expenditure, because it is not controlled by public opinion. In that country the payment of a direct tax of forty-two francs is the measure of the right of suffrage, which consequently is shared by about 130,000 privileged voters. Moreover, the voice of the rural population in legislative matters is drowned in that of the cities. From this double combination of circumstances it results that the minority of the electors may furnish a parliamentary majority. Moreover, among the hundred thousand voters, one third may be considered as having a personal interest in the increase instead of the diminution of expenses. This is seen in the fact that public expenditure in Belgium presents itself in the shape of public works or employment thereon, and thus the internal improvements of the empire have become a sort of electoral circulating medium. The government does not even limit itself to the construction of public works. It manages not only the mails and the telegraphs, but more than half of the railways, and the other half is now soliciting government purchase. Probably this will be carried out, and a new system of public expenditure will be added to the old ones. Worst of all, there is no remedy for this situation in near prospect, and there will be none as long as the state of suffrage remains in its present abnormal condition, so unjust and impolitic, as M. de Beaulieu believes.

In Denmark, the spirit of the constitution, which is very democratic, and rests upon universal suffrage, appears to control the parliamentary body in favor of public economy. The bulk of the Danish nation is composed of landed proprietors, of peasants, and of workmen; the two latter classes making common cause, and the peasants sitting in person (as in the other nations of Scandinavia) in the Lower House, of which they form the majority. This House willingly votes appropriations for railways and primary schools, and even for the encouragement of scholars and men of learning; but it keeps a firm hand on the salaries of public functionaries, and rejects all expenditure for fortifications and the increase of the army, which the government and the wealthier classes would like to see enlarged.

The replies received from France by such publicists as Messrs. Léon Say, Maurice Block, etc., set forth the fact that France has inherited a most expensive government from the Empire; that the Republic is heir to the terrible situation to which twenty years of the Empire—that is to say, government without control and constant extravagance—have brought public affairs in that country. What is

needed is many years of good government, inspired by a true republican spirit, to repair these disasters, to reform the financial system, which is far from being based on economic principles, and which is composed of incongruous materials, made up largely of bad precedents and old abuses. Little permanent reform, however, is to be looked for in France until Europe is cured of that military disease, which has been for generations eating out the substance of the people, and making government continually more expensive.

In Italy, the answer to the inquiry as to the public expenditure sets forth the fact that the detestable luxury of arms of precision, of rifled cannon, of ironclads, and of costly fortifications, has inflicted in great part on that kingdom its enormous debt of two thousand millions of dollars.

In Russia, where there is no legislative body, the Council of the Empire, which is the highest power after the Emperor, and is composed of members named for life by the Crown, has charge of the Budget. A Comptroller-General furnishes the estimates to this Council, which distributes its details for minuter examination among permanent sections of its own body, after which all the sections of the Council deliberate upon and agree to the Budget, as a whole, and, having received imperial sanction, it comes to have the force of law.

The answers from the United States, prepared by Messrs. Horace White, Charles Nordhoff, Governor Hoffman, J. S. Moore, Senator Dawes, David A. Wells, and others, agree that Congress acts as a useful and active restraint upon the continually growing tendency to expense of the Federal Government. Mr. Dawes estimates that \$9,000,000 a year was the average reduction to which the Treasury estimates were subjected in their passage through Congress during the double presidency of General Grant, and Mr. Moore fixes the cutting down of expenditure by the 44th Congress at \$18,000,000 to \$20,000,000 below the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Wells remarks the strong tendency of all the departments and bureaus to enlarge their expenses, but says that the two branches of Congress itself form no exception to the tendency. Everything, it is added, tends to grow less dear in the United States except the Government, and in the last analysis the opinion is advanced that, under our republican government, the best safeguard against fiscal abuses is an earnest and intelligent sentiment in favor of economy.

Immemorial usage in Great Britain requires that the Crown, being the executive power, and charged with all the revenues of the State, and the payments for the public service, should make known to the Commons the pecuniary wants of the government. The House of Commons grants such aids or supplies as are required to satisfy these demands. They provide by taxes and by appropriations of the public income the ways and means to meet the supplies which are granted by them. Thus (1) the Crown demands money; (2) the Commons grant it; and (3) the Lords assent to the grant. But the Commons do not vote money unless it be required by the Crown; and the speech of the sovereign at the opening of every Parliament must distinctly ask for supplies of revenue, while the Commons are as distinctly thanked when each Parliament is prorogued for the supplies granted. Early in each session it is usual for the Chancellor of the Exchequer to move that a supply be granted to her Majesty; to which the House always agrees, and appoints a day on which they will resolve themselves into a committee "to consider supplies granted to her Majesty," or, as it is commonly called, the Committee of Supply. The duty of this committee is to consider the estimates for the succeeding year,

which are ordered to be laid before them. This is a committee of the whole House, although usually rather thinly attended. The member of the Administration representing each Department for which the supplies are required explains to the committee the estimates, and proceeds to propose each grant in succession. The chairman of the Committee of Supply is chosen at the beginning of each new Parliament, and he continues to act as such from that time for the remainder of the Parliament, his salary being voted in the annual estimates. This official chairman is designated the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, which is another committee of the whole House. When the Committee of Supply has made its first report to the House of Commons, and it has been agreed to, a day is next appointed for the House to resolve itself into a committee to consider ways and means for raising a supply granted to her Majesty. This committee is never appointed until the House has formally voted a sum of money as the foundation of its future proceedings, nor is the committee permitted to vote ways and means in excess of the expenditure previously voted by the Committee of Supply.

The functions of these two committees of the whole House are thus discriminated by Sir T. E. May, in his treatise on the Laws, Privileges, Proceedings, and Usage of Parliament (ed. 1873) :

"The Committee of Supply considers what specific grants of money shall be voted as supplies demanded by the Crown, for the service of the current year ; and explained by the estimates and accounts prepared by the executive government, and referred by the House to the Committee. The Committee of Ways and Means determines in what manner the necessary funds shall be raised, to meet the grants which are voted by the Committee of Supply, and which are otherwise required by the public service. The former committee controls the public expenditure ; the latter provides the public income ; the one authorizes the payment of money ; the other sanctions the imposition of the taxes, and the application of public revenues, not otherwise applicable to the service of the year."

It is the province of the Committee of Ways and Means alone to originate all taxes ; and it is in that committee that the Chancellor of the Exchequer usually develops his views of the resources of the country, the income, expenditure, etc., in the set speech known as "the Budget."

When the supplies for any one year have all been granted, the Committee of Supply stops its sittings ; after which every application for money out of the exchequer to meet the several grants of the year must be formally authorized by votes in the Committee of Ways and Means. Then a comprehensive bill is brought in, known as the Consolidated Fund Bill, or more generally as the Appropriation Bill. This bill enumerates every grant made during the whole session, and authorizes the several sums as voted by the Committee of Supply to be issued and applied to each separate service. It also enacts that the said supplies shall not be issued or applied to any purpose other than those mentioned.

Very early in the history of the American Congress the committee of that body which has primary charge of the estimates and appropriations for carrying on the government was constituted. On July 24, 1789, the following record is found in the journal of the House of Representatives :

"On motion,

"Ordered, That a Committee of Ways and Means, to consist of a member from each State, be appointed, to which it shall be referred to consider the report of a

committee appointed to prepare an estimate of supplies requisite for the service of the United States the current year, and to report thereupon."

Eleven members were elected in pursuance of this order of the House, two States of the old thirteen, Rhode Island and North Carolina, not being represented in the first Congress until the following year. By the terms of the resolution, this first Committee of Ways and Means was not made permanent; but on the 21st of December, 1795, we find the following provision in the journal of the House:

"On motion,

Resolved, That a Standing Committee of Ways and Means be appointed, whose duty it shall be to take into consideration all such reports of the Treasury Department and all such propositions relative to the revenue, as may be referred to them by the House; to inquire into the state of the public debt; of the revenue, and of the expenditures; and to report from time to time, their opinion thereupon."

It was further ordered by the House that fourteen members be appointed a committee pursuant to the said resolution, and to this standing committee a member was afterwards added to make one from each of the fifteen States in the Union. At the next session, December 16, 1796, a Standing Committee of Ways and Means of sixteen members was appointed, one from each State as before, to which was referred all business connected with the estimates for appropriations, receipts, and expenditures of the Treasury, and the collecting of direct taxes among the several States. This action was subsequently confirmed in the Standing Rules and Orders for conducting the business of the House of Representatives, adopted January 7, 1802. The number of the Ways and Means Committee, instead of one member from each State, was by these rules and orders fixed at seven members. Only four other standing committees were then provided for, of seven members each, to be appointed at the commencement of each session (not Congress) by the Speaker, unless otherwise ordered by the House. In 1833 the Committee of Ways and Means was increased to nine members, and, by order of the House, adopted March 3, 1873, to eleven members.

The very great amount and variety of public business pressing upon the Committee of Ways and Means led to the division of its functions, and the creation of a distinct Committee on Appropriations, which was ordered March 2, 1865. At the same time a Committee on Banking and Currency was provided for, to have special charge of all propositions connected with banking and the currency, while to the Committee on Appropriations was assigned the care of all executive communications and such other propositions, in regard to carrying on the several departments of the Government, as may be presented and referred to them by the House. Each of these committees consists of eleven members. This very necessary division of labor leaves to the Committee of Ways and Means the proper charge of all measures for raising revenue, including the tariff, internal revenue system, etc.

The Senate has no titular Committee of Ways and Means, but its Committee on Finance has charge of all business connected with the public revenue, taxation, banking, currency, etc., while a Senate Committee on Appropriations, constituted in 1867, has care of all appropriation bills. Conflicts have sometimes arisen regarding the power of the Senate to originate any measure connected with the revenue or the expenditure of money. Here, as in the Parliament of Great Britain, the Lower House has been tenacious of its immemorial privilege to originate all bills for raising revenue, confided by the constitution to the immediate representatives of the people.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.
The United States...	3,929,214	5,308,483	7,239,881	9,633,822
The States	3,929,214	5,294,390	7,215,858	9,600,783
1 Alabama.....				19 127,901
2 Arkansas.....				25 14,255
3 California.....				
4 Connecticut.....	8 237,946	8 251,002	9 261,942	14 275,148
5 Delaware.....	16 59,096	17 64,273	19 72,674	22 72,749
6 Florida.....				
7 Georgia.....	13 82,548	12 162,686	11 252,423	11 340,985
8 Illinois.....			23 12,283	24 55,162
9 Indiana.....		20 5,641	21 24,530	18 147,173
10 Iowa.....				
11 Kansas.....				
12 Kentucky.....	14 73,677	9 220,955	7 406,511	6 564,125
13 Louisiana.....			18 76,556	17 152,922
14 Maine.....	11 96,540	14 151,719	14 228,705	12 293,260
15 Maryland.....	6 319,728	7 341,548	8 390,546	10 407,350
16 Massachusetts.....	4 378,797	5 422,845	5 472,040	7 522,159
17 Michigan.....			24 4,763	26 8,765
18 Minnesota.....				
19 Mississippi.....		19 8,850	20 40,352	21 75,448
20 Missouri.....			22 20,845	23 66,557
21 Nebraska.....				
22 Nevada.....				
23 New Hampshire.....	10 141,885	11 183,858	16 214,400	15 244,022
24 New Jersey.....	9 184,139	10 211,149	12 245,562	13 277,426
25 New York.....	5 340,120	3 589,051	2 952,049	1 1,372,111
26 North Carolina.....	3 393,751	4 478,103	4 555,500	4 638,829
27 Ohio.....		18 45,365	18 230,790	5 581,295
28 Oregon.....				
29 Pennsylvania.....	2 424,373	2 602,365	3 810,091	3 1,047,507
30 Rhode Island.....	15 68,825	16 69,123	17 76,931	20 83,015
31 South Carolina.....	7 249,073	6 345,591	6 415,115	8 502,741
32 Tennessee.....	17 35,691	15 105,602	10 261,737	9 422,771
33 Texas.....				
34 Vermont.....	12 85,425	13 154,465	15 217,895	16 225,966
35 Virginia.....	1 747,610	1 880,200	1 974,600	2 1,065,116
36 West Virginia.....				
37 Wisconsin.....				
The States.....	3,929,214	5,294,390	7,215,858	9,600,783
1 Arizona.....				
2 Colorado.....				
3 Dakota.....				
4 District of Columbia.....		1 14,093	1 24,023	1 33,039
5 Idaho.....				
6 Montana.....				
7 New Mexico.....				
8 Utah.....				
9 Washington.....				
10 Wyoming.....				
The Territories.....		14,093	24,023	33,039
Total population.....	3,929,214	5,308,483	7,239,881	9,633,822
		Increase per cent, 1790-1800, 35.10	Increase per cent, 1801-10, 36.38	Increase per cent, 1810-20, 33.06

NOTE.—The narrow column under each census year shows the order of the

AT EACH CENSUS, 1790-1870.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.
The United States	12,866,020	17,069,453	23,191,876	31,443,321	38,558,371
The States.....	12,820,868	17,019,641	23,067,262	31,183,744	38,115,641
Alabama.....	15 309,527	12 590,756	12 771,623	13 964,201	16 996,992
Arkansas.....	27 30,388	25 97,574	26 209,897	25 435,450	26 484,471
California.....	.....	.....	29 92,597	26 379,994	24 560,247
Connecticut.....	16 297,675	20 309,978	21 370,792	24 460,147	25 537,454
Delaware.....	24 76,748	26 78,085	30 91,532	32 112,216	34 125,015
Florida.....	25 34,730	27 54,477	31 87,445	31 140,424	33 187,748
Georgia.....	10 516,823	9 691,392	9 906,185	11 1,057,286	12 1,184,109
Illinois.....	20 157,445	14 476,183	11 851,470	4 1,711,951	4 2,539,891
Indiana.....	13 343,031	10 685,866	7 988,416	6 1,350,428	6 1,680,637
Iowa.....	.....	28 43,112	27 192,214	20 674,913	11 1,194,020
Kansas.....	.....	.....	.....	33 107,206	29 364,399
Kentucky.....	6 687,917	6 779,828	8 982,405	9 1,155,684	8 1,321,011
Louisiana.....	19 215,739	19 352,411	18 517,762	17 708,002	21 726,915
Maine.....	12 399,455	13 501,793	16 583,169	22 628,279	23 626,915
Maryland.....	11 447,040	15 470,019	17 583,034	19 687,049	20 789,894
Massachusetts.....	8 610,408	8 737,699	6 994,514	7 1,231,066	7 1,457,351
Michigan.....	26 31,639	23 212,207	20 397,654	16 749,113	13 1,184,059
Minnesota.....	.....	.....	33 6,077	30 172,023	28 439,706
Mississippi.....	22 136,621	17 375,651	15 606,526	14 791,305	18 827,022
Missouri.....	21 140,455	16 383,702	13 682,044	8 1,182,012	5 1,721,295
Nebraska.....	.....	.....	.....	35 28,841	35 122,993
Nevada.....	.....	.....	.....	36 6,857	37 42,491
New Hampshire.....	18 269,328	22 284,574	22 317,976	27 326,073	31 318,300
New Jersey.....	14 320,823	18 373,306	19 489,555	21 672,085	17 906,096
New York.....	1 1,918,608	1 2,428,921	1 3,097,394	1 3,880,735	1 4,382,759
North Carolina.....	5 737,987	7 753,419	10 869,039	12 992,622	14 1,071,361
Ohio.....	4 537,903	3 1,519,467	3 1,980,349	3 2,339,511	3 2,665,260
Oregon.....	.....	.....	32 13,294	34 52,465	36 90,923
Pennsylvania.....	2 1,348,233	2 1,724,083	2 2,311,786	2 2,906,215	2 3,521,951
Rhode Island.....	23 97,199	24 108,830	28 147,545	29 174,620	32 217,353
South Carolina.....	9 581,185	11 594,398	14 668,507	18 703,708	22 705,606
Tennessee.....	7 681,904	5 829,210	5 1,002,717	10 1,109,801	9 1,258,520
Texas.....	.....	.....	25 212,592	23 604,215	19 818,579
Vermont.....	17 280,652	21 291,948	23 314,120	28 315,098	30 330,551
Virginia.....	3 1,211,405	4 1,239,797	4 1,421,661	5 1,596,318	10 1,225,163
West Virginia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27 442,014
Wisconsin.....	.....	29 30,945	24 305,391	15 775,881	15 1,054,670
The States.....	12,820,868	17,019,641	23,067,262	31,183,744	38,115,641
Arizona.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 9,658
Colorado.....	.....	.....	.....	4 34,277	4 39,864
Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....	6 4,837	8 14,181
Dist. of Columbia...	1 39,834	1 43,712	2 51,687	2 75,080	1 131,700
Idaho.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 14,999
Montana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 20,595
New Mexico.....	.....	.....	1 61,547	1 93,516	2 91,874
Utah.....	.....	.....	3 11,380	3 40,273	3 86,786
Washington.....	.....	.....	.....	5 11,594	5 23,955
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 9,118
The Territories ..	39,834	43,712	124,614	250,577	442,730
Total population..	12,866,020	17,069,453	23,191,876	31,443,321	38,558,371
	Increase per cent, 1820-30, 32.51	Increase per cent, 1830-40, 33.52	Increase per cent, 1840-50, 35.83	Increase per cent, 1850-60, 35.11	Increase per cent, 1860-70, 22.65

States and Territories when arranged according to magnitude of population.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1870.

[From the Official Returns of the Ninth Census.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	AGGREGATE	WHITE.	COLORED.	CHINESE.	INDIANS (ESTIMATED).
1 Alabama	996,992	521,384	475,510	.....	93
2 Arkansas	484,471	382,115	122,169	98	89
3 California	532,031	499,424	4,272	49,810	29,025
4 Connecticut	537,454	527,549	9,668	2	235
5 Delaware	125,015	102,221	22,794	.....	.....
6 Florida	188,248	96,057	91,689	.....	503
7 Georgia	1,184,109	638,926	545,142	1	40
8 Illinois	2,539,891	2,511,096	28,762	1	32
9 Indiana	1,080,637	1,655,837	24,580	.....	240
10 Iowa	1,194,320	1,188,207	5,762	3	348
11 Kansas	373,299	346,377	17,108	.....	9,814
12 Kentucky	1,321,011	1,098,692	222,210	1	108
13 Louisiana	726,915	362,065	364,210	71	569
14 Maine	626,915	624,809	1,606	1	499
15 Maryland	780,894	605,497	175,391	2	4
16 Massachusetts	1,457,351	1,443,156	13,947	97	151
17 Michigan	1,187,234	1,167,232	11,849	2	8,101
18 Minnesota	446,056	438,257	759	.....	7,040
19 Mississippi	827,922	382,896	444,201	16	809
20 Missouri	1,721,295	1,603,146	118,071	3	75
21 Nebraska	129,322	122,117	789	.....	6,416
22 Nevada	58,711	38,959	357	3,152	16,243
23 New Hampshire	318,300	317,697	580	.....	23
24 New Jersey	906,096	875,407	30,658	15	16
25 New York	4,337,464	4,330,210	52,061	29	5,144
26 North Carolina	1,071,361	678,470	391,650	.....	1,241
27 Ohio	2,665,260	2,601,946	63,213	1	100
28 Oregon	101,883	96,929	346	3,330	11,278
29 Pennsylvania	3,532,030	3,456,609	65,294	14	133
30 Rhode Island	217,353	212,219	4,980	.....	151
31 South Carolina	705,606	289,667	415,814	1	124
32 Tennessee	1,258,520	936,119	322,331	.....	70
33 Texas	818,899	564,700	253,475	25	699
34 Vermont	330,551	329,618	924	.....	14
35 Virginia	1,225,163	712,089	512,841	4	229
36 West Virginia	442,014	424,083	17,960	.....	1
37 Wisconsin	1,064,985	1,051,351	2,113	.....	11,521
The States	38,205,598	33,203,128	4,835,106	56,179	111,185
1 Alaska	70,461	461	.....	.....	70,000
2 Arizona	41,710	9,581	26	20	32,093
3 Colorado	47,164	39,221	456	7	7,480
4 Dakota	40,501	12,887	94	.....	27,520
5 District of Columbia	181,700	88,378	43,404	3	15
6 Idaho	20,593	10,618	60	4,274	5,631
7 Indian Country	68,152	2,407	6,378	.....	59,367
8 Montana	39,895	18,306	183	1,949	19,457
9 New Mexico	111,303	90,393	172	.....	20,738
10 Utah	99,581	86,044	118	445	12,974
11 Washington	37,432	22,195	207	234	14,793
12 Wyoming	11,518	8,726	183	143	2,466
The Territories	720,000	389,117	51,281	7,075	272,527
Total in United States ..	38,925,598	33,592,245	4,886,387	63,254	383,712

NOTE.—The above figures of population vary from other tables given in the Census of 1870 by including in the aggregate the population of Alaska (estimated), and the Indian population (partly estimated and partly enumerated). No provision is made by law for taking the census of Indians not taxed, and the Superintendent of the Census therefore caused careful estimates to be made throughout the Indian agencies, and the result has been added to the enumerated population. This increases the aggregate population of the United States in 1870 from 38,558,371 (as in most of the tables) to 38,925,598.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, AS NATIVE, FOREIGN-BORN, AND OF FOREIGN PARENTAGE.

[From the Official Returns of the United States Census of 1870.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	TOTAL POPULATION.	NATIVE.	FOREIGN-BORN.	HAVING ONE OR BOTH PARENTS FOREIGN-BORN.
1 Alabama.....	996,992	987,080	9,962	21,844
2 Arkansas.....	484,471	479,445	5,026	10,617
3 California.....	560,247	350,416	209,831	323,507
4 Connecticut.....	537,454	423,815	113,639	203,650
5 Delaware.....	125,015	115,879	9,136	20,561
6 Florida.....	187,748	182,781	4,967	9,295
7 Georgia.....	1,184,109	1,172,982	11,127	23,814
8 Illinois.....	2,539,891	2,024,693	515,198	986,035
9 Indiana.....	1,680,637	1,539,163	141,474	341,001
10 Iowa.....	1,194,020	989,328	204,692	416,139
11 Kansas.....	364,399	316,007	48,392	87,211
12 Kentucky.....	1,321,011	1,257,613	63,398	142,720
13 Louisiana.....	726,915	665,088	61,827	132,011
14 Maine.....	626,915	578,084	48,881	91,651
15 Maryland.....	780,894	607,482	83,412	181,362
16 Massachusetts.....	1,457,351	1,104,082	353,319	620,211
17 Michigan.....	1,184,059	916,049	268,010	488,159
18 Minnesota.....	439,706	279,009	160,697	285,516
19 Mississippi.....	827,922	816,731	11,191	18,756
20 Missouri.....	1,721,295	1,499,028	222,267	465,125
21 Nebraska.....	122,933	92,245	30,748	50,017
22 Nevada.....	42,491	23,690	18,801	25,117
23 New Hampshire.....	318,300	288,689	29,611	44,592
24 New Jersey.....	906,096	717,153	188,943	350,816
25 New York.....	4,862,759	3,244,406	1,138,353	2,225,627
26 North Carolina.....	1,071,361	1,068,332	3,029	6,464
27 Ohio.....	2,665,260	2,262,767	372,493	849,815
28 Oregon.....	90,923	79,323	11,600	20,705
29 Pennsylvania.....	3,521,951	2,976,642	545,309	1,151,208
30 Rhode Island.....	217,353	161,957	55,396	95,000
31 South Carolina.....	705,606	607,532	8,074	16,449
32 Tennessee.....	1,258,520	1,239,204	19,316	36,326
33 Texas.....	818,579	756,168	62,411	107,327
34 Vermont.....	530,551	283,396	47,155	88,615
35 Virginia.....	1,225,163	1,211,409	13,754	80,794
36 West Virginia.....	442,014	424,923	17,091	46,204
37 Wisconsin.....	1,054,670	690,171	364,499	717,832
The States.....	38,115,641	32,642,612	5,473,029	10,732,483
1 Arizona.....	9,658	3,849	5,809	6,766
2 Colorado.....	39,864	33,265	6,599	10,707
3 Dakota.....	14,181	9,366	4,815	7,319
4 District of Columbia.....	131,700	115,446	16,254	34,106
5 Idaho.....	14,999	7,114	7,885	9,305
6 Montana.....	20,595	12,616	7,979	10,246
7 New Mexico.....	91,874	86,254	5,620	8,677
8 Utah.....	86,786	56,084	30,702	59,024
9 Washington.....	23,955	18,931	5,024	8,382
10 Wyoming.....	9,118	5,605	3,513	5,000
The Territories.....	442,780	348,530	94,200	159,532
Total Population.....	38,558,371	32,991,142	5,567,229	10,892,015

NATIVITY OF THE FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1870.

[Selected from the Official Returns of the Ninth Census.]

Living in.	All Foreign Countries	Austria.	Bohemia	British America.	China.	Denmark.	France.	Germany.
The U. S.	5,567,229	30,508	40,289	498,464	68,042	30,107	116,402	1,690,533
Alabama...	9,062	99	29	183	1	80	594	2,482
Arkansas...	5,026	41	21	842	93	55	237	1,563
California...	209,831	1,078	90	10,660	48,826	1,897	8,068	29,701
Connecticut...	113,639	154	95	10,861	11	116	821	12,443
Delaware...	9,136	8	1	112	.....	8	127	1,142
Florida...	4,967	17	3	174	1	41	196	597
Georgia...	11,127	84	23	247	4	42	812	2,761
Illinois...	515,198	2,099	7,350	22,550	8	3,711	10,911	208,758
Indiana...	141,474	443	141	4,765	6	815	6,363	78,090
Iowa...	204,692	2,691	6,766	17,907	3	2,827	3,180	66,162
Kansas...	48,392	448	105	5,324	.....	503	1,274	12,775
Kentucky...	63,898	146	40	1,082	8	53	2,057	30,318
Louisiana...	61,827	435	23	714	79	291	12,341	18,933
Maine...	48,881	10	1	26,788	4	102	187	508
Maryland...	83,412	266	789	644	6	107	649	47,045
Massachusetts...	353,319	255	110	70,065	115	267	1,639	13,072
Michigan...	268,010	795	1,179	89,590	4	1,354	3,121	64,143
Minnesota...	160,697	2,647	2,166	16,698	6	1,910	1,743	41,364
Mississippi...	11,191	85	9	875	16	193	690	2,960
Missouri...	222,267	1,498	3,517	8,448	4	665	6,298	113,618
Nebraska...	30,748	299	1,770	2,635	2	1,129	340	10,954
Nevada...	18,901	157	7	2,365	3,146	208	414	2,181
N. Hampshire...	29,611	9	4	12,955	5	11	60	436
New Jersey...	188,943	686	271	2,474	30	510	3,180	54,001
New York...	1,138,353	3,928	2,071	79,042	177	1,701	22,302	316,902
N. Carolina...	8,029	13	5	171	4	8	54	904
Ohio...	372,493	3,699	1,429	12,968	12	294	12,781	182,697
Oregon...	11,600	53	36	1,187	3,327	87	308	1,875
Pennsylvania...	545,309	1,596	580	10,022	32	561	8,695	160,146
Rhode Isl'd...	55,396	19	19	10,242	.....	24	167	1,201
S. Carolina...	8,074	10	1	77	6	50	143	2,754
Tennessee...	19,316	112	37	587	4	88	563	4,539
Texas...	62,411	1,748	781	597	20	159	2,232	23,965
Vermont...	47,155	2	.....	28,544	1	21	98	370
Virginia...	13,754	56	31	327	8	23	369	4,050
W. Virginia...	17,091	59	1	207	.....	21	223	6,232
Wisconsin...	364,499	4,486	10,570	25,666	.....	5,212	2,704	162,314
The States	5,473,829	30,116	40,071	487,605	55,974	24,574	115,140	1,679,146
Arizona...	5,809	24	2	142	21	19	69	379
Colorado...	6,599	51	15	753	7	77	209	1,456
Dakota...	4,815	171	153	906	.....	115	57	563
District of Columbia	16,254	26	9	290	4	29	233	4,920
Idaho...	7,885	26	1	334	4,268	88	144	599
Montana...	7,979	36	23	1,172	1,943	95	193	1,233
New Mexico...	5,620	10	2	125	.....	15	124	582
Utah...	30,702	4	8	637	446	4,957	63	358
Washington...	5,624	19	2	1,121	236	84	113	645
Wyoming...	3,513	25	8	329	143	54	57	652
Territories	94,200	392	218	5,859	7,068	5,533	1,262	11,897
Total, United States	5,567,229	30,508	40,289	498,464	68,042	30,107	116,402	1,690,533

NATIVITY OF THE FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1870.

[Selected from the Official Returns of the Ninth Census.]

Living In.	Eng- land.	Ireland.	Scot- land.	Wales	Hol- land.	Italy.	Mexi- co.	Nor- way.	Swed- en.	Swit- zer- land.
The U. S.	550,924	1,855,827	140,835	74,583	46,802	17,157	42,435	114,246	97,332	75,153
Alabama...	1,041	3,893	458	39	14	118	13	21	105	168
Arkansas...	526	1,428	156	24	71	30	14	19	135	104
California...	17,699	54,421	4,949	1,517	452	4,660	9,339	1,000	1,944	2,927
Connecticut	13,001	70,630	3,238	288	99	117	5	72	323	492
Delaware...	1,421	5,907	229	43	16	5	.....	.....	9	33
Florida.....	399	737	144	6	7	56	41	16	30	14
Georgia.....	1,088	5,093	430	61	42	50	9	14	35	103
Illinois.....	53,871	120,162	15,737	3,146	4,180	761	73	11,889	29,979	8,980
Indiana.....	9,945	28,698	2,507	556	873	95	17	123	2,180	4,287
Iowa.....	16,660	40,124	5,248	1,967	4,513	54	14	17,556	10,796	3,937
Kansas.....	6,161	10,940	1,531	1,021	300	55	63	588	4,954	1,328
Kentucky...	4,173	21,642	1,019	347	270	325	31	16	112	1,147
Louisiana...	2,811	17,068	814	114	232	1,889	409	76	358	873
Maine.....	3,650	15,745	998	279	26	48	4	58	91	9
Maryland...	4,855	23,630	2,432	994	236	210	19	18	100	297
Massachusetts	34,099	216,120	9,003	576	480	454	20	302	1,383	491
Michigan...	35,051	42,013	8,552	558	12,559	110	25	1,516	2,406	2,116
Minnesota...	5,670	21,746	2,194	944	1,855	40	5	35,940	20,987	2,162
Mississippi...	1,068	3,359	434	25	35	147	32	78	970	265
Missouri....	14,314	54,983	3,283	1,534	1,167	936	90	297	2,302	6,597
Nebraska....	3,608	4,999	792	220	180	44	11	506	2,352	593
Nevada.....	2,549	5,035	630	301	44	199	226	80	217	247
N. Hampshire	2,679	12,190	892	27	5	9	1	55	42	11
New Jersey...	25,614	86,784	5,710	804	2,944	257	46	90	554	2,061
New York...	110,071	528,806	27,282	7,857	6,426	3,592	127	975	5,522	7,916
N Carolina...	490	677	480	10	13	19	2	5	38	80
Ohio.....	36,561	82,674	7,819	12,939	2,018	564	41	64	252	12,737
Oregon.....	1,317	1,967	394	63	39	31	51	76	205	160
Pennsylvania	69,065	235,798	16,846	27,633	819	784	86	115	2,266	5,765
Rhode Isl'd	9,291	31,534	1,948	56	45	58	2	22	106	74
S. Carolina...	617	3,262	310	15	32	63	2	.....	61	45
Tennessee...	2,085	8,048	555	314	100	483	17	37	349	802
Texas.....	2,037	4,031	621	55	54	186	23,020	403	364	599
Vermont.....	1,916	14,080	1,240	565	20	17	5	34	83	19
Virginia....	1,909	5,191	705	148	231	162	13	17	30	148
W. Virginia...	1,811	6,822	746	321	174	34	.....	1	5	325
Wisconsin...	28,192	48,479	6,590	6,550	5,990	104	47	40,046	2,799	6,069
The States	523,990	1,893,726	136,846	74,607	16,561	16,766	33,920	112,116	94,447	73,972
Arizona...	134	495	54	3	11	12	4,318	7	7	23
Colorado...	1,358	1,685	188	165	17	16	129	40	180	140
Dakota.....	248	888	77	3	8	4	6	1,179	380	31
District of Columbia	1,422	8,218	352	29	23	182	17	5	22	175
Idaho.....	540	986	114	325	9	11	46	61	91	52
Montana...	692	1,635	208	197	18	34	31	88	141	97
N. Mexico...	120	543	36	9	3	25	3,913	5	6	42
Utah.....	16,073	502	2,391	1,783	122	74	8	613	1,790	509
Washington	791	1,047	309	44	25	24	13	104	159	50
Wyoming...	556	1,102	260	58	5	9	4	28	109	60
Territories	21,934	17,101	3,980	2,630	241	391	8,515	2,130	2,885	1,181
Total, Uni- ted States	550,924	1,835,827	140,835	74,533	46,802	17,157	42,435	114,246	97,332	75,153

ILLITERACY BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: DISTINGUISHED INTO WHITE AND COLORED, NATIVE AND FOREIGN-BORN.

[Compiled from the Census of the United States for 1870.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	TOTAL POPULA- TION, 1870.	CANNOT WRITE.					CANNOT READ.
		White.	Colored.	Native.	Foreign Born.	Total.	
		10 years and up- ward.	10 years and up- ward.	10 years and up- ward.	10 years and up- ward.	10 years and up- ward.	10 years and up- ward.
1 Alabama.....	996,992	92,059	290,898	382,142	870	383,012	349,771
2 Arkansas.....	481,471	64,095	68,533	131,043	296	133,339	111,790
3 California.....	500,247	26,158	586	9,520	22,196	31,716	24,877
4 Connecticut.....	537,454	27,913	1,675	5,678	23,938	29,616	19,680
5 Delaware.....	125,015	11,280	11,820	20,631	2,469	23,100	19,356
6 Florida.....	187,748	18,904	52,894	71,235	568	71,803	66,238
7 Georgia.....	1,184,109	124,939	393,637	467,508	1,090	468,593	418,553
8 Illinois.....	2,539,891	123,624	9,950	90,595	42,989	133,584	86,368
9 Indiana.....	1,080,637	120,761	8,258	113,185	13,939	127,124	76,634
10 Iowa.....	1,191,792	44,145	1,524	24,979	20,602	45,671	24,115
11 Kansas.....	364,369	16,978	7,213	20,449	4,101	24,550	16,369
12 Kentucky.....	1,321,011	201,077	131,050	324,945	7,331	333,176	249,567
13 Louisiana.....	726,915	50,749	224,993	268,773	7,385	276,158	257,184
14 Maine.....	626,915	18,754	171	7,986	11,066	19,052	13,486
15 Maryland.....	780,894	46,792	88,703	120,907	8,592	135,499	114,100
16 Massachusetts.....	1,457,351	95,576	2,148	7,912	89,430	97,742	74,935
17 Michigan.....	1,184,059	48,649	2,655	22,547	30,580	53,127	34,613
18 Minnesota.....	439,706	23,941	102	5,558	18,855	24,413	12,747
19 Mississippi.....	827,922	48,028	264,902	312,483	827	313,310	291,718
20 Missouri.....	1,721,295	161,763	60,622	206,827	15,584	222,411	146,771
21 Nebraska.....	122,993	4,630	205	3,552	1,309	4,861	2,365
22 Nevada.....	42,491	653	21	98	774	872	737
23 New Hampshire.....	318,800	10,131	95	1,992	7,934	9,926	7,618
24 New Jersey.....	906,096	46,386	8,297	29,726	21,961	54,687	37,057
25 New York.....	4,382,759	228,424	10,730	70,702	168,569	239,271	163,501
26 North Carolina.....	1,071,361	166,397	230,606	397,573	117	397,690	339,789
27 Ohio.....	2,665,260	142,383	20,766	134,102	39,070	173,172	92,720
28 Oregon.....	90,923	2,411	96	3,003	1,424	4,427	2,609
29 Pennsylvania.....	3,521,731	206,458	15,893	126,808	95,553	222,356	131,728
30 Rhode Island.....	217,353	20,031	870	4,444	17,477	21,021	15,416
31 South Carolina.....	701,606	55,167	235,164	289,726	653	290,379	265,892
32 Tennessee.....	1,258,520	178,727	185,952	362,955	1,742	364,697	290,549
33 Texas.....	818,579	70,895	150,617	203,234	18,369	221,703	189,423
34 Vermont.....	390,551	17,584	116	3,902	18,804	17,706	15,185
35 Virginia.....	1,225,163	123,538	322,236	444,623	1,270	445,893	390,913
36 West Virginia.....	442,014	71,493	9,997	78,289	3,101	81,490	48,802
37 Wisconsin.....	1,054,670	54,845	460	14,113	41,328	55,441	35,031
The States.....	38,115,641	776,158	2,765,370	4,791,935	760,553	5,552,488	4,438,206
1 Arizona.....	9,658	2,729	1	262	2,491	2,753	2,690
2 Colorado.....	39,864	6,564	146	6,568	255	6,823	6,297
3 Dakota.....	14,181	914	31	758	805	1,563	1,249
4 Dist. of Columbia.....	131,700	4,876	23,843	26,501	2,218	28,719	22,845
5 Idaho.....	11,999	486	16	138	3,250	3,988	3,293
6 Montana.....	20,595	643	68	394	524	918	667
7 New Mexico.....	91,874	51,130	109	49,311	2,909	52,220	48,836
8 Utah.....	86,786	7,097	22	3,334	4,029	7,363	2,515
9 Washington.....	23,955	823	34	804	503	1,307	1,018
10 Wyoming.....	9,118	481	49	266	336	602	433
The Territories.....	442,730	75,753	24,319	88,936	17,320	103,656	89,878
Total in the U.S.....	38,558,371	2,851,911	2,789,689	4,880,371	777,873	5,658,144	4,528,084

NOTE.—The second column shows the white population of ten years and over who are unable to write, in each State and Territory, and for the whole United States; the sixth column sums up all classes and nativities over ten years who are unable to write; and the last column shows the aggregate of all classes and nativities over ten years who are unable to read.

CITIZENSHIP, WITH THE TOTAL MALE POPULATION—1870.

[From the Official Returns of the United States Census, 1870.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	TOTAL MALE.	MALES 21 YEARS AND UPWARD.					21 AND UPWARD
		All Classes.	White.	Colored.	Chi- nese.	In- dian.	
The United States	19,493,565	9,439,306	8,353,719	1,082,475	47,531	5,481	8,425,941
1 Alabama	488,738	208,315	105,474	97,823	.....	18	202,046
2 Arizona	6,887	5,353	5,311	18	19	5	3,337
3 Arkansas	248,261	104,083	77,195	26,789	83	16	100,408
4 California	349,479	227,256	186,823	1,731	36,890	1,812	145,802
5 Colorado	24,830	16,294	16,083	197	6	8	15,515
6 Connecticut	265,270	150,415	147,659	2,700	.....	56	127,499
7 Dakota	8,878	5,724	5,496	28	.....	200	5,234
8 Delaware	62,628	30,035	24,811	5,224	.....	.....	28,207
9 Dist. of Columbia	62,192	33,329	23,178	10,149	1	7	31,622
10 Florida	94,548	39,907	21,064	18,842	.....	1	38,854
11 Georgia	578,955	237,640	129,665	107,962	1	12	234,919
12 Idaho	12,184	10,313	6,501	38	3,766	8	5,557
13 Illinois	1,316,537	625,139	617,435	7,694	1	9	542,833
14 Indiana	857,994	388,231	382,070	6,113	.....	48	376,780
15 Iowa	625,917	290,717	289,162	1,542	1	11	255,802
16 Kansas	202,224	105,671	101,480	3,985	.....	206	99,069
17 Kentucky	665,675	289,471	245,133	44,321	.....	17	282,305
18 Louisiana	362,165	174,187	87,066	86,913	68	140	159,001
19 Maine	313,103	169,821	169,192	497	1	131	153,160
20 Maryland	384,984	184,742	145,610	39,120	1	2	169,845
21 Massachusetts	703,779	398,157	394,031	4,073	50	23	312,770
22 Michigan	617,745	315,937	311,712	3,120	2	1,093	274,450
23 Minnesota	235,299	114,739	114,344	246	.....	149	75,274
24 Mississippi	413,421	174,845	84,784	89,926	15	120	169,737
25 Missouri	896,347	408,206	384,314	23,882	2	8	380,293
26 Montana	16,771	13,424	12,545	108	742	29	11,523
27 Nebraska	70,425	39,080	38,782	290	.....	8	36,169
28 Nevada	32,379	26,920	24,245	208	2,467	5	18,652
29 New Hampshire	155,640	91,016	90,834	176	.....	6	83,361
30 New Jersey	449,672	231,862	223,983	7,870	5	4	194,109
31 New Mexico	47,135	23,332	23,176	85	.....	71	22,442
32 New York	2,163,229	1,158,901	1,144,165	14,586	23	127	961,587
33 North Carolina	518,704	217,813	139,535	78,019	.....	259	214,224
34 Ohio	1,337,550	640,820	625,176	15,614	1	29	592,350
35 Oregon	53,131	28,616	25,640	143	2,789	44	24,008
36 Pennsylvania	1,758,499	865,888	848,790	17,072	9	12	776,345
37 Rhode Island	104,756	58,752	57,312	1,404	.....	36	43,906
38 South Carolina	343,902	148,052	62,547	85,475	1	29	146,614
39 Tennessee	623,347	263,300	199,056	64,131	.....	13	259,016
40 Texas	423,557	184,064	132,399	51,575	14	115	169,215
41 Utah	44,121	18,042	17,654	36	316	36	10,147
42 Vermont	165,721	90,806	90,522	278	.....	6	74,867
43 Virginia	597,058	269,242	161,500	107,691	4	47	266,680
44 Washington	14,990	9,241	8,750	67	185	229	7,902
45 West Virginia	222,843	95,317	91,345	3,972	.....	.....	93,435
46 Wisconsin	544,886	255,159	254,362	642	.....	255	203,077
47 Wyoming	7,219	6,107	5,908	101	97	1	5,297
Totals	19,493,565	9,439,306	8,353,719	1,082,475	47,531	5,481	8,425,941

NOTE.—The last column on the right indicates the total number of citizens under the Constitution, born or naturalized in the United States, who have reached the age qualifying them for the right of suffrage.

ACREAGE AND VALUE OF FARMS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1860 AND 1870.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	LAND IN FARMS.			Value of Farms, 1870.	Value of Farms, 1860.	AVERAGE SIZE OF FARMS.	
	Total Acres.	Improved, Acres.	Unimproved, Acres.			1870 Acres	1860 Acres
The U.S.	407,735,041	188,921,090	218,813,942	9,262,803,861	6,645,045,007	153	199
				<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>		
Alabama..	14,961,178	5,062,304	9,898,974	67,739,036	175,834,622	222	346
Arizona..	21,807	14,585	7,222	161,340	.....	127	.....
Arkansas.	7,597,296	1,859,821	5,737,475	40,029,698	91,649,773	154	245
California	11,427,105	6,218,133	5,208,972	141,240,028	48,726,804	482	466
Colorado..	320,346	95,594	224,752	3,385,748	.....	184	.....
Connect't.	2,364,416	1,646,752	717,664	124,241,382	90,890,005	93	99
Dakota....	302,376	62,645	259,731	2,085,205	96,445	176	215
Delaware.	1,052,322	698,115	354,207	46,712,870	31,426,357	138	151
D. of Col..	11,677	8,266	3,411	3,800,230	2,989,267	56	144
Florida....	2,373,541	736,172	1,637,369	9,047,920	16,435,727	232	444
Georgia....	23,647,941	6,831,856	16,816,085	94,559,468	157,072,808	338	430
Idaho.....	77,139	26,003	50,536	492,860	.....	186	.....
Illinois....	25,882,861	19,329,952	6,552,909	920,506,346	408,944,033	128	146
Indiana....	18,119,648	10,104,279	8,015,369	634,804,189	356,712,175	112	124
Iowa.....	15,541,793	9,396,467	6,145,326	392,662,441	119,899,547	134	165
Kansas....	5,656,879	1,971,003	3,685,876	90,327,040	12,258,239	148	171
Kentucky	18,660,106	8,103,850	10,556,256	311,238,916	291,496,955	158	211
Louisiana	7,025,817	2,045,640	4,980,177	68,215,421	204,789,662	247	536
Maine....	5,838,058	2,917,793	2,920,265	102,961,951	78,688,525	98	103
Maryland	4,512,579	2,914,007	1,598,572	170,369,684	145,973,677	167	190
Massa'tts.	2,730,283	1,736,221	994,062	116,432,784	123,255,948	103	94
Michigan.	10,019,142	5,096,989	4,922,203	398,240,578	160,836,435	101	113
Min'n'sota	6,483,828	2,322,102	4,161,726	97,847,442	27,505,922	139	149
Mississ'pi	13,121,113	4,209,146	8,911,967	81,716,576	190,760,367	193	370
Missouri..	21,707,220	9,130,615	12,576,605	392,908,047	220,632,126	146	215
Montana..	139,537	84,674	54,863	729,193	.....	164	.....
Nebraska..	2,073,781	647,031	1,426,750	30,242,186	3,878,326	169	226
Nevada....	208,510	92,644	115,866	1,485,505	802,340	201	617
N. H'shire	3,605,994	2,324,487	1,271,507	80,589,313	69,689,761	122	123
N. Jersey.	2,969,511	1,976,474	1,013,037	257,523,376	180,250,338	98	108
N. Mexico	838,549	143,007	695,542	2,260,139	2,707,386	186	278
New York	22,190,810	15,627,206	6,563,604	1,272,857,766	803,343,593	103	106
N. Carol'n.	19,835,410	5,258,742	14,576,668	78,211,082	143,901,065	212	316
Ohio.....	21,712,42	14,469,133	7,243,287	1,054,465,226	678,132,991	111	114
Oregon....	2,389,252	1,116,290	1,272,962	22,352,989	15,200,593	215	325
Penn's'nia	17,994,200	11,515,965	6,478,235	1,043,481,582	602,050,707	103	109
Rhode Is.	502,308	289,030	213,278	21,574,968	19,550,553	94	96
S. Carol'n.	12,105,280	3,010,539	9,094,741	44,808,763	129,652,508	233	488
Tennesse'e	19,581,214	6,843,278	12,737,936	218,743,747	271,358,985	166	251
Texas.....	18,396,523	2,964,836	15,431,687	60,149,950	88,101,320	301	591
Utah.....	148,281	118,755	29,606	2,297,922	1,333,355	80	25
Vermont..	4,528,804	3,073,257	1,455,547	139,367,075	94,289,045	134	135
Virginia..	18,145,911	8,165,040	9,980,871	213,030,845	371,761,661	246	324
Wash'ton	649,139	192,016	457,123	3,078,341	2,217,842	208	275
W. Virg'a.	8,528,394	2,580,254	5,948,140	101,604,381	.....	214	.....
Wisconsin	11,715,321	5,899,343	5,815,978	300,414,064	131,117,164	114	114
Wyoming	4,341	288	4,053	18,187	.....	25	.....
Total in the U.S.	407,735,041	188,921,090	218,813,942	9,262,803,861	6,645,045,007	153	199

VALUES OF FARM PRODUCTIONS AND WAGES—1870.

From the Tables of the Ninth Census.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	All Farm productions including betterments and stock added.	Animals Slaughtered.	Forest Products.	Market Garden Products.	Orchard Products.	Wages paid, including value of board.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
United States	2,447,538,658	398,956,376	36,808,277	20,719,229	47,335,189	310,286,285
Alabama.....	67,522,335	4,670,146	85,932	139,636	37,590	11,851,870
Arizona.....	277,998	9,400	.....	2,850	.....	104,630
Arkansas.....	40,701,699	3,843,923	34,325	55,697	157,219	4,061,552
California.....	49,856,024	6,112,503	566,017	1,059,779	1,384,480	10,369,247
Colorado.....	2,335,106	252,394	.....	55,030	9	416,236
Connecticut....	26,482,150	4,881,858	1,224,107	599,718	535,594	4,405,064
Dakota.....	495,657	22,066	700	500	.....	71,156
Delaware.....	8,171,667	997,408	111,810	198,075	1,226,893	1,696,571
Dist. Columbia	319,517	455	.....	112,034	6,781	124,838
Florida.....	8,909,746	520,966	7,965	31,983	53,639	1,537,060
Georgia.....	50,390,228	6,854,382	1,281,623	193,266	352,926	19,787,086
Idaho.....	637,797	57,932	.....	24,577	725	153,007
Illinois.....	210,860,585	56,718,944	1,087,144	765,992	3,571,789	22,338,767
Indiana.....	122,914,302	30,246,962	2,645,679	487,479	2,858,086	9,675,248
Iowa.....	114,380,441	25,781,222	1,200,468	244,903	1,075,169	8,377,878
Kansas.....	27,630,651	4,156,386	368,947	129,013	158,046	2,519,452
Kentucky.....	87,477,374	24,121,861	574,994	527,329	1,231,385	10,709,882
Louisiana.....	52,006,622	817,831	92,596	176,969	142,129	11,042,789
Maine.....	33,470,044	4,959,071	1,531,741	266,397	874,569	2,903,292
Maryland.....	35,343,927	4,621,418	613,209	1,039,782	1,319,405	8,560,367
Massachusetts..	32,192,378	4,324,658	1,616,818	1,980,231	999,854	5,821,032
Michigan.....	61,508,623	11,711,624	2,559,682	352,658	3,447,985	8,421,161
Minnesota.....	33,446,400	3,076,650	311,528	115,224	15,818	4,459,201
Mississippi.....	73,137,953	4,090,818	29,975	61,725	71,018	10,326,794
Missouri.....	103,635,759	23,626,784	793,343	406,635	2,617,462	8,797,487
Montana.....	1,676,660	169,092	918	25,130	.....	325,213
Nebraska.....	8,604,742	154,850	36,307	30,649	9,932	882,478
Nevada.....	1,659,713	104,471	36,700	31,235	900	438,350
N. Hampshire..	22,473,547	3,720,242	1,743,944	119,997	743,552	2,319,164
New Jersey.....	42,725,198	6,982,162	352,704	2,978,250	1,295,282	8,314,548
New Mexico....	1,905,060	224,765	500	64,132	13,609	523,888
New York.....	253,526,153	28,225,720	6,689,179	3,432,354	8,347,417	34,451,362
North Carolina	57,845,940	7,983,132	1,089,115	48,499	394,749	8,342,856
Ohio.....	198,256,907	40,498,375	2,719,140	1,289,272	5,843,779	16,480,778
Oregon.....	7,122,790	1,365,737	259,220	105,371	310,041	719,875
Pennsylvania..	183,946,027	28,412,903	2,670,370	1,510,016	4,308,094	23,181,944
Rhode Island...	4,761,163	755,552	254,683	316,133	43,036	1,124,118
South Carolina	41,909,402	2,507,149	167,253	127,459	47,960	7,404,297
Tennessee.....	86,472,847	15,856,880	335,317	301,093	571,520	7,118,003
Texas.....	49,185,170	4,835,284	66,841	74,924	69,172	4,777,638
Utah.....	1,973,142	172,382	800	8,700	43,938	133,695
Vermont.....	34,647,027	4,320,619	1,238,929	42,225	682,241	4,155,385
Virginia.....	51,774,801	8,375,975	686,862	505,117	891,231	9,753,041
Washington....	2,111,902	293,280	19,705	74,462	71,863	215,522
W. Virginia....	23,379,692	4,914,792	263,668	69,974	848,773	1,903,788
Wisconsin.....	78,027,032	11,914,643	1,327,618	226,665	819,268	8,186,110
Wyoming.....	42,760	11,712	.....	.....	.....	3,075
Total—U. S..	2,447,538,658	398,956,376	36,808,277	20,719,229	47,335,189	310,286,285

NOTE.—The Census of Agriculture in the United States must be received with many grains of allowance, because of the very imperfect character of the forms or schedules under which it was taken. The schedule required the products of each farm in the United States for the year ending June 1. But there is no agricultural year ending June 1. Moreover, there were excluded from the enumeration the produce of all farms of less than three acres in extent, unless producing vegetables, etc., to the amount of \$500, or upwards, in value. Very large products must therefore have been excluded from the Census of Agriculture by its very terms.

PRINCIPAL CEREAL PRODUCTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1870.

[From the Official Report of the Ninth Census, 1870.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Wheat.	Indian Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Buck-wheat.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
The U. S.	287,745,626	760,944,549	282,107,157	29,761,305	16,918,795	9,821,731
1 Alabama	1,055,048	16,977,948	770,866	5,174	18,977	141
2 Arizona	27,052	32,041	25	55,077	.....	.....
3 Arkansas	741,736	13,382,145	528,777	1,921	27,645	226
4 California	16,676,702	1,221,222	1,757,507	8,783,490	26,275	21,928
5 Colorado	258,474	231,903	332,940	35,141	5,235	178
6 Connecticut	35,144	1,570,361	1,114,595	26,458	289,057	148,155
7 Dakota	170,662	133,140	114,327	4,118	.....	179
8 Delaware	845,477	3,010,390	554,388	1,799	10,222	1,349
9 Dist. of Columbia	3,782	28,020	8,500	.....	3,724	7
10 Florida . . . . .	.....	2,225,056	114,304	12	545	.....
11 Georgia	2,127,017	17,646,459	1,904,601	5,640	82,549	402
12 Idaho	75,640	5,750	100,119	72,316	1,756	.....
13 Illinois	30,128,405	129,921,395	42,780,851	2,450,400	2,456,578	168,862
14 Indiana	27,747,222	51,091,533	8,590,409	256,262	457,468	80,231
15 Iowa	29,435,692	68,935,065	21,005,142	1,960,779	505,807	109,432
16 Kansas	2,391,198	17,025,525	4,097,925	98,405	85,207	27,526
17 Kentucky	5,728,704	51,091,006	6,620,103	238,486	1,108,933	3,443
18 Louisiana	9,906	7,596,628	17,782	1,226	984	260
19 Maine	278,793	1,089,888	2,351,354	658,816	34,115	466,635
20 Maryland	5,774,593	11,701,817	3,221,643	11,315	307,089	77,867
21 Massachusetts	34,648	1,397,807	797,664	133,071	239,227	58,049
22 Michigan	16,265,773	14,086,238	8,954,466	824,558	144,508	436,755
23 Minnesota	18,863,073	4,743,117	10,678,261	1,032,024	78,088	52,438
24 Mississippi	274,479	15,637,316	414,586	2,973	14,852	1,619
25 Missouri	14,315,926	66,034,075	16,578,313	269,240	559,532	36,252
26 Montana	181,184	390	149,367	85,756	1,141	988
27 Nebraska	2,125,086	4,733,710	1,477,562	216,481	13,532	3,471
28 Nevada	228,866	9,660	55,916	295,452	310	935
29 New Hampshire	193,621	1,277,708	1,146,451	105,822	47,420	100,034
30 New Jersey	2,301,433	8,745,384	4,009,820	8,283	566,775	353,933
31 New Mexico	352,822	640,823	67,660	3,876	42	10
32 New York	12,178,472	16,462,825	35,293,625	7,434,621	2,478,125	3,904,030
33 North Carolina	2,859,879	13,454,215	3,220,105	3,186	352,006	20,109
34 Ohio	27,882,159	67,501,144	25,347,549	1,715,221	846,890	180,341
35 Oregon	2,340,746	72,138	2,029,909	210,736	3,890	1,645
36 Pennsylvania	19,672,067	34,702,006	36,478,585	529,562	3,577,641	2,532,173
37 Rhode Island	784	311,957	157,010	33,559	20,214	1,444
38 South Carolina	783,610	7,614,307	613,593	4,732	36,165	312
39 Tennessee	6,188,916	41,343,614	4,513,315	75,068	223,325	77,437
40 Texas	415,112	20,554,538	762,663	41,351	28,521	44
41 Utah	553,473	95,557	65,650	49,117	1,312	178
42 Vermont	454,703	1,609,882	3,602,430	117,393	73,346	415,096
43 Virginia	7,398,787	17,649,304	6,857,555	7,259	582,264	45,075
44 Washington	217,043	21,781	255,169	55,737	4,453	316
45 West Virginia	2,483,543	8,197,865	2,413,749	50,363	277,746	82,916
46 Wisconsin	25,606,344	15,033,998	20,180,016	1,645,019	1,325,294	408,897
47 Wyoming . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total—U. S.	287,745,626	760,944,519	282,107,157	29,761,305	16,918,795	9,821,731

NOTE.—The production of the six cereals above named, at the two preceding censuses, was as follows :

	Wheat.	Indian Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Buck-wheat.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Census of 1850	100,435,944	502,071,104	146,584,179	5,167,015	14,188,813	8,956,912
Census of 1860	173,104,924	883,792,742	172,643,185	15,825,898	21,101,380	17,571,818

DOMESTIC ANIMALS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1870.

[From the Official Tables of the Ninth Census.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Horses.	Mules and Asses.	Neat Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
1 Alabama.....	92,807	76,675	500,206	241,984	719,757
2 Arizona.....	4,432	401	38,632	803	730
3 Arkansas.....	103,240	36,202	379,023	161,077	841,129
4 California.....	241,146	17,533	669,290	2,768,187	444,617
5 Colorado.....	13,317	1,173	159,456	120,928	5,509
6 Connecticut.....	54,139	190	231,094	83,884	51,963
7 Dakota.....	8,243	225	56,724	1,901	2,033
8 Delaware.....	18,633	3,584	53,990	22,714	32,818
9 District of Columbia..	6,029	124	1,801	604	577
10 Florida.....	14,451	8,835	453,451	26,599	158,908
11 Georgia.....	110,237	87,426	809,667	419,465	988,566
12 Idaho.....	2,775	371	59,996	1,021	2,316
13 Illinois.....	1,017,646	85,075	1,944,573	1,568,286	2,703,343
14 Indiana.....	553,203	43,259	1,182,998	1,612,680	1,873,230
15 Iowa.....	482,786	25,485	1,187,045	855,498	1,353,908
16 Kansas.....	153,000	11,780	998,347	109,068	206,587
17 Kentucky.....	351,200	99,230	812,880	986,765	1,858,227
18 Louisiana.....	62,584	61,338	383,364	118,602	388,836
19 Maine.....	79,782	336	428,826	434,666	45,760
20 Maryland.....	102,216	9,630	231,399	129,697	297,698
21 Massachusetts.....	86,266	103	271,315	78,560	49,178
22 Michigan.....	253,670	2,353	635,134	1,968,906	417,811
23 Minnesota.....	102,678	2,350	365,341	132,343	149,473
24 Mississippi.....	104,600	85,686	581,247	232,732	814,381
25 Missouri.....	545,822	111,502	1,269,065	1,352,001	2,306,430
26 Montana.....	6,733	475	82,880	2,024	2,599
27 Nebraska.....	33,901	2,632	392,716	23,725	59,449
28 Nevada.....	14,400	990	40,969	11,018	3,295
29 New Hampshire.....	43,335	87	226,169	248,760	33,127
30 New Jersey.....	103,663	8,853	229,086	190,067	142,563
31 New Mexico.....	26,500	6,141	186,301	619,438	11,267
32 New York.....	856,241	4,407	2,066,290	2,181,578	518,251
33 North Carolina.....	114,406	50,684	618,263	463,435	1,076,215
34 Ohio.....	704,664	16,065	1,521,421	4,928,635	1,728,968
35 Oregon.....	64,625	2,581	150,246	818,123	119,455
36 Pennsylvania.....	611,488	18,009	1,505,897	1,794,301	867,548
37 Rhode Island.....	11,113	43	40,105	23,938	14,607
38 South Carolina.....	54,052	41,327	289,207	124,594	395,999
39 Tennessee.....	273,300	102,983	682,318	826,788	1,828,690
40 Texas.....	574,641	61,222	3,990,158	714,351	1,202,445
41 Utah.....	14,281	2,879	190,884	59,672	3,150
42 Vermont.....	69,015	252	246,501	580,347	46,345
43 Virginia.....	168,988	26,908	873,152	370,145	674,670
44 Washington.....	13,923	943	51,979	44,063	17,491
45 West Virginia.....	99,382	2,139	237,881	552,327	268,081
46 Wisconsin.....	270,083	4,195	831,953	1,069,282	512,778
47 Wyoming.....	3,753	283	36,472	6,409	146
Total—United States.	8,690,219	1,125,415	28,074,582	28,477,951	25,134,569

ASSESSED VALUE AND ESTIMATED TRUE VALUE OF PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1870.

[From the Returns of the Ninth Census, 1870.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	ASSESSED VALUE.			TRUE VALUE.
	Total.	Real Estate	Personal Estate.	Real and Per- sonal Estate.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
The United States..	14,178,986,732	9,914,780,825	4,264,205,907	30,068,518,507
1 Alabama	155,582,595	117,223,043	38,359,552	201,855,841
2 Arkansas.....	94,528,848	63,102,904	31,426,939	156,394,691
3 California.....	269,644,068	176,527,160	93,116,908	638,767,017
4 Connecticut.....	425,433,237	204,110,509	221,322,728	774,631,524
5 Delaware	64,787,223	48,744,783	16,042,440	97,180,833
6 Florida	32,480,843	20,197,691	12,283,152	44,173,635
7 Georgia	227,219,519	145,948,216	81,271,303	268,169,207
8 Illinois.....	482,899,575	348,433,906	134,465,669	2,121,600,579
9 Indiana.....	663,455,044	460,120,974	203,334,070	1,268,180,543
10 Iowa.....	302,515,418	226,610,638	75,904,780	717,644,750
11 Kansas.....	92,125,161	65,499,365	26,626,496	183,892,014
12 Kentucky.....	409,544,294	311,479,694	98,064,600	604,318,552
13 Louisiana.....	253,371,190	191,343,376	62,028,514	323,125,666
14 Maine.....	204,253,780	134,580,157	69,673,623	348,155,671
15 Maryland.....	433,834,918	286,910,332	136,924,586	643,748,976
16 Massachusetts.....	1,591,983,112	901,037,941	690,945,271	2,182,143,741
17 Michigan.....	272,242,917	224,663,667	47,579,250	719,208,118
18 Minnesota.....	84,135,332	62,079,587	22,055,745	228,909,590
19 Mississippi.....	177,278,890	118,278,460	59,000,430	209,197,345
20 Missouri.....	556,129,969	418,527,535	137,602,434	1,284,922,897
21 Nebraska.....	54,584,616	38,365,999	16,218,617	69,277,483
22 Nevada.....	25,740,973	14,594,722	11,146,251	31,134,012
23 New Hampshire.....	149,065,290	85,231,288	63,834,002	252,624,112
24 New Jersey.....	364,868,971	448,832,127	176,036,844	940,976,064
25 New York.....	1,967,001,185	1,532,720,907	434,280,278	6,500,841,264
26 North Carolina.....	130,378,622	83,322,012	47,056,610	260,757,244
27 Ohio.....	1,167,731,697	707,846,836	459,884,861	2,235,430,300
28 Oregon.....	31,798,510	17,674,202	14,124,308	51,558,932
29 Pennsylvania.....	1,813,236,042	1,071,680,534	241,565,108	3,808,340,112
30 Rhode Island.....	244,278,854	132,876,581	111,402,273	296,965,646
31 South Carolina.....	183,913,337	119,494,675	64,418,662	208,146,999
32 Tennessee.....	253,782,161	222,035,375	30,746,786	498,237,794
33 Texas.....	149,732,929	97,186,568	52,546,361	159,052,542
34 Vermont.....	102,548,528	80,993,100	21,555,428	235,349,553
35 Virginia.....	365,439,917	279,116,017	86,323,900	409,588,183
36 West Virginia.....	140,538,273	95,924,774	44,613,499	190,651,491
37 Wisconsin.....	333,209,838	252,322,107	80,887,731	702,307,329
The States.....	14,021,297,071	9,804,637,462	4,216,659,609	29,822,525,140
1 Arizona.....	1,410,295	538,355	871,940	3,440,791
2 Colorado.....	17,338,101	8,840,811	8,497,290	20,243,308
3 Dakota.....	2,924,489	1,695,723	1,228,766	5,599,752
4 District of Columbia.....	74,271,683	71,437,468	2,834,215	126,873,618
5 Idaho.....	5,292,205	1,926,565	3,365,640	6,552,681
6 Montana.....	9,943,411	2,728,128	7,215,283	15,184,522
7 New Mexico.....	17,784,014	9,917,991	7,866,023	31,349,793
8 Utah.....	12,565,842	7,047,881	5,517,961	16,159,995
9 Washington.....	10,642,863	5,146,776	5,496,087	13,562,164
10 Wyoming.....	5,516,748	863,665	4,653,083	7,016,748
The Territories.....	157,689,661	110,143,368	47,546,298	245,983,367
Total—The U. S.	14,178,986,732	9,914,780,825	4,264,205,907	30,068,518,507

PUBLIC INDEBTEDNESS OF THE STATES IN 1870.

[From the Official Report of the Ninth Census, 1870.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total.	State.	County.	Town, City, etc.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
The United States.....	868,676,758	352,866,698	187,565,540	328,244,520
Alabama.....	13,277,154	8,477,018	1,704,173	3,094,963
Arkansas.....	4,151,152	3,459,557	536,649	154,946
California.....	18,089,082	3,429,027	13,807,741	842,344
Connecticut.....	17,088,906	7,275,000	7,003	9,806,903
Delaware.....	526,125	.....	139,875	386,250
Florida.....	2,185,838	1,278,697	443,041	454,100
Georgia.....	31,753,712	6,544,500	561,785	14,647,477
Illinois.....	42,191,869	4,890,937	12,817,922	24,483,010
Indiana.....	7,818,710	4,167,507	1,127,369	2,523,834
Iowa.....	8,043,133	534,498	3,732,929	3,774,706
Kansas.....	6,442,282	1,592,306	3,736,901	1,112,075
Kentucky.....	18,953,484	3,892,480	7,173,644	7,897,260
Louisiana.....	53,087,441	25,021,734	1,326,685	26,739,073
Maine.....	16,624,624	8,067,900	274,153	8,282,571
Maryland.....	29,032,577	13,317,475	1,565,779	14,149,323
Massachusetts.....	69,211,538	28,270,881	680,123	40,233,534
Michigan.....	6,735,231	2,385,028	1,275,479	3,064,724
Minnesota.....	2,788,797	850,000	473,694	1,966,103
Mississippi.....	2,504,415	1,796,230	655,586	141,600
Missouri.....	46,909,865	17,866,000	11,819,012	17,224,853
Nebraska.....	2,089,264	244,300	1,769,564	70,600
Nevada.....	1,986,093	642,894	987,433	355,776
New Hampshire.....	11,153,373	2,817,869	745,070	7,590,434
New Jersey.....	22,854,304	2,996,200	6,935,315	12,922,789
New York.....	159,808,234	32,409,144	50,679,734	76,719,306
North Carolina.....	32,474,036	29,900,045	1,732,773	841,218
Ohio.....	22,241,938	9,732,078	4,237,543	8,272,367
Oregon.....	218,486	106,583	105,903	6,000
Pennsylvania.....	89,027,131	31,111,662	49,173,840	8,741,619
Rhode Island.....	5,938,642	2,913,500	.....	3,025,142
South Carolina.....	13,075,229	7,665,909	97,112	5,312,208
Tennessee.....	48,827,191	38,539,802	2,729,659	7,557,730
Texas.....	1,613,907	508,641	428,866	678,400
Vermont.....	3,594,700	1,002,500	8,042	2,584,148
Virginia.....	55,921,255	47,290,839	1,365,766	7,164,650
West Virginia.....	561,767	(a)	329,838	231,954
Wisconsin.....	5,903,532	2,252,057	1,077,328	2,574,247
The States.....	864,785,067	352,866,698	186,297,043	326,621,326
Arizona.....	10,500	.....	10,500	.....
Colorado.....	681,158	.....	708,829	2,329
Dakota.....	5,761	.....	5,671	90
District of Columbia.....	2,596,545	.....	.....	2,596,545
Idaho.....	222,621	.....	218,522	4,699
Montana.....	278,719	.....	276,219	2,500
New Mexico.....	7,560	.....	7,560	.....
Utah.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	88,827	.....	71,196	17,630
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The Territories.....	3,891,091	.....	1,268,497	2,623,194
The United States.....	868,676,753	352,866,698	187,565,540	328,244,520

(a) Included in Virginia.

**AMOUNT RAISED BY LOCAL TAXATION IN THE UNITED STATES IN
1860 AND 1870.**

	1870.					1860.
	Popula- tion.	Total Taxes.	State.	County.	Town and City.	Total Taxation.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
The U. S. . . .	38,558,371	280,591,521	68,051,298	77,746,115	134,794,108	94,186,746
Alabama	996,992	2,982,932	1,456,024	1,122,971	403,937	851,171
Arkansas	484,471	2,866,890	950,894	1,738,760	177,236	635,393
California	560,247	7,817,115	2,510,383	5,068,041	208,691	2,981,132
Connecticut	537,454	6,064,843	1,875,024	20,113	169,706	1,015,037
Delaware	125,015	418,092	83,666	189,994	144,432	205,891
Florida	157,748	496,166	248,768	168,389	79,009	159,121
Georgia	1,184,109	2,627,029	945,394	906,270	775,365	797,885
Illinois	2,539,891	21,825,008	3,620,681	5,242,137	962,190	6,121,766
Indiana	1,680,637	10,791,121	2,943,078	4,654,466	3,193,577	3,701,352
Iowa	1,191,792	9,055,614	832,918	3,052,931	5,169,765	2,378,400
Kansas	354,399	2,673,992	809,608	1,160,138	704,246	195,857
Kentucky	1,321,011	5,730,118	2,254,413	1,307,833	2,167,872	2,148,241
Louisiana	726,915	7,060,722	2,671,693	4,109,999	279,030	4,960,780
Maine	626,915	5,348,645	1,350,305	315,199	3,683,141	2,257,213
Maryland	780,894	6,632,842	1,781,252	1,542,218	3,309,372	2,158,895
Massachusetts	1,457,351	24,922,900	7,408,962	653,500	16,860,438	7,436,578
Michigan	1,184,059	5,412,957	896,352	1,565,163	3,451,442	1,766,694
Minnesota	439,706	2,648,372	511,126	1,070,944	1,066,302	666,007
Mississippi	827,922	3,736,432	1,309,655	2,299,699	127,078	954,806
Missouri	1,721,295	13,908,498	2,778,697	4,402,227	6,727,574	4,109,653
Nebraska	122,993	1,027,327	262,505	753,022	11,800	91,863
Nevada	42,491	820,308	298,411	498,062	23,835	.....
New Hampshire	318,300	3,255,793	955,126	318,666	1,982,001	1,261,866
New Jersey	906,096	7,416,724	373,046	2,397,248	4,646,33...	1,457,506
New York	4,382,759	48,550,308	8,720,156	15,102,761	24,727,390	15,363,422
North Carolina	1,071,361	2,352,809	1,200,854	923,604	228,351	1,044,732
Ohio	6,665,260	23,526,548	4,727,318	6,501,941	12,297,289	9,611,021
Oregon	90,923	580,956	177,653	362,753	40,550	199,056
Pennsylvania	3,521,791	24,531,397	5,800,172	4,263,898	14,467,327	8,729,736
Rhode Island	217,353	2,170,152	489,253	.....	1,680,899	686,133
South Carolina	705,606	2,767,675	1,321,837	575,005	870,833	1,280,386
Tennessee	1,258,520	3,381,579	1,056,261	1,302,836	1,022,482	1,102,793
Texas	818,579	1,129,577	589,363	312,335	227,879	533,265
Vermont	330,551	1,547,128	588,792	40,329	918,007	908,080
Virginia	1,225,163	4,613,798	2,847,635	842,069	924,094	3,672,689
West Virginia	442,014	1,722,158	734,722	555,885	431,551	.....
Wisconsin	1,054,670	5,387,970	874,677	1,507,605	3,005,688	2,390,011
The States	38,115,641	277,802,495	67,786,674	76,849,111	133,166,710	93,774,421
Arizona	9,658	81,323	7,782	23,541	.....	.....
Colorado	39,864	262,197	63,425	267,201	31,571	.....
Dakota	14,181	13,867	1,269	12,598	.....	.....
Dist. of Col.	131,700	1,581,569	.....	49,975	1,531,594	260,218
Idaho	14,999	174,711	40,594	132,171	1,946	.....
Montana	20,595	198,527	38,131	157,396	3,000	.....
New Mexico	91,874	61,014	34,115	26,101	798	29,790
Utah	86,786	167,355	39,402	80,419	47,534	65,006
Washington	23,955	163,992	33,743	119,294	10,955	57,311
Wyoming	9,118	34,471	6,163	28,308	.....	.....
The Territories	442,730	2,789,026	264,624	897,004	1,627,398	412,325
Total U. S.	38,558,371	280,591,521	68,051,298	77,746,115	134,794,108	94,186,746

MANUFACTURES IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1870.

[Compiled from the Tables of the Ninth Census.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	No. of Establishments.	No. of Hands Employed	Capital Invested. Dollars.	Wages Paid. Dollars.	Value of Products. Dollars.
The United States.	252,148	2,053,996	2,118,208,769	775,584,343	4,232,325,442
1 Alabama.....	2,188	8,348	5,714,082	2,227,968	13,040,644
2 Arizona.....	18	84	150,700	45,580	185,410
3 Arkansas.....	1,079	3,206	1,782,913	673,963	4,629,234
4 California.....	3,984	25,392	39,728,202	13,136,722	66,594,556
5 Colorado.....	256	876	2,835,605	528,221	2,852,820
6 Connecticut.....	5,123	89,523	95,281,278	38,987,187	161,065,474
7 Dakota.....	17	91	79,200	21,106	178,570
8 Delaware.....	890	9,710	10,839,093	3,692,195	16,791,382
9 District of Columbia.	952	4,685	5,021,925	2,007,600	9,292,173
10 Florida.....	659	2,749	1,679,930	989,592	4,685,403
11 Georgia.....	3,836	17,871	13,930,125	4,844,508	81,196,115
12 Idaho.....	101	285	742,300	112,372	1,047,624
13 Illinois.....	12,597	82,979	94,868,057	31,100,244	205,620,672
14 Indiana.....	11,847	58,852	52,052,425	18,366,780	108,617,278
15 Iowa.....	6,566	25,032	22,420,183	6,893,292	46,534,322
16 Kansas.....	1,477	6,844	4,319,060	2,377,511	11,775,833
17 Kentucky.....	5,390	30,636	29,277,809	9,444,524	54,625,809
18 Louisiana.....	2,557	30,071	18,313,974	4,593,470	24,161,905
19 Maine.....	5,550	49,180	39,796,190	14,282,205	79,497,521
20 Maryland.....	5,812	44,860	36,438,729	12,682,817	76,593,613
21 Massachusetts.....	13,212	279,380	231,677,862	118,051,886	553,912,568
22 Michigan.....	9,455	63,694	71,712,283	21,205,355	118,394,676
23 Minnesota.....	2,370	11,290	11,993,729	4,052,897	23,110,700
24 Mississippi.....	1,731	5,941	4,501,714	1,547,428	8,154,758
25 Missouri.....	11,871	65,354	80,257,244	31,055,445	206,213,429
26 Montana.....	201	701	1,794,300	370,843	2,494,511
27 Nebraska.....	670	2,665	2,169,963	1,429,913	5,738,512
28 Nevada.....	330	2,850	5,127,790	2,498,473	15,870,539
29 New Hampshire.....	3,342	40,783	36,023,743	13,823,091	71,038,249
30 New Jersey.....	6,636	75,552	79,606,719	32,448,009	169,237,732
31 New Mexico.....	182	427	1,450,095	167,281	1,489,868
32 New York.....	36,206	351,800	366,994,320	142,466,758	785,194,651
33 North Carolina.....	3,642	13,622	8,140,473	2,195,711	19,021,327
34 Ohio.....	22,773	137,202	141,923,964	49,066,488	269,713,610
35 Oregon.....	969	2,884	4,376,849	1,120,173	6,877,387
36 Pennsylvania.....	37,200	319,487	406,821,845	127,976,594	711,894,344
37 Rhode Island.....	1,850	49,417	66,557,322	19,354,256	111,418,354
38 South Carolina.....	1,584	8,141	5,400,418	1,543,715	9,858,981
39 Tennessee.....	5,317	19,412	15,595,295	5,390,630	34,362,636
40 Texas.....	2,399	7,927	5,284,110	1,787,835	11,517,302
41 Utah.....	533	1,534	1,391,898	395,365	2,343,019
42 Vermont.....	3,270	18,686	20,329,637	6,264,581	32,184,606
43 Virginia.....	5,933	26,974	18,455,400	5,343,090	38,364,322
44 Washington.....	269	1,026	1,893,674	574,936	2,851,052
45 West Virginia.....	2,444	11,672	11,084,520	4,322,164	24,102,201
46 Wisconsin.....	7,013	43,910	41,981,872	13,575,642	77,214,326
47 Wyoming.....	32	502	889,400	347,578	765,424
Total—United States	252,148	2,053,996	2,118,208,769	775,584,343	4,232,325,442

See remarks of the Superintendent of the Census on these statistics, p. 22.

STATISTICS OF CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES.

I.—BY STATES.

[From the Returns of the U. S. Census, 1870.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Aggregate Population.	Church Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Church Sitzings.	Church Property.
The United States.	38,558,371	73,459	63,082	21,665,062	\$354,458,551
1 Alabama.....	996,992	2,095	1,958	510,810	\$2,414,515
2 Arizona.....	9,658	4	4	2,400	24,000
3 Arkansas.....	484,471	1,371	1,141	284,225	854,975
4 California.....	560,247	643	532	195,558	7,404,285
5 Colorado.....	39,864	55	47	17,495	207,230
6 Connecticut.....	537,454	826	902	333,735	13,428,109
7 Dakota.....	14,181	17	10	2,800	16,300
8 Delaware.....	125,015	267	252	87,599	1,823,950
9 District of Columbia.....	131,700	111	112	63,655	3,393,100
10 Florida.....	187,748	420	390	78,920	426,520
11 Georgia.....	1,184,109	2,878	2,698	801,148	3,561,955
12 Idaho.....	14,999	15	12	2,150	18,200
13 Illinois.....	2,539,891	4,298	3,459	1,201,403	22,664,283
14 Indiana.....	1,680,637	3,698	3,106	1,008,380	11,942,227
15 Iowa.....	1,194,020	2,763	1,446	431,709	5,730,358
16 Kansas.....	364,399	530	301	102,135	1,722,700
17 Kentucky.....	1,321,011	2,969	2,696	873,039	9,824,465
18 Louisiana.....	726,915	638	599	218,955	4,048,525
19 Maine.....	626,915	1,328	1,104	376,738	5,200,853
20 Maryland.....	780,894	1,420	1,359	499,770	12,088,650
21 Massachusetts.....	1,457,351	1,848	1,764	882,317	24,468,285
22 Michigan.....	1,184,059	2,239	1,415	456,226	9,133,816
23 Minnesota.....	439,706	877	582	158,266	2,401,750
24 Mississippi.....	827,922	1,829	1,800	485,398	2,360,800
25 Missouri.....	1,721,225	3,229	2,082	691,530	9,709,353
26 Montana.....	20,595	15	11	3,850	99,300
27 Nebraska.....	122,993	181	108	32,210	386,000
28 Nevada.....	42,491	32	19	8,000	212,000
29 New Hampshire.....	318,300	633	624	210,090	3,303,780
30 New Jersey.....	906,096	1,402	1,384	573,303	18,947,150
31 New Mexico.....	91,874	158	152	81,560	322,621
32 New York.....	4,382,759	5,627	5,474	2,282,876	66,073,755
33 North Carolina.....	1,071,361	2,663	2,497	718,810	2,487,877
34 Ohio.....	2,665,260	6,488	6,284	2,085,586	25,554,725
35 Oregon.....	90,923	220	135	39,425	471,100
36 Pennsylvania.....	3,521,951	5,984	5,668	2,332,268	52,758,884
37 Rhode Island.....	217,253	295	283	125,183	4,117,200
38 South Carolina.....	705,606	1,457	1,308	491,425	8,276,982
39 Tennessee.....	1,258,520	3,180	2,842	878,624	4,697,675
40 Texas.....	818,579	843	647	199,100	1,035,430
41 Utah.....	86,786	165	164	86,110	674,600
42 Vermont.....	330,551	699	744	270,614	3,713,530
43 Virginia.....	1,225,163	2,582	2,405	765,127	5,277,368
44 Washington.....	23,955	47	38	6,000	62,450
45 West Virginia.....	442,014	1,529	1,018	297,315	1,835,720
46 Wisconsin.....	1,054,670	1,864	1,466	423,015	4,890,781
47 Wyoming.....	9,118	12	12	3,500	46,000

STATISTICS OF CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES.

II.—By DENOMINATIONS.

[From the Returns of the U. S. Census, 1870.]

DENOMINATIONS	Church Organi- zations.	Church Edifices.	Church Sittings.	Church Property.
TOTAL—ALL DENOMINATIONS..	72,459	68,062	21,665,062	\$354,483,581
1 Baptist (regular).....	14,474	12,857	3,997,116	\$39,229,221
2 Baptist (other).....	1,355	1,105	363,019	2,378,977
3 Christian.....	3,578	2,522	865,602	6,425,137
4 Congregational.....	2,887	2,715	1,117,212	25,069,698
5 Episcopal (Protestant).....	2,835	2,601	991,051	36,514,549
6 Evangelical Association.....	815	641	193,796	2,301,650
7 Friends.....	692	682	224,664	3,939,560
8 Jewish.....	189	152	73,265	5,155,234
9 Lutheran.....	3,032	2,776	977,332	14,917,747
10 Methodist.....	25,278	21,337	6,528,209	69,854,121
11 Miscellaneous.....	27	17	6,935	135,650
12 Moravian (Unitas Fratrum).....	73	67	25,700	709,100
13 Mormon.....	189	171	87,838	656,750
14 New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian).....	90	61	18,755	869,700
15 Presbyterian (regular).....	6,262	5,688	2,196,900	47,828,732
16 Presbyterian (other).....	1,562	1,388	499,244	5,436,521
17 Reformed Church in America (late Dutch Reformed).....	471	468	227,228	10,359,255
18 Reformed Church in the U. S. (late German Reformed).....	1,256	1,145	431,700	5,775,215
19 Roman Catholic.....	4,127	8,806	1,990,514	60,985,566
20 Second Advent.....	225	140	34,555	306,240
21 Shaker.....	18	18	8,850	86,900
22 Spiritualist.....	95	22	6,970	100,150
23 Unitarian.....	331	310	155,471	6,282,675
24 United Brethren in Christ.....	1,445	937	265,025	1,819,810
25 Universalist.....	719	602	210,884	5,692,325
26 Unknown (Local Missions).....	26	27	11,925	687,800
27 Unknown (Union).....	409	552	153,308	965,295

NOTE.—“Baptist (other),” consists of *Free-will, German* (also called *Dunkers* or *Tunkers*—styling themselves “Brethren”), *Mennonite, Seventh-day, Six-Principle, and Winebrenearian*. “Presbyterian (other),” consists of *Cumberland, Reformed* (Synod of the United States), *Reformed* (General Synod of the United States), *Associated Reformed, and United*.

Extract from the Report of the Superintendent of the Ninth Census, regarding the accuracy of the Statistics of Churches therein embodied :

“The principal inquiry, under the head of religion, in the schedule of the census law, viz.: ‘Number of churches,’ is, unfortunately, ambiguous. As the censuses of 1850 and 1860 were taken, it is impossible to feel any assurance, in any particular case, whether church organizations or church edifices are returned in answer to the inquiry, ‘Number of Churches.’ In preparation for the Ninth Census (1870), this inquiry was divided into ‘Number of church organizations. Number of church edifices.’”

IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES, 1820-1878.

PRIOR to the year 1820, no statistics of immigration were officially kept. By the act of Congress of March 2d, 1819, Collectors of Customs were required to keep a record and make a quarterly return to the Treasury of all passengers arriving in their respective districts from foreign ports; and these reports, published from time to time by the officers of the Treasury Department, constitute the sources of information as to the growth and progress of immigration. The total number of foreign-born passengers arriving at the ports of the United States, in the several years from 1820 to 1870 inclusive, is given below.

Year.	Total Immigration.	Year.	Total Immigration.
1820.....	8,885	1850.....	269,990
1821.....	9,127	1851.....	379,466
1822.....	6,911	1852.....	371,008
1823.....	6,354	1853.....	368,645
1824.....	7,919	1854.....	427,593
1825.....	10,199	1855.....	200,887
1826.....	10,837	1856.....	200,486
1827.....	18,875	1857.....	251,206
1828.....	27,382	1858.....	123,126
1829.....	22,520	1859.....	121,282
1830.....	23,222	1860.....	153,640
1831.....	22,633	1861.....	91,920
1832.....	60,482	1862.....	91,987
1833.....	53,640	1863.....	176,282
1834.....	65,365	1864.....	193,416
1835.....	45,374	1865.....	249,061
1836.....	76,242	1866.....	318,494
1837.....	79,840	1867.....	298,358
1838.....	88,914	1868.....	297,215
1839.....	68,069	1869.....	395,922
1840.....	84,066	1870.....	373,796
1841.....	80,289	1871.....	267,789
1842.....	104,565	1872.....	449,483
1843.....	52,496	1873.....	437,004
1844.....	78,615	1874.....	277,593
1845.....	114,371	1875.....	209,036
1846.....	154,416	1876.....	182,027
1847.....	234,968	1877.....	140,030
1848.....	266,527	1878 (6 months, Jan. to June)	88,241
1849.....	297,024		
		Total.....	9,754,068

NOTE.—The above figures, from 1850 to 1877, are for calendar years—January 1st to December 31st. Other statements of immigration vary, being for fiscal years ending June 30th. Another source of variation is that some tables give the total number of aliens arriving in the United States; others what is called the *net* immigration only. As the latter is not ascertainable for all the years, the figures above given represent the total immigration of aliens in each year.

Chinese Immigration into the United States for each Calendar Year from 1855 to 1876, inclusive.

Year.	No.	Year.	No.	Year.	No.
1855.....	3,526	1864.....	2,795	1873.....	18,154
1856.....	4,783	1865.....	2,942	1874.....	16,651
1857.....	5,944	1866.....	2,385	1875.....	19,033
1858.....	5,128	1867.....	3,863	1876.....	16,879
1859.....	3,457	1868.....	10,664	1877.....	10,379
1860.....	5,467	1869.....	14,902	1878 (Jan. to June).	6,269
1861.....	7,518	1870.....	11,943		
1862.....	8,633	1871.....	6,039	Total.....	200,110
1863.....	7,214	1872.....	10,642		

NOTE.—The statement is made that nearly one half of all the Chinese who have arrived in the United States have returned to their native country.

Population of all Cities and Towns in the United States having a
Population of over 10,000 in 1870, with Population by State
or Local Census of Later Date.

CITIES.	STATES	Population.		CITIES.	STATES	Population.	
		1870.	1875.			1870.	1875.
Adams	Mass...	12,090	15,760	Evansville	Ind....	21,580	.....
Akron	O.....	10,006	.....	Fall River	Mass...	26,766	45,340
Albany	N. Y....	76,216	86,013	Fitchburg	Mass...	11,260	12,289
Alexandria	Va.....	13,570	.....	Fond du Lac	Wis....	12,764	15,308
Allegheny	Penn...	53,180	.....	Fort Wayne	Ind....	17,718	.....
Allentown	Penn...	13,384	.....	Galesburg	Ill....	10,158	.....
Altoona	Penn...	10,610	.....	Galveston	Tex....	13,318	.....
Atlanta	Ga.....	21,789	.....	Georgetown	D. C....	11,384	.....
Auburn	N. Y....	17,325	18,359	Gloucester	Mass...	15,389	16,754
Augusta	Ga.....	15,389	.....	*Grand Rapids	Mich...	16,507	25,923
Aurora	Ill....	11,162	.....	Greenburgh	N. Y....	10,790	10,997
Baltimore	Md....	267,354	.....	Hamilton	O.....	11,681	.....
Bangor	Me.....	18,389	.....	Hannibal	Mo.....	10,125	.....
*Bay City	Mich...	7,064	13,690	Harrisburg	Penn...	23,104	.....
Biddeford	Me.....	10,382	.....	Hartford	Conn...	37,180	.....
Binghamton	N. Y....	12,692	15,550	Haverhill	Mass...	13,692	14,628
Bloomington	Ill....	14,490	.....	Hoboken	N. J....	20,397	24,766
Boston	Mass...	250,526	341,919	Holyoke	Mass...	10,733	16,260
Bridgeport	Conn...	18,969	.....	Indianapolis	Ind....	48,344	.....
Brookhaven	N. Y....	10,159	11,451	*Jackson	Mich...	11,447	13,859
Brooklyn	N. Y....	396,099	484,616	Jamesville	Wis....	8,789	10,115
Buffalo	N. Y....	117,714	134,573	Jersey City	N. J....	82,546	109,227
Burlington	Iowa...	14,930	19,987	+Kansas City	Mo.....	32,360	32,736
Burlington	Vt....	14,387	.....	Keokuk	Iowa...	12,766	11,841
Cambridge	Mass...	39,634	47,838	Kingston City	N. Y....	[new]	20,474
Camden	N. J....	20,645	33,852	La Crosse	Wis....	7,785	11,103
Charleston	S. C....	48,956	56,540	Lafayette	Ind....	13,506	.....
Charlestown	Mass...	23,323	[Bost'n]	Lancaster	Penn...	20,333	.....
Chelsea	Mass...	18,547	20,737	Lawrence	Mass...	28,921	34,916
Chicago	Ill....	298,977	.....	Leavenworth	Kan....	17,673	.....
Chicopee	Mass...	9,607	10,335	Lewiston	Me.....	13,600	.....
Cincinnati	O.....	216,339	.....	Lexington	Ky.....	14,601	.....
Cleveland	O.....	92,329	.....	Little Rock	Ark....	12,380	.....
Cohoes	N. Y....	15,357	17,516	Lockport	N. Y....	12,426	12,624
Columbus	O.....	31,374	.....	Logansport	Ind....	12,191	.....
Concord	N. H....	12,241	.....	Long Isl'd City	N. Y....	[new]	15,609
Council Bluffs	Iowa...	10,020	9,287	Louisville	Ky.....	100,753	.....
Covington	Ky.....	24,605	.....	Lowell	Mass...	40,928	49,688
Davenport	Iowa...	20,038	21,234	Lynn	Mass...	28,233	32,600
Dayton	O.....	30,473	.....	Macon	Ga.....	10,510	.....
Des Moines	Iowa...	12,035	14,443	Madison	Ind....	10,709	.....
*Detroit	Mich...	79,677	101,255	Malden	Mass...	.....	10,843
Dubuque	Iowa...	18,434	23,605	Manchester	N. H....	23,536	.....
Easton	Penn...	10,987	.....	Memphis	Tenn...	40,226	.....
*East Saginaw	Mich...	11,350	17,894	Meriden	Conn...	10,495	.....
Elizabeth	N. J....	20,332	25,923	Milwaukee	Wis....	71,440	100,775
Elmira	N. Y....	15,363	20,535	Minneapolis	Minn...	13,066	32,721
Erie	Penn...	19,646	.....	Mobile	Ala....	32,034	.....

* Census of 1874.

† Census of 1876.

POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE U. S.—(Continued).

CITIES.	STATES	Population.		CITIES.	STATES	Population.	
		1870.	1875.			1870.	1875.
Montgomery...	Ala.	10,588		Rockford...	Ill.	11,049	
*Morristania...	N. Y.	19,609		Rome...	N. Y.	11,000	11,992
Nashville...	Tenn.	25,865		Rondout...	N. Y.	10,114	[King's n]
Nashua...	N. H.	10,543		Sacramento...	Cal.	16,283	
New Albany...	Ind.	15,396		†St. Joseph...	Mo.	19,565	23,099
Newark...	N. J.	105,059	123,310	†St. Louis...	Mo.	310,864	498,182
New Bedford...	Mass.	21,320	25,805	St. Paul...	Minn.	20,030	33,178
N. Brunswick...	N. J.	15,058	16,660	Salem...	Mass.	24,117	25,958
Newburgh...	N. Y.	17,014	17,327	Salt Lake City...	Utah T.	12,874	
Newburyport...	Mass.	12,595	13,323	San Antonio...	Tex.	12,356	
New Haven...	Conn.	50,840		Sandusky...	O.	13,000	
New Orleans...	La.	191,418		San Francisco...	Cal.	149,473	
Newport...	Ky.	15,087		Saratoga Spr's...	N. Y.	8,537	10,775
Newport...	R. I.	12,521	14,028	Savannah...	Ga.	28,335	
Newton...	Mass.	12,825	16,105	Schenectady...	N. Y.	11,036	12,748
New York...	N. Y.	942,392	1,046,037	Scranton...	Penn.	35,092	
Norfolk...	Va.	19,229		Somerville...	Mass.	14,685	1,868
Norristown...	Penn.	10,753		Springfield...	Ill.	17,304	
Northampton...	Mass.	10,160	11,108	Springfield...	Mass.	26,703	31,053
Norwich...	Conn.	16,653		Springfield...	O.	12,632	
Norwalk...	Conn.	12,119		Stockton...	Cal.	10,066	
Oakland...	Cal.	10,500		Syracuse...	N. Y.	43,051	48,315
Ogdensburg...	N. Y.	10,076	13,304	Taunton...	Mass.	18,639	20,445
Omaha...	Neb.	16,083		Terre Haute...	Ind.	16,103	
Oshkosh...	Wis.	12,663	17,015	Toledo...	O.	31,584	
Oswego...	N. Y.	20,910	22,455	Trenton...	N. J.	22,874	23,031
Paterson...	N. J.	33,579	38,814	Troy...	N. Y.	46,465	48,821
Pawtucket...	R. I.	6,619	16,620	Utica...	N. Y.	28,804	32,070
Peoria...	Ill.	22,849		Vicksburg...	Miss.	12,443	
Petersburg...	Va.	18,950		Washington†...	D. C.	109,199	131,947
†Philadelphia...	Penn.	674,022	817,448	Waterbury...	Conn.	10,836	
Pittsburg...	Penn.	86,076		Watertown...	N. Y.	9,336	10,041
Pittsfield...	Mass.	11,112	12,267	West Troy...	N. Y.	10,693	
Portland...	Me.	31,413		Wheeling...	W. Va.	19,250	
Portsmouth...	O.	10,592		Wilkesbarre...	Penn.	10,174	
Portsmouth...	Va.	10,492		Williamsport...	Penn.	16,090	
Pottsville...	Penn.	12,384		Wilmington...	Del.	30,841	
Poughkeepsie...	N. Y.	20,080	19,859	Wilmington...	N. C.	13,446	
Providence...	R. I.	68,904	100,675	Winona...	Minn.	7,192	10,737
Quincy...	Ill.	24,032		Woonsocket...	R. I.	11,537	13,168
Racine...	Wis.	9,880	13,274	Worcester...	Mass.	41,105	49,817
Reading...	Penn.	33,930		Yonkers...	N. Y.	12,733	17,269
Richmond...	Va.	51,038		York...	Penn.	11,003	
Rochester...	N. Y.	62,386	81,673	Zanesville...	O.	10,011	

* Annexed to New York City in 1873.

† Census of 1876.

‡ Census of 1878.

Classification of the Landholders of Great Britain.

	Owners. No.	Extent of Lands. Acres.	Gross Estimated Rental.
Owners of less than 1 acre.....	816,294	179,348	£34,927,725
" between 1 and 10 acres..	131,454	508,006	7,871,430
" " 10 " 50 " "	76,109	1,827,698	7,332,761
" " 50 " 100 " "	27,062	1,878,068	4,692,347
" " 100 " 500 " "	84,684	7,383,718	15,355,533
" " 500 " 1,000 " "	5,625	3,900,419	7,691,075
" " 1,000 " 2,000 " "	3,810	4,634,549	9,094,127
" " 2,000 " 5,000 " "	2,402	7,372,568	11,525,818
" " 5,000 " 10,000 " "	831	5,701,593	6,566,129
" " 10,000 " 20,000 " "	882	5,248,785	5,302,189
" " 20,000 " 50,000 " "	169	4,988,804	3,277,217
" " 50,000 " 100,000 " "	47	3,220,554	777,534
" 100,000 acres and upwards.....	25	5,113,500	785,092
No Areas stated.....	6,945		2,842,192
No Rentals stated.....	124	2,570	
Totals.....	1,164,967	51,960,208	£118,051,105

DISCOVERY OF THE SATELLITES OF MARS.

From the Popular Science Monthly, Cornhill Magazine, etc.

THE recent and wholly unexpected discovery of two Martial satellites has awakened a new and lively interest in all that relates to our neighboring planet. Its telescopic aspect and the probable nature of its physical constitution are especially worthy of renewed consideration.

The mean distance of Mars from the sun is 139,877,000 miles. Its orbit deviates more from the circular form than that of any other principal planet, with the exception of Mercury, its eccentricity being 0.09326. The difference, therefore, between its greatest and least distance amounts to about 27,000,000 miles. But the eccentricity, though great, is nevertheless increasing; and, when it shall have attained its superior limit, the aphelion distance will be 196,000,000 miles. This is greater than the perihelion distance of many asteroids. Mars, therefore, occasionally invades the cluster of minor planets.

The diameter of Mars is about 4700 miles, and it revolves on its own axis in 24 hours, 37 m., 23 s. Its surface is rather more than one third that of the earth, while its volume is to that of our planet in the ratio of two to nine. Its greatest distance from the earth is 245,249,000 miles; its least distance, 62,389,000 miles.

We come now to the history of one of the most interesting discoveries of the nineteenth century. With the single exception of our own moon, Mars is the most favorably situated of all the heavenly bodies for telescopic observation. The most careful scrutiny, however, for more than two centuries, had failed to furnish any indication of the existence of a satellite. The opposition of Mars in August, 1877, occurred when the planet was very near its perihelion. The body was, therefore, in the best possible position for close examination. At the approach of this favorable epoch the new twenty-six-inch refractor of the Naval Observatory at Washington, under the skilful direction of Prof. Asaph Hall, was turned upon the planet. On the night of August 11th, 1877, a small star was observed near the disc of Mars, but its true character was not then suspected, or at least not determined. On Thursday night, the 16th, at 11 h., 42 m., Prof. Hall again noticed a star of the thirteenth or fourteenth magnitude, very close to Mars, and measured its apparent distance from the planet. On the same night about two o'clock he again examined the planet, and to his great surprise found that the small star had moved in company with Mars. *He had therefore discovered a Martial satellite.* On Friday morning, the observations were submitted to Prof. Simon Newcomb, who, from the data furnished by a watch of five hours, calculated the time of revolution, which he fixed as a first approximation at 31 or 32 hours. This showed that the satellite must pass behind Mars, some time during the following night. It was accordingly invisible when first looked for in the evening, but, as predicted by Newcomb, it reappeared about one o'clock.

About four o'clock on the morning of August 18th, Prof. Hall discovered a second satellite, interior to the orbit of the first, and of about the same apparent magnitude. The astronomers of Europe were officially notified of the facts by the following dispatch from the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution:

"WASHINGTON, Aug. 18, 1877.

"Two satellites of Mars have been discovered by Hall at Washington. First, elongation west, Aug. 18th, eleven hours, Washington time. Distance eighty seconds, period thirty hours. Distance of second, fifty seconds.

"JOSEPH HENRY."

The statement of fifty seconds as the distance of the inner satellite was subsequently found to be quite erroneous.

The distance of the inner satellite from the centre of the planet Mars is about 5700 miles; that of the outer, 14,200. The distance of the former from the surface of Mars, is but 3300 miles—no greater, in fact, than that of London from New York. The apparent magnitude of Mars, as seen from this satellite, is two thousand times greater than that of the sun, or moon, as seen from the earth.

Prof. Newcomb gives 8J h. and 14 m. as the period of revolution of the outer satellite about its primary, and 7 h. and 38 m. as that of the inner. Both move, like our moon, from west to east. The period of the inner is less, while that of the outer is greater than a Martian day. It is obvious, therefore, that, as seen from the surface of the planet, the apparent motion of the satellites will be in opposite directions, the inner rising in the west and setting in the east, the outer rising in the east and setting in the west; so that the phenomenon of two moons meeting in mid-heaven will be to the Martians no unusual occurrence.

Before the discovery of these satellites the determination of the mass of Mars was a problem of great difficulty, the body being too small to have much effect in disturbing the motions of other planets.

The value assigned by Burckhardt was $\frac{1}{333333}$, that of the sun being unity. The difficulty of the problem is now happily removed, and Newcomb has found, from the elements of the exterior satellite, a value of $\frac{1}{333333}$, a mass less than Burckhardt's in the ratio of six to seven.

The fiery red appearance of Mars to the naked eye is changed when seen through a powerful telescope, when it shows not only an atmosphere, but land, water, snow, ice, clouds, and mists.

LOWEST AND HIGHEST PRICES OF COMMODITIES FOR FIFTY-THREE YEARS—1825-1877.

(Compiled from the Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1863 and 1873, the Commercial and Financial Chronicle, Reports of the N. Y. Chamber of Commerce, and the N. Y. Shipping List and Price Current.)

NOTE.—In the American Almanac and Treasury of Facts for 1878, pp. 278-9, appeared a table of prices compiled on the basis of the average price of each article in New York, the 1st of January of each year. Such a table, however useful, fails to give the data which are important in forming a judgment of the whole range of prices for each year. The following table, carefully compiled from the sources indicated, takes the prices of the twelve months in each year, selecting the highest and lowest quotation for each article. It is to be understood, where no mention of quality is made, that the price quoted is for the cheapest grade of each commodity.

The prices are those of the New York market.

Year.	Beef, Mess.		Butter.		Cheese.		Coal, Anthracite.		Coffee, Rio.		Corn.		Cotton, Upland.		Flour, West.		Hams.	
	Bbl.		lb.		lb.		Ton.		lb.		Bush.		lb.		Bbl.		lb.	
	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.
1825.	8 00	10 00	8 22	5 10	8 00	11 00	16 19	42	75	13	27	8 25	4 25	7 11	7 11	7 11	7 11	7 11
1826.	8 00	10 00	13 18	6 12	11 00	12 00	14 17	62	83	9	14	4 25	5 75	8 11	8 11	8 11	8 11	8 11
1827.	8 50	9 75	12 22	6 10	10 50	12 50	14 15	54	75	8	12	4 37	6 50	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12
1828.	8 50	10 00	13 18	4 7	10 00	12 00	12 15	46	62	9	13	4 56	8 00	8 11	8 11	8 11	8 11	8 11
1829.	8 00	10 50	12 16	4 8	10 00	12 00	12 13	48	64	8	11	5 00	8 87	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10
1830.	7 62	10 00	12 16	5 8	7 00	12 00	10 12	48	65	8	13	4 75	6 00	9 11	9 11	9 11	9 11	9 11
1831.	7 00	9 25	12 18	5 8	6 00	9 00	10 13	54	75	7	11	5 00	7 25	9 11	9 11	9 11	9 11	9 11
1832.	8 37	10 75	12 18	5 7	8 50	16 00	12 14	50	87	7	12	5 60	7 00	9 11	9 11	9 11	9 11	9 11
1833.	8 50	11 00	14 20	6 9	5 50	10 00	11 14	65	86	9	17	5 50	6 50	8 10	8 10	8 10	8 10	8 10
1834.	8 50	10 00	12 16	5 9	5 50	6 50	11 12	53	76	10	16	4 81	5 75	8 10	8 10	8 10	8 10	8 10
1835.	8 75	13 50	13 22	6 9	5 50	9 00	11 13	70	1 12	15	20	5 37	7 87	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 12
1836.	9 25	13 50	10 26	7 12	7 00	11 00	11 13	83	1 12	12	20	6 87	10 25	9 17	9 17	9 17	9 17	9 17
1837.	11 00	15 00	12 24	7 12	8 50	11 00	9 12	1 00	1 15	7	17	7 00	11 62	9 15	9 15	9 15	9 15	9 15
1838.	14 00	16 00	17 27	6 10	7 00	9 50	9 12	76	1 00	9	12	7 00	9 00	10 15	10 15	10 15	10 15	10 15
1839.	12 50	16 00	12 25	8 12	6 50	9 50	9 12	75	98	11	16	5 75	9 12	10 14	10 14	10 14	10 14	10 14
1840.	9 75	14 75	12 21	5 9	6 00	8 50	9 12	46	63	8	10	4 63	6 50	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10
1841.	7 00	10 25	8 15	3 7	6 50	9 00	9 11	47	81	9	11	4 68	7 50	4 9	4 9	4 9	4 9	4 9
1842.	6 25	8 25	9 15	5 9	5 00	9 00	6 10	54	68	7	9	4 25	6 37	4 9	4 9	4 9	4 9	4 9
1843.	6 00	8 37	6 11	4 6	4 50	6 00	6 9	48	60	5	8	4 43	5 62	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8
1844.	5 00	6 75	8 14	3 7	4 25	6 00	6 7	43	54	5	9	4 25	5 00	3 9	3 9	3 9	3 9	3 9
1845.	5 50	9 75	9 17	6 8	4 50	6 00	5 8	45	85	4	9	4 31	7 00	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10
1846.	6 25	8 50	10 17	6 8	5 00	7 00	6 8	55	80	6	9	4 00	6 00	5 11	5 11	5 11	5 11	5 11
1847.	8 25	13 75	13 22	6 8	5 00	7 00	6 8	64	1 10	7	12	5 50	8 25	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13
1848.	7 75	13 00	13 20	5 8	4 50	6 00	5 8	52	78	5	8	5 25	6 62	5 11	5 11	5 11	5 11	5 11
1849.	8 75	14 00	10 18	5 7	5 00	6 00	5 10	57	70	6	11	4 93	6 12	6 11	6 11	6 11	6 11	6 11
1850.	8 00	9 75	12 18	4 8	5 00	7 00	7 14	55	72	11	14	4 93	6 25	6 11	6 11	6 11	6 11	6 11
1851.	7 50	9 75	10 18	4 8	4 25	7 00	7 11	53	68	8	14	4 00	5 12	7 11	7 11	7 11	7 11	7 11
1852.	8 25	17 00	15 29	6 9	5 00	7 00	7 10	62	78	8	10	4 25	6 00	8 10	8 10	8 10	8 10	8 10
1853.	7 00	11 25	13 24	8 10	5 00	7 00	8 12	64	82	10	11	4 87	7 50	8 10	8 10	8 10	8 10	8 10
1854.	8 00	13 00	15 24	6 12	6 00	7 50	8 12	76	98	8	10	7 25	10 75	7 11	7 11	7 11	7 11	7 11
1855.	8 25	14 00	17 28	6 12	5 50	7 50	8 12	93	1 15	7	11	7 50	10 18	8 11	8 11	8 11	8 11	8 11
1856.	8 00	12 00	13 28	6 11	5 50	6 50	9 12	48	94	9	12	5 20	8 11	9 11	9 11	9 11	9 11	9 11
1857.	9 50	15 00	16 28	5 14	6 00	7 00	10 12	71	98	13	15	4 25	6 70	6 10	6 10	6 10	6 10	6 10
1858.	9 00	12 00	13 25	3 10	5 00	6 00	9 12	58	1 03	9	13	3 75	5 25	9 13	9 13	9 13	9 13	9 13
1859.	5 00	9 75	14 27	2 11	5 25	5 50	10 13	76	1 05	11	12	4 00	6 50	9 12	9 12	9 12	9 12	9 12
1860.	4 50	5 50	10 21	9 12	5 50	6 00	11 15	64	93	10	11	4 25	5 50	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13
1861.	5 00	6 25	8 22	2 10	4 20	6 00	11 17	48	74	11	28	3 90	5 63	7 11	7 11	7 11	7 11	7 11
1862.	5 00	10 75	10 26	4 13	4 25	8 50	10 33	50	75	20	68	4 20	5 85	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8
1863.	5 00	9 00	14 30	8 16	7 00	11 00	26 33	63	1 23	54	88	5 10	8 00	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8
1864.	5 00	16 00	21 48	12 27	9 00	15 00	33 52	1 25	1 97	72	1 90	7 15	11 75	11 17	11 17	11 17	11 17	11 17
1865.	9 00	14 00	20 38	10 16	8 50	13 50	21 22	70	97	33	1 22	5 00	8 80	11 23	11 23	11 23	11 23	11 23
1866.	11 00	21 50	25 60	5 23	8 50	13 00	18 21	80	1 32	32	52	5 25	11 70	11 23	11 23	11 23	11 23	11 23
1867.	12 00	23 00	15 48	7 20	6 50	8 50	17 19	1 00	1 40	15	36	6 25	11 80	10 16	10 16	10 16	10 16	10 16
1868.	11 00	24 75	28 60	7 19	6 50	11 50	16 17	1 01	1 41	16	33	5 50	9 75	11 18	11 18	11 18	11 18	11 18
1869.	5 00	16 50	16 55	11 23	6 50	10 50	11 13	75	1 16	25	35	4 95	6 40	17 24	17 24	17 24	17 24	17 24
1870.	5 00	16 00	18 46	5 18	4 50	8 50	11 13	76	1 15	15	26	4 50	6 05	9 14	9 14	9 14	9 14	9 14
1871.	8 00	18 00	12 42	5 16	5 00	13 00	12 17	65	90	15	25	4 60	7 00	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13
1872.	4 00	12 00	20 39	10 19	3 75	6 25	16 19	61	80	18	25	5 25	6 80	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9
1873.	8 00	12 00	18 50	8 16	5 00	6 50	19 23	50	77	13	21	4 62	7 25	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10
1874.	8 25	11 50	18 39	12 17	4 55	5 55	16 28	53	84	15	19	4 25	7 00	8 11	8 11	8 11	8 11	8 11
1875.	8 00	10 00	17 28	9 16	4 40	5 55	17 21	49	76	13	17	4 00	6 50	9 11	9 11	9 11	9 11	9 11
1876.	8 50	11 00	15 33	8 18	3 75	5 55	16 20	38	49	11	13	4 00	6 00	7 13	7 13	7 13	7 13	7 13
1877.	9 50	11 25	13 24	8 16	3 25	3 75	15 21	41	58	11	13	4 75	8 00	10 14	10 14	10 14	10 14	10 14

LOWEST AND HIGHEST PRICES OF COMMODITIES FOR FIFTY-THREE YEARS—1825-1877.

These tables of prices have been compiled upon the basis of selecting the leading articles entering into general consumption, whether as semi-luxuries or the necessities of life. The prices quoted being those of the New York market, still wider variations would in some cases have been exhibited if other markets, near the centres of production of some leading staples, had been collated with these. The tables exhibit the violent fluctuations of the civil war period in the United States—1861-65—and the years of expansion immediately succeeding, in contrast with the general decline of the past few years, which has not yet reached, however, save in a few articles, the minimum prices which prevailed before the war.

Year.	Hops.		Iron, Bar.		Iron, Scotch Pig.		Lard.		Leather Hem.		Mackerel, No. 1.		Molasses, N. O.		Oats.									
	lb.		Ton.		Ton.		lb.		lb.		Bbl.		Gal.		Bush.									
	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.								
	cts.						cts.		cts.				cts.											
1825	13	25	85	00	120	00	35	00	75	00	7	10	21	25	5	00	5	75	28	43	26	40		
1826	10	25	85	00	100	00	50	00	70	00	7	9	18	24	4	50	5	75	28	36	42	60		
1827	8	18	77	00	95	00	50	00	55	00	7	10	17	24	4	75	6	12	31	39	31	56		
1828	5	10	77	50	82	50	50	00	55	00	6	9	18	24	4	75	6	50	30	36	24	37		
1829	4	11	72	50	82	50	40	00	55	00	4	6	18	23	4	87	6	00	27	33	27	45		
1830	10	15	72	50	77	50	40	00	50	00	5	13	18	22	5	00	6	37	28	33	26	40		
1831	8	17	70	00	80	00	40	00	47	50	8	11	19	24	5	50	6	75	25	34	27	48		
1832	12	37	70	00	75	00	40	00	47	50	6	10	17	25	4	75	6	50	26	35	38	56		
1833	17	38	71	00	75	00	37	50	47	50	7	11	16	20	6	25	7	00	27	36	30	48		
1834	10	20	67	00	75	00	37	50	48	00	7	9	14	19	6	00	6	62	27	31	28	48		
1835	11	19	67	50	75	00	38	00	42	50	7	11	14	20	6	00	8	25	26	36	33	75		
1836	12	17	75	00	105	00	38	00	62	50	11	17	14	23	8	00	10	62	32	48	40	75		
1837	5	9	85	00	105	00	40	00	70	00	6	15	15	24	8	00	10	75	32	45	40	75		
1838	4	17	85	00	97	50	37	50	55	00	7	15	16	22	10	50	12	18	28	45	25	60		
1839	15	18	82	50	95	00	37	50	45	00	8	15	17	25	12	00	14	62	26	36	30	60		
1840	18	62	70	00	82	50	32	50	40	00	7	12	17	22	11	00	14	50	20	30	24	43		
1841	12	40	60	00	75	00	32	00	37	50	6	9	19	22	12	00	14	75	20	28	37	50		
1842	10	16	50	00	62	50	32	50	35	00	5	8	16	20	8	00	12	25	16	24	25	53		
1843	6	12	55	00	60	00	22	50	32	00	5	8	15	18	7	62	11	00	18	31	27	34		
1844	7	15	57	50	65	00	30	00	35	00	5	7	14	17	9	75	12	25	27	31	27	37		
1845	12	33	62	50	85	00	30	00	52	50	6	8	14	16	11	50	14	00	22	37	29	51		
1846	11	35	75	00	80	00	35	00	42	50	5	8	11	14	8	37	13	50	22	34	28	48		
1847	8	15	70	00	77	50	30	00	42	50	6	11	11	18	8	12	11	75	30	38	39	65		
1848	3	7	50	00	70	00	25	00	37	50	6	9	12	16	7	00	11	00	20	28	32	51		
1849	6	17	40	00	55	00	22	50	27	50	6	8	13	17	8	12	13	50	20	32	33	49		
1850	8	19	40	00	45	00	21	00	24	00	6	7	14	17	8	50	12	50	22	33	37	51		
1851	24	63	33	50	41	00	19	00	25	00	7	10	13	16	8	50	11	75	28	33	65	80		
1852	17	47	34	00	55	00	19	00	31	00	9	12	12	18	8	37	12	50	27	35	75	86		
1853	18	40	55	00	75	00	28	50	38	00	9	12	17	21	11	50	16	00	26	33	41	52		
1854	22	46	62	50	77	50	32	00	42	50	9	11	18	25	15	12	19	00	19	29	45	75		
1855	5	27	55	00	65	00	26	50	37	00	9	12	19	25	18	50	22	00	23	40	42	82		
1856	4	13	50	00	65	00	29	00	37	00	9	14	24	30	19	00	23	00	42	75	35	50		
1857	3	12	52	00	62	50	28	00	37	50	10	16	25	33	19	00	22	00	35	80	40	66		
1858	4	10	41	00	55	00	22	00	27	00	8	12	21	26	9	50	14	00	26	52	40	53		
1859	8	18	42	50	50	00	22	00	31	50	10	12	20	27	15	25	16	75	36	51	36	58		
1860	6	25	41	00	44	00	20	50	27	00	10	13	20	22	15	00	18	50	36	55	37	47		
1861	6	32	38	00	50	00	20	00	24	50	8	10	17	22	7	50	14	75	30	55	30	47		
1862	12	23	50	00	70	00	21	00	33	00	7	10	20	31	9	00	16	50	32	55	37	67		
1863	15	30	65	00	76	00	32	50	45	00	9	12	26	32	15	50	18	50	35	62	53	90		
1864	30	52	105	00	220	00	43	00	80	00	12	24	31	46	18	00	28	00	65	1	25	86	1	02
1865	10	65	100	00	130	00	40	00	55	00	15	29	30	40	15	25	25	00	65	1	50	45	90	
1866	25	70	94	00	115	00	42	00	55	00	12	22	30	39	20	00	26	00	66	1	25	55	85	
1867	40	70	80	00	100	00	38	00	49	00	11	14	28	33	14	50	21	50	65	1	20	67	94	
1868	5	55	80	00	95	00	35	00	45	75	12	20	25	30	14	25	22	50	60	1	05	Nominal.		
1869	8	28	85	00	95	00	34	50	45	00	16	21	28	32	21	50	28	00	65	1	05	62	84	
1870	3	27	70	00	90	00	31	00	37	00	12	18	27	31	27	00	30	00	65	1	20	52	69	
1871	8	65	70	00	95	00	30	00	39	00	9	13	26	30	13	00	27	50	50	75	42	70		
1872	20	75	85	00	120	00	33	50	61	00	7	10	27	31	10	00	25	00	48	86	42	57		
1873	35	55	75	00	110	00	37	00	52	00	7	9	25	31	12	00	24	00	61	97	42	58		
1874	22	45	55	00	80	00	33	00	45	00	8	16	28	30	8	50	22	00	60	85	38	53		
1875	15	45	50	00	62	50	29	00	41	00	13	16	27	30	7	00	24	00	54	80	30	64		
1876	15	37	40	00	54	00	27	50	34	00	12	14	21	29	11	50	23	00	50	68	28	35		
1877	10	32	44	80	48	72	25	00	28	00	8	12	23	30	8	50	15	00	40	59	32	46		

LOWEST AND HIGHEST PRICES OF COMMODITIES FOR FIFTY-THREE YEARS—1825-1877.

(Compiled from the Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1863 and 1873, the Commercial and Financial Chronicle, Reports of the N. Y. Chamber of Commerce, and the N. Y. Shipping List and Price Current.)

NOTE.—In the American Almanac and Treasury of Facts for 1878, pp. 278-9, appeared a table of prices compiled on the basis of the average price of each article in New York, the 1st of January of each year. Such a table, however useful, fails to give the data which are important in forming a judgment of the whole range of prices for each year. The following table, carefully compiled from the sources indicated, takes the prices of the twelve months in each year, selecting the highest and lowest quotation for each article. It is to be understood, where no mention of quality is made, that the price quoted is for the cheapest grade of each commodity.

Year.	Pork, Mess.		Rice.		Salt, Liverpool.		Sugar, Raw.		Tobacco, Ky. Leaf.		Wheat.		Whiskey.		Wool.	
	Bbl.		100 lbs.		Sack.		lb.		lb.		Bush.		Gal.		lb.	
	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.
1825..	12 00	14 75	2 00	4 00	2 37	3 00	6 11	3 9	75	1 06	25	31	30	38		
1826..	10 00	12 00	2 00	3 87	2 12	2 60	6 10	3 8	81	1 02	26	36	28	38		
1827..	11 25	15 25	2 50	4 00	2 15	2 35	6 10	3 6	90	1 25	25	35	20	30		
1828..	12 00	15 00	2 50	4 00	2 25	3 25	6 10	3 6	95	1 62	20	26	20	30		
1829..	11 00	13 75	2 50	3 75	2 12	3 00	5 9	5 7	1 00	1 75	20	26	18	27		
1830..	11 00	15 50	2 00	8 50	1 75	2 20	6 9	3 7	1 00	1 15	21	32	16	30		
1831..	12 00	15 25	2 50	4 00	1 75	2 25	4 7	3 6	1 06	1 35	27	37	20	35		
1832..	12 50	14 25	2 75	4 25	1 75	2 50	5 7	3 6	1 12	1 35	26	35	20	35		
1833..	12 50	17 00	2 75	3 75	1 60	2 00	5 9	3 8	1 15	1 28	29	36	27	35		
1834..	12 75	15 00	2 25	3 62	1 40	1 80	5 8	4 8	1 02	1 10	20	29	25	35		
1835..	13 50	18 50	2 75	4 50	1 47	2 25	6 9	6 11	1 04	1 50	30	38	25	40		
1836..	18 00	30 00	3 00	4 25	1 60	2 12	7 11	6 10	1 37	2 12	81	44	35	50		
1837..	16 00	24 50	3 12	5 00	1 20	2 62	5 8	8 9	1 55	2 10	20	48	28	50		
1838..	16 50	25 50	3 25	5 37	1 62	2 37	6 8	4 13	1 35	2 00	30	43	28	40		
1839..	14 50	23 50	3 00	5 00	1 44	2 12	6 8	8 16	1 15	1 37	28	46	37	40		
1840..	13 00	16 00	2 75	4 00	1 40	1 75	4 8	3 16	95	1 25	21	30	20	35		
1841..	8 75	13 50	2 87	4 12	1 40	1 98	4 7	4 14	90	1 50	19	25	20	30		
1842..	6 75	10 25	2 00	3 31	1 37	2 15	3 7	2 9	83	1 30	16	21	18	22		
1843..	7 50	11 50	1 87	3 00	1 35	1 62	3 7	2 7	84	1 20	18	24	18	24		
1844..	8 50	10 25	2 25	3 62	1 25	1 52	5 7	2 6	82	1 12	21	29	25	37		
1845..	9 25	14 12	2 62	4 75	1 32	1 47	3 7	2 7	85	1 40	20	28	24	30		
1846..	9 62	13 37	2 87	4 50	1 25	1 50	5 8	2 7	80	1 35	18	25	18	28		
1847..	10 25	16 00	3 00	5 25	1 25	1 55	5 8	2 8	1 05	1 95	24	34	22	30		
1848..	9 00	13 00	7 75	13 00	1 25	1 55	10 15	3 8	95	1 40	21	27	20	30		
1849..	9 87	14 25	2 25	3 50	1 20	1 40	4 6	3 9	1 20	1 35	20	28	25	32		
1850..	10 00	11 87	2 25	3 37	1 15	1 75	4 7	5 14	1 09	1 50	23	27	30	35		
1851..	12 06	15 50	2 75	3 12	1 02	1 60	4 6	3 14	93	1 22	20	27	30	41		
1852..	14 62	19 75	2 75	5 00	1 05	1 55	3 5	3 9	1 03	1 15	20	25	26	42		
1853..	13 01	19 75	3 37	4 50	1 12	1 62	4 6	4 10	1 22	1 80	22	32	38	44		
1854..	12 12	16 00	4 12	4 62	1 47	1 70	3 6	5 11	1 75	2 50	26	41	25	40		
1855..	12 50	23 00	2 50	5 87	90	1 22	4 8	6 13	1 96	2 80	30	43	24	34		
1856..	16 25	21 00	3 62	4 87	80	1 05	6 10	6 16	1 30	2 17	25	36	30	38		
1857..	16 50	25 70	3 25	5 37	70	84	9 11	7 20	1 25	1 95	21	37	30	44		
1858..	15 35	19 00	2 75	3 75	62	80	5 8	6 18	1 20	1 50	21	35	27	32		
1859..	14 60	18 12	3 00	4 50	75	1 07	5 8	4 14	1 30	1 65	23	29	34	45		
1860..	16 12	19 75	3 00	4 62	68	1 15	6 8	3 13	1 35	1 70	19	27	34	40		
1861..	12 25	18 00	3 00	7 25	50	95	4 9	3 16	1 20	1 60	15	21	22	45		
1862..	11 00	14 50	6 62	7 75	85	1 52	7 11	6 30	1 30	1 55	19	39	40	65		
1863..	11 50	18 25	3 75	8 50	1 20	1 70	7 14	8 36	1 25	2 00	44	78	62	80		
1864..	19 50	43 25	7 00	15 50	1 75	3 50	11 25	8 55	1 72	2 75	60	2 03	75	1 10		
1865..	19 00	31 50	9 75	14 00	1 55	2 50	11 17	7 45	1 25	1 88	1 92	2 25	70	77		
1866..	21 18	33 55	11 50	15 25	2 50	4 10	10 15	8 18	2 20	3 45	2 00	2 33	25	27		
1867..	18 90	24 10	8 50	12 50	2 60	2 75	9 10	9 16	2 30	3 40	2 10	2 32	25	37		
1868..	21 10	29 50	8 25	11 25	2 50	2 60	9 12	8 15	2 05	3 25	91	2 30	34	37		
1869..	26 50	33 37	7 25	10 20	2 50	6 00	9 13	8 13	1 45	2 18	90	1 14	32	35		
1870..	20 00	30 00	5 50	9 50	2 40	3 25	9 10	7 12	1 40	1 90	82	1 05	34	45		
1871..	12 85	23 00	6 75	9 75	2 80	3 25	7 10	6 11	1 45	2 00	85	95	32	63		
1872..	12 80	16 00	7 50	9 50	2 80	3 25	7 9	9 16	1 65	2 10	82	91	45	67		
1873..	13 00	19 00	7 00	9 50	3 00	3 50	7 9	16	1 55	2 25	86	1 05	35	57		
1874..	13 85	24 25	6 75	10 00	1 10	3 00	7 8	7 25	98	1 35	92	1 03	36	48		
1875..	18 00	22 75	6 50	8 50	1 15	2 35	7 9	9 28	92	1 87	93	1 19	38	48		
1876..	15 70	22 37	5 00	7 50	1 15	2 50	7 10	7 19	94	1 27	1 04	1 10	25	43		
1877..	11 75	17 37	5 00	7 00	1 10	2 50	7 10	7 16	1 06	1 85	1 04	1 09	32	43		

II.—OCCUPATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES: NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN EACH CLASS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES—1870.

[From the Official Returns of the Ninth Census, 1870.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Whole populat'n 10 years and over.	Engaged in all kinds of occupations.	Engaged in agriculture.	Engaged in professional and personal service.	Engaged in trade & transportation.	Engaged in manufactures, mechanic trades and mining.
The U. S.	23,228,945	12,505,923	5,922,471	2,684,793	1,191,238	2,707,421
Alabama.....	706,802	365,258	291,628	42,125	14,435	17,070
Arizona.....	8,237	6,030	1,285	3,115	591	1,039
Arkansas.....	341,737	135,949	109,310	14,877	5,491	6,271
California.....	430,444	238,648	47,863	76,112	33,165	81,508
Colorado.....	30,349	17,583	6,462	3,625	2,815	4,681
Connecticut.....	425,896	193,421	43,653	38,704	24,720	86,344
Dakota.....	10,640	5,887	2,522	2,704	204	457
Delaware.....	92,586	40,313	15,973	11,380	3,437	9,514
District Columbia..	100,453	49,041	1,365	29,845	6,126	11,705
Florida.....	131,119	60,703	42,402	10,897	3,023	4,291
Georgia.....	825,929	444,678	336,145	64,053	17,410	27,040
Idaho.....	13,189	10,879	1,462	1,423	721	7,273
Illinois.....	1,809,606	742,015	376,441	151,331	80,432	133,221
Indiana.....	1,197,936	459,369	266,777	80,018	36,517	76,057
Iowa.....	837,959	344,276	210,263	58,484	28,210	47,319
Kansas.....	258,051	129,852	73,228	20,736	11,762	18,126
Kentucky.....	930,136	414,593	261,080	81,024	25,292	44,197
Louisiana.....	526,392	256,452	141,467	65,347	23,831	25,807
Maine.....	493,847	208,225	82,011	26,092	28,115	62,007
Maryland.....	575,439	258,543	80,449	79,226	35,542	63,326
Massachusetts.....	1,160,665	579,844	72,810	131,291	83,078	292,665
Michigan.....	873,763	404,164	187,211	104,728	29,588	82,637
Minnesota.....	305,568	132,657	75,157	28,330	10,582	18,588
Mississippi.....	581,205	318,850	259,190	40,522	9,148	9,981
Missouri.....	1,205,568	505,556	263,918	106,903	54,885	79,850
Montana.....	18,170	14,048	2,111	2,674	1,233	8,080
Nebraska.....	88,265	43,837	23,115	10,331	4,628	5,763
Nevada.....	36,655	26,911	2,070	7,431	8,621	13,789
New Hampshire.....	260,426	120,168	46,573	18,528	8,514	46,553
New Jersey.....	680,687	296,036	63,128	83,380	46,206	103,322
New Mexico.....	66,464	29,361	18,668	7,535	863	2,295
New York.....	3,378,959	1,491,018	374,323	405,339	234,581	476,775
North Carolina.....	769,629	351,299	269,238	51,290	10,179	20,592
Ohio.....	1,953,374	840,889	397,034	168,308	78,547	197,010
Oregon.....	64,685	30,651	13,248	6,090	2,610	8,694
Pennsylvania.....	2,597,809	1,020,544	260,051	283,000	121,253	356,240
Rhode Island.....	173,751	88,574	11,780	19,679	10,108	47,007
South Carolina.....	503,763	263,301	206,654	34,383	8,470	13,794
Tennessee.....	890,872	367,987	267,020	54,396	17,516	29,061
Texas.....	571,075	237,126	166,753	40,882	13,612	15,879
Utah.....	56,515	21,517	10,428	5,317	1,665	4,107
Vermont.....	258,751	108,763	57,983	21,032	7,132	22,616
Virginia.....	890,056	412,665	244,550	98,521	20,181	49,413
Washington.....	17,334	9,760	3,771	2,207	1,129	2,653
West Virginia.....	308,424	115,229	73,960	16,699	6,897	17,673
Wisconsin.....	751,704	292,808	159,687	58,070	21,534	53,517
Wyoming.....	8,059	6,645	165	3,170	1,646	1,664
Total.....	23,228,945	12,505,923	5,922,471	2,684,793	1,191,238	2,707,421

RECORD OF BUSINESS FAILURES IN ALL THE STATES IN 1873 AND 1875-77.

[From the Quarterly Circulars of Dun, Barlow & Co., N. Y.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1873.		1875.		1876.		1877.		Number of traders, 1877.
	No. of failures.	Amount of liabilities.	No. of failures.	Amount of liabilities.	No. of failures.	Amount of liabilities.	No. of failures.	Amount of liabilities.	
EASTERN STATES.		\$		\$		\$		\$	
Maine.....	80	752,600	130	1,537,500	138	1,916,450	149	2,037,400	10,926
New Hampshire.....	27	513,000	73	1,076,400	48	569,255	70	762,728	7,483
Vermont.....	21	350,000	63	772,700	73	1,410,930	96	738,269	6,893
Massachusetts.....	309	11,224,000	772	27,404,943	462	12,994,829	480	6,659,054	25,548
Boston City.....					258	10,510,000	130	6,669,300	9,592
Rhode Island.....	58	15,259,000	106	6,281,695	138	6,079,056	114	3,599,607	4,999
Connecticut.....	104	1,452,000	191	2,851,926	197	4,186,548	314	5,821,649	12,283
Total Eastern States.	599	29,550,000	1,335	40,015,164	1,314	37,657,068	1,353	26,088,007	77,724
MIDDLE STATES.									
{ New York.....	544	13,721,000	706	11,920,822	998	10,311,933	1,012	15,994,846	80,057
New York City.....	644	92,635,000	951	49,263,667	887	33,244,018	865	32,490,974	36,299
New Jersey.....	119	2,482,000	134	2,830,485	159	2,273,141	177	3,313,958	18,807
Pennsylvania.....	576	31,445,000	583	18,247,872	545	10,731,880	632	15,540,795	52,314
Philadelphia City.....					138	4,281,495	175	4,946,443	18,539
Delaware.....	31	663,000	21	259,500	19	209,600	15	193,000	3,644
Maryland.....	63	1,229,000	107	9,084,690	145	2,104,637	129	3,003,634	12,603
District of Columbia..	13	240,000	18	164,924	18	87,977	44	1,090,100	2,439
Total Middle States..	1,990	142,415,000	2,520	92,771,960	2,909	72,244,681	3,049	77,173,750	234,707
SOUTHERN STATES.									
Virginia.....	125	2,183,000	138	3,296,307	172	3,351,289	159	1,312,705	9,833
West Virginia.....									4,321
North Carolina.....	63	672,000	56	928,429	126	994,918	70	439,569	6,313
South Carolina.....	36	1,927,000	131	2,781,048	89	1,500,114	66	1,168,501	4,691
Georgia.....	67	2,113,000	156	6,128,446	147	3,110,145	103	1,181,631	7,308
Florida.....	10	258,000	16	262,800	14	121,000	11	149,000	1,720
Alabama.....	52	1,337,000	42	1,118,100	51	771,821	43	690,000	5,168
Mississippi.....	79	909,000	45	913,665	81	738,258	86	1,079,966	5,660
Louisiana.....	74	2,831,000	58	2,637,684	80	1,438,143	61	883,519	7,549
Texas.....	116	1,751,000	250	2,495,549	167	1,900,515	138	1,890,696	10,602
Arkansas.....	17	307,000	31	391,300	35	263,257	23	270,775	3,806
Kentucky.....	125	2,287,000	148	3,669,758	241	6,659,247	227	6,994,428	16,496
Tennessee.....	77	1,636,000	136	1,121,839	158	2,229,553	91	1,201,110	8,416
Total South'n States.	841	18,216,000	1,207	26,045,143	1,361	23,083,260	1,078	17,271,920	91,783
WESTERN STATES.									
{ Ohio.....	321	11,320,000	389	7,993,282	371	5,414,893	373	5,866,818	39,850
Cincinnati City.....					96	3,191,349	126	3,710,584	5,404
Indiana.....	134	2,260,000	332	4,804,052	362	4,787,401	352	6,718,700	25,439
Illinois.....	329	7,109,000	409	8,218,470	434	6,079,710	454	8,117,091	37,589
Chicago City.....					199	9,164,200	206	10,065,300	11,644
Michigan.....	248	3,917,000	283	4,123,718	576	9,736,351	350	8,032,902	23,180
Wisconsin.....	81	1,574,000	245	2,130,346	209	4,307,314	154	2,123,710	20,219
Iowa.....	141	1,917,000	183	1,610,305	491	3,909,080	350	2,604,100	22,739
Minnesota.....	61	944,000	140	1,803,406	132	1,565,684	114	1,291,832	8,206
Missouri.....	188	5,867,000	189	3,748,793	84	1,272,737	81	717,232	18,022
St. Louis City.....					83	2,618,557	141	7,239,850	7,545
Kansas.....	94	821,000	88	829,400	48	435,900	50	355,635	7,614
Nebraska.....	22	311,000	38	197,400	37	93,600	45	338,300	4,086
Total West'n States..	1,619	36,040,000	2,290	35,459,172	3,122	52,577,277	2,756	56,187,074	231,557
PACIFIC STATES & TER.									
Oregon.....			18	219,448	34	422,416	29	266,170	2,364
California.....	70	1,500,000	237	5,281,111	169	1,674,973	288	3,252,832	10,487
San Francisco C'y.....					79	2,202,698	163	8,483,424	5,704
Colorado.....			70	918,251	45	505,582	58	880,103	2,239
Nevada.....			45	1,011,700	25	206,167	56	669,736	1,490
Utah.....			8	240,500	1	6,000	11	44,300	1,155
New Mexico.....							4	16,300	339
Wyoming.....					10	140,900	4	7,200	391
Idaho.....			1	3,000	3	30,500	4	46,000	259
Dakota.....					10	83,400	8	31,300	572
Montana.....			6	92,000	3	75,000			349
Washington.....			1	2,804	6	203,864	7	207,800	708
Arizona.....					1	8,000	4	54,000	178
Ter. not before separ..	44	863,000							
Total Pac. St's & Ter.	114	2,368,000	386	7,768,914	386	5,555,500	636	13,949,185	26,235
GRAND TOTALS...	5,183	228,499,000	7,740	201,060,353	9,092	191,117,786	8,872	190,669,936	602,006
Union of Canada...	994	12,334,192	1,968	28,843,967	1,728	23,517,991	1,892	25,323,903	56,324

AGGREGATE NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF FAILURES IN THE UNITED STATES FOR 21 YEARS: 1857-1878.

[Compiled from Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, and Dun, Barlow & Co.'s Circulars.]

Year.	In Northern States only.		In all the States.		Year.	In all the States.		No. of traders.	Per-centage of failures.
	No.	Liabilities.	No.	Liabilities.		No.	Liabilities.		
1857.	4,257	\$265,818,000	4,932	\$291,750,000	1868.	2,608	\$63,694,000	.....	.....
1858.	3,113	73,608,747	4,225	95,749,000	1869.	2,799	75,054,000	.....	.....
1859.	2,950	51,314,000	3,913	64,394,000	1870.	3,551	88,242,000	426,000	1 in 120
1860.	2,733	61,739,000	3,676	79,807,009	1871.	2,915	85,252,000	475,145	1 in 103
1861.	5,935	188,632,000	6,993	207,210,000	1872.	4,069	121,036,000	528,971	1 in 130
1862.	1,652	23,049,000	.....	.....	1873.	5,183	228,499,000	559,764	1 in 108
1863.	495	7,899,000	.....	.....	1874.	5,880	155,239,000	600,490	1 in 103
1864.	520	8,579,000	.....	.....	1875.	7,740	201,060,000	642,423	1 in 83
1865.	530	17,625,000	.....	.....	1876.	9,092	191,117,000	690,992	1 in 76
1866.	632	47,333,000	1,505	53,783,000	1877.	8,872	190,669,000	647,656	1 in 73
1867.	2,386	86,218,000	2,780	96,666,000	1878.	8,678	197,211,129	(9 mos., Jan.-Oct.)	

NOTE.—The larger proportional number of failures in 1878 is attributed to the repeal of the National Bankrupt Law, taking effect September 1, 1878, and availed of by many seeking a discharge from their obligations.

SPECIE RESUMPTION IN ENGLAND.

WHAT is commonly known as the suspension of specie payment in Great Britain, which continued twenty-four years, from 1797 to 1821, was called in parliamentary language a Restriction of Cash Payments. While the paper of the Bank of England was never made a legal tender, it was effectually kept from being redeemed in coin by a "Bank Restriction Act," annually renewed, and constantly regarded as a mere temporary necessity growing out of war exigencies. The average amount of Bank of England notes circulated during ten years before the restriction, was only £10,800,000, with coin on hand varying from £3,000,000 to £6,000,000. There were also in 1797, in England and Wales, a large number of country banks, variously stated at from two hundred to three hundred and fifty, most of which were required to redeem their notes either in gold, in Bank of England notes, or in bills of exchange on London.

No exact statement exists of the amount of country bank note paper. Several years of war had brought the British Government into distressing financial embarrassments, during which it had drawn heavily upon the Bank of England in the form of temporary loans. A drain of gold to the continent set in, and the treasure of the Bank fell from £6,000,000 in 1795 to £1,200,000 at the close of 1796. The country banks rushed to the Bank of England for assistance or for gold, and a universal panic pervaded London. The Bank had contracted its issues from nearly £11,000,000 to £8,640,000, notwithstanding which its treasure bore the proportion to its paper promises to pay of only about 12 per cent. Hopeless of continuing, the bank directors informed Mr. Pitt, then Prime Minister, that suspension was inevitable, and on the 27th of February, 1797, an Order in Council was posted on the door of the Bank prohibiting further payments in cash.

When Parliament met, the crisis was not passed, and it became

necessary to legalize, in some way, what had been done by the administration. Parliament, while never recognizing any incapacity on the part of the Bank to meet its obligations, passed an indemnity act, and added to it clauses prohibiting it from issuing cash except in sums under one pound, obliging the collectors of the revenue to receive bank notes in payment. The operation of the Restriction was limited to one year, which was subsequently converted into an act to continue the measure until the conclusion of peace. The Bank now increased its issues, and commerce returned to its old channels. During all this time, the pleasant fiction was kept up by the government that there was no suspension of specie payments, and no irredeemable currency. The idea of an inconvertible currency was associated at the close of the eighteenth century only with the continental paper of the American Congress and with the *assignats* put forth in the French Revolution. Although there were found advocates on the floor of Parliament and among commercial men for a strictly irredeemable currency, that idea found no lodgment among the mass of those who controlled public opinion. The forbearance of Mr. Pitt, under pressure of the most enormous financial difficulties, from issuing paper money when his power was almost unlimited, has been regarded as one of the chief merits of that distinguished minister.

Yet the finance-minister under whose reign England was fated to become for a time an irredeemable-paper-money country, was thus satirised in a current epigram of the day :

"Of Augustus and Rome
The poets still warble ;
How he found it of brick,
And left it of marble :

So of Pitt and of England
We may say without vapor,
That he found it of gold,
And left it of paper."

The issues of the Bank (for they were never direct paper issues by the government) during the whole time of the Restriction of cash payments never rose above 28 million pounds (\$140,000,000), and the premium on gold fluctuated from 3 per cent to 34 per cent. At one time, in 1799-1800, foreign exchanges being very favorable, there was an accumulation of nearly 8 million pounds of specie in the Bank vaults against a circulation of less than 18 million pounds. But the solidity of this position was soon reversed by deficient harvests, continued war, and a perpetual demand for gold on the continent. This was thought to compel an increase of issues, and the circulation rose to 16½ million pounds in 1801. The price of gold also rose until it stood at 10 per cent premium. Importations increased greatly, gold flowed abroad incessantly, and the Bank issues continued to swell until in 1810 the circulation had risen to 25 millions of pounds. In that year occurred a prodigious financial and commercial panic, through which half the traders in the Kingdom became bankrupt, many country banks were swept out of existence, and the distress, which amounted to a universal collapse of credit, spread through Europe and even extended to America. A thorough parliamentary inquiry into the currency question followed, resulting in the notable Bullion Report of Mr. Francis Horner and his associates, the whole aim of which was to bring England back to a currency founded on a gold basis and redeemable in specie. But the continued costliness of the war, the drain upon British resources by its great armies fighting against Napoleon, with the condition of domestic industry and production, prevented for years any serious attempt to return to the gold basis.

On the approach of peace in 1814, it was thought that the restriction might safely be repealed, and an act was introduced in that year to continue the restriction for one year only. The war being ended in 1815, though prosperity was not fully restored, another renewal of the restriction of cash payments was passed for another year. Again, in 1816, after the conclusion of the peace of Paris, the country being in an exhausted state, and the waste of resources by war both in England and on the Continent having prostrated the market for English manufactures, the nation was in great commercial distress, amounting to a panic in the money market. It was under these circumstances that the ministry of the day carried through Parliament a continuation of the restriction of cash payments for two years longer, or until 1818. The bill was intended to give time to the Bank of England for preparation.

Gold had begun to fall in 1814 on the first success of the allied armies, but with the return of Napoleon from Elba, threatening a new and prolonged war, to be waged on paper money issues, gold rose to 1.37, falling on the news of Waterloo, in June, 1815, to 1.28, and by September declining to 1.15. By July, 1816, the premium had actually fallen to 1 per cent. At about the same time Parliament had passed the memorable act establishing the single gold standard in Great Britain, which has continued to this day. This act, which refused to silver the quality of legal tender in sums above two pounds sterling, was passed, like the American silver demonetization act of 1873, in a season of the suspension of cash payments.

The year 1818 having arrived, the Earl of Liverpool, the head of the ministry, brought into the House of Lords a bill for the continuance of the bank restriction still another year. The alleged ground for this measure and for the consequent delay in the resumption of cash payments was the great loans then being raised in France to pay off the war indemnity, which it was expected would seriously disturb the London money market. So the timid capitalists joined hands with the paper-money party, who held that the circumstances of the country were so changed that they never could return to cash payments. The Earl of Harrowby declared, in the House of Lords, that there was no reason for asserting that the quantity of paper then forming a part of the circulating medium was excessive. He held that the rise in prices was not owing to the suspension of cash payments, but to other adequate causes, among which was the great increase in the amount of taxation. Too early a date fixed for resumption would entail highly injurious consequences upon the country. He held that there was much greater apprehension among the moneyed classes lest the Bank might be called on to pay in cash one year too soon, rather than one year too late. The French loan would drain the country of its gold, and the time was most unpropitious to return to the policy of paying in specie.

To these arguments the Marquis of Lansdowne replied, that no resumption of cash payments could possibly produce so great evils as those under which the whole commerce, agriculture, and industry of the country were actually suffering. The French loan had little to do with the ability of England to pay specie on demand. The exportation of the precious metals could only be carried to a certain extent.

There would always be some reason for continuing the suspension. Now it was a French loan, next it would be some other pretext. There would never be any want of a reason for persevering in this dangerous course.

The Earl of Harrowby said :

"He was one of a great majority who held, that without the bank restriction this country could never have attained the eminence it had acquired; without it, it never could have reached that height of mercantile prosperity which had made it the envy of the world. . . . If at too early a date an artificial circulation were abandoned, the consequence might be that it would be found necessary to return to it, and the consequences of such a proceeding must be highly injurious."

"It was incorrect to say that human misery had been increased by the restriction of cash payments. . . . The supporters of the bill were asked when would the proper time come for resuming cash payments? The only proper moment, in his opinion, to remove the restrictions would be when no person in the country could perceive they were removed, and when things would slide naturally into their old train. The water should be level on both sides when the flood-gate was opened, otherwise it would rush with such violence as to shut the gate again. He thought the dangers of recurring to cash payments, at the present critical moment, much greater than any attendant on a continuance in a system under which the country had flourished so long."

Mr. Hudson Gurney said :

"I confess I consider it fortunate that the bank did not resume its cash payments in 1816; and I am even inclined to consider it fortunate that it does not resume them now; as I lean most strongly to the opinion that, before the bank can ever pay in specie, with safety to the State, the government must rectify what appears to me to have been no small error. . . . To the pound of account of the times existing, you must adjust your coinage; or on reverting to payments in specie after so long a cessation, your embarrassment will be, I fear, unbounded. It is upon that pound all outstanding contracts were calculated. If, on either side, the scale of justice must incline, the creditor can receive, as he has received, gradually, somewhat less than has been his due. The debtor cannot suddenly be made to pay him more, because he has it not. . . . Previously to the Bank of England being again opened for the payment of specie, after a cessation of so many years, it will be necessary to readjust the coinage to the value of the pound contemplated in the mass of outstanding contracts."

Earl Bathurst was fearful of the most serious injury to commerce if the restriction of cash payments were not continued another year. If the Bank were now to resume cash payments and pay gold, it must diminish its issues of paper in proportion. The consequence would be the gold would be taken out of the country, and the paper circulation contracted at the same time.

The Earl of Lauderdale said that the opponents of cash payments used arguments which, if they believed in them, ought to induce them forever to oppose a return to payments in specie. Why did they favor putting an end to the restriction in July, 1819, rather than in July, 1818? The loans to be negotiated in France were a pretext which could be made the same use of next year as the present. He would support an amendment limiting the restriction to six weeks after the next meeting of Parliament.

The Earl of Liverpool (representing the ministry) though sincerely desirous of putting a speedy end to the restriction of cash payments, thought the present was not a proper time for carrying such a measure into effect. Nevertheless, he was anxious to put an end to the restriction, because the tendency of an incontrovertible paper currency was to create fictitious wealth; bubbles, which by their bursting, produced inconveniences. It was because he wished the restriction to be put an end to, that he was desirous to have cash payments resumed at a time favorable to such an operation, and when it might be likely that it would be well received by the community.

Lord Grenville said :

"Satisfied as he was then, and confirmed as he was now, that there never had been a more fatal measure than the commencing and continuing the suspension of cash payments, he looked with the greatest anxiety to the time when we should be again free from that clog. He confidently believed that Parliament had given the country a sacred pledge which nothing but the most urgent necessity, such as a general failure of the bank, at least, could tempt them to forego—a pledge which he

deemed so inviolable that nothing but insuperable difficulties could tempt them to renew the restriction. . . . In former times they were told that the existence and safety of the country were at stake, and the suspension of cash payments was justified as a necessary provision against the most fatal consequences. It was then adopted for a short period; but since then it had been renewed at different periods, until now it had assumed an indefinite character, being defended in a manner which placed it beyond the power of any man to assign a probable limit to its operation. It was admitted upon all hands that the banks should pay their notes in cash; but it was attempted to be inferred that on the slightest possible ground—on such a ground, for instance, as that France was about to make a grant—one no one knew to what amount—the practice of cash payments should be interrupted. Parliament should do away with the landmarks of public credit, and blindly persevere in a system which had already brought the country to the verge of destruction, and which, if still adhered to, must lead it, not to the verge, but inevitably down the precipice. There was this evil attending the state of our circulation under its influence, that no class of society, from the highest to the lowest, could know what were their means, what their income, or their wages. . . . They issued paper at one period until it was depreciated to the extent of twenty-five per cent. below the currency it represented, so that no man received his rent without suffering a loss of twenty-five per cent. or more. The grievance was then felt; the mockery of receiving only seventy-five per cent. in payment of private debts was felt; the mockery, and cruelty, and gross injustice of exposing the public creditor to the same hardship in a transaction with the State itself were felt. But how was it encountered, after all? Not by retracing the steps which were so taken, but by forcing a circulation—by enacting a law which made that depreciated currency a legal tender, imitating thereby the worst conduct of the worst government that had ever disgraced the country.

"He was confident that the principal, the *sine qua non* cause of all our late calamities rose from the extensive issue of bank paper, and the ruin consequent on the depreciation of that issue. To that was to be ascribed the tears and want of families reduced from comfort to dependence, and the distress, which, embracing all orders, from the highest to the lowest, had almost ground to destruction the middle classes of society."

The House of Commons again passed the Restriction-of-cash-payments Bill, on May 18th, 1818, postponing resumption until July 5th, 1819, by a vote of 88 yeas to 27 nays, and it went through the House of Lords without a division.

The repeated postponement of resumption in Great Britain, after it had been fully resolved upon, is a matter which still continues the subject of controversy. The main causes assigned which brought about this postponement were the great speculations of the year 1817, the excess of imports, and the large number of European loans draining English capital abroad, followed by stagnation in business and a great decline in prices. This state of things had in 1819 produced such an effect in and out of Parliament, that the Bank directors, after paying out 4 million pounds in redemption of their notes, under the conditions fixed by the statutes of 1816, and fearing the entire exhaustion of their treasure, applied to Parliament to be relieved from the further performance of their own promises.

And now there arose a considerable party in Parliament which insisted that a return to specie payment under the original standard of value would be a monstrous injustice to the community. The fundholders alone, it was said, would be benefited by it. The people would be taxed to pay in gold debts which had been created in paper. Capital should not be thus favored at the expense of the labor of the country. If Parliament were determined to restore specie payments, it was said, it should in justice establish a new standard; the value of sterling money should be reduced by 25 per cent., or else resumption should be coupled by the allowance of an equivalent reduction to every debtor on the amount of his obligations. On the other hand, a large party in the House of Commons insisted that the national honor was involved in paying every obligation at its face value, penny for penny. Parliament, while consenting to renew the suspension law from year to year, had repeatedly pledged itself

to ultimate resumption. The government had borrowed largely on the faith of these pledges; every debt, public or private, had been contracted with full knowledge of the acts of Parliament fixing the time of resumption; and every bank note bore a promise to pay specie upon its face.

Early in 1819, each House of Parliament appointed a secret committee "respecting the Bank of England resuming cash payments." These committees, after a protracted examination of witnesses on the financial question from all classes of the kingdom, brought in their reports. The report in the House of Lords on cash payments set forth the fact that at the suspension in 1797, the amount of circulating medium had been about forty-two millions of pounds, or \$210,000,000. This was made up of Bank of England notes to the amount of £10,500,000, country notes (including Scotland) £7,000,000, and gold coin in circulation, estimated at £25,000,000 sterling. The gold in circulation thus exceeded the paper in the ratio of about twenty-five to seventeen. In 1817 the paper emissions of the Bank of England had risen to almost £29,000,000 sterling, or very nearly three times their amount before the suspension of cash payment. At the same time the country banks had notes in circulation amounting to from fifteen to twenty million pounds; so that the whole paper currency varied from forty-five to fifty million pounds sterling, against only seventeen millions in the year 1797, when the first suspension of specie payments took place, being thus nearly three times the amount of paper currency before the war. The report of the committee recommended that provision should be made for the restoration of cash payment; first, by a repayment of the debt of government to the bank to a considerable amount, such payment to precede resumption; and second, that the bank should be required to redeem its notes in gold bullion for two years, and that on the 1st of May, 1823, cash payments should be resumed in full. This, as will be seen, was giving four years for preparing for resumption, as was done by the act of Congress of January 14, 1875, providing for the resumption of specie payments on the 1st of January, 1879.

No sooner were these reports fairly before Parliament than that body was besieged by remonstrances on the part of some mercantile interests. On the 21st of May, 1819, the Earl of Lauderdale presented a petition of merchants, bankers, traders, and others, of the city of London, remonstrating against the passage of any law for the termination of the restriction upon payments in cash by the Bank of England. The following is an extract from this petition:

"That your petitioners have reason to apprehend that measures are in contemplation with reference to the resumption of cash payments by the Bank of England, which, in the opinion of your petitioners, will, as they humbly submit to your lordships, tend to a forced, precipitate, and highly injurious contraction of the circulating medium of the country.

"That the consequences of such contraction will, as your petitioners humbly conceive, be to add to the burthen of the public debt, greatly to increase the pressure of the taxes, to lower the value of all landed and commercial property, seriously to affect both public and private credit, to embarrass and reduce all the operations of agriculture, manufactures and commerce, and to throw out of employment a great proportion of the industrious and laboring men of the community."

The debate in Parliament on specie resumption was long and interesting. The Earl of Liverpool cogently argued that while in the last three years of the war gold had risen from the standard of £3 17s. 10d. per ounce, to the enormous price of £5 4s. 0d. per ounce, being a rise of between twenty and thirty per cent above the standard of

the country, yet when peace came the price of gold was greatly lowered, until now, in the year 1819, it had varied only from three to ten per cent above the standard. The Earl of Liverpool declared :

"This fact was unquestionable at least, that no country in the world had ever established a currency without a fixed standard of value. The standard might be altered as their circumstances changed—as they became richer or poorer. It might be gold, it might be silver, it might be copper, or even iron. It might be anything that had real value in it ; though the metals had been preferred for this purpose by the general consent of all nations. But it could not be paper, which has no value, and is only promise of value ; and there was no principle in morals nor in politics that could be more clear than that in time of peace, and without the existence of the dangers to which they were exposed by war, they should not precipitate a system which could only be justified by the difficulties of the country."

He continued to urge the expediency and practicability of returning to the universal standard of value as required by policy, good faith, and common honesty.

Lord Granville said he had found occasion to lament the part he had himself taken in prolonging the suspension of cash payments during the term of the lately existing war. He now could not help expressing his joy and satisfaction that the country had at last arrived at a period when it could look forward with certainty to the repeal of this injudicious and unfortunate measure. He referred to the tendency of an inflated paper currency to produce speculation and commercial failures :

"As an illustration of his argument, he would refer their lordships to a list of bankrupts from the year 1790 to the present time ; and their lordships could not fail to remark the striking coincidence of increased bankruptcies with the system of increased facilities. While the bank was lending money with one hand, with the other it was shaking the foundations of contracts, affecting all prices and involving the country in distress and individuals in ruin, and in a proportion ten-fold greater than any advantage that would arise from their liberal issues."

Lord Granville challenged the opponents of specie payments to deny that paper money had been depreciated more than thirty per cent. He declared that there was no security whatever against the recurrence of such an evil. Parliament had by repeated acts first fixed the termination of the system ; then prorogued it, and then prorogued it again. No man ventured to deny that at some period cash payments should be resumed. Every postponement of the obligation to pay in specie led to fresh issues of paper by the Bank. The question now was, would Parliament perform its duty ?

In the House of Commons Sir Robert Peel, who brought in the bill for resumption, took the lead in the debate. He first referred to his own opposition at a former period (1810-11) to the resumption of cash payments.

"He was ready to avow, without shame or remorse, that he went into the committee with a very different opinion from that which he at present entertained ; for his views of the subject were most materially different, when he voted against the resolutions, brought forward in 1811, by Mr. Horner, as the chairman of the Bullion Committee. Having gone into the inquiry, determined to dismiss all former impressions that he might have received, and to obliterate from his memory the vote which he had given some years since, when the same question was discussed, he had resolved to apply to it his undivided and unprejudiced attention, and adopt every inference that authentic information or mature reflection should offer to his mind. . . . From the nature of the evidence of practical men before the Committees of Parliament, and of the other information he had received, he felt himself called upon to state candidly and honestly that he was a convert to the doctrines regarding our currency which he had once opposed. . . .

"New and extraordinary opinions had been promulgated, which, if the House was prepared to act on them, must inevitably lead to an indefinite suspension of

cash payments. When he recollected that the necessity for a resumption of cash payments was recognized in the preamble of different acts of Parliament—when he knew that no objection was formerly made to the principle of doing so, he confessed he was not exactly prepared to hear that a principle the very reverse would be contended for. But judging from certain publications, by which he feared the public mind was influenced, it did appear that the return to cash payments was viewed in some quarters with alarm; and he came to this conclusion, that if weight and authority were given to the principles and sentiments contained in those works, amongst the various propositions which have been advanced on the subject, was one which at first appeared very plausible, and was made by those who admitted the advantage of reverting to a metallic standard of value. The argument they used was, that a variable standard exposed the country to great danger; but at the same time, as we had now been twenty-two years without a metallic circulation, it would be extremely difficult and hazardous to revert to the ancient system. These persons maintained, that we ought to regulate the value of gold by the market price; and their plan amounted to neither more nor less than this—we ought to extricate ourselves from our present difficulties by depreciating the precious metals. They proposed that the bank should regulate the payment of its notes, not by a fixed standard, but by the price of gold, whatever it might be. In other words, in place of the ancient system of the country, by which paper was placed on a par with gold, they would reduce gold to a par with paper. That was a proposition which could be viewed in no other light than as a fraud on the public creditor. . . . He felt himself bound to caution the House against all arguments in support of a course which, though fraudulent, would not accomplish its own objects, while it aggravated present difficulties. The House must be prepared to legislate for an indefinite suspension. It was, therefore, absolutely necessary, in the outset, that Parliament should make up its mind on this point, whether a metallic standard of value should or should not be resorted to? On this account it was that, in a second resolution, he had called on the House to affirm the necessity for the adoption of a metallic standard. The House must now make up its mind upon the question whether the old metallic standard should be restored or not, and after an experience of twenty-two years, it was in his mind impossible that any considerate man should hesitate upon that question, or upon the expediency of returning to the ancient system of fixing upon some standard of value. Upon the necessity of establishing such a standard he could appeal to the opinion of all writers on political economy, and to the practice of every civilized country, as well as to that of our own, antecedent to the year 1797. All the witnesses, indeed, examined before the committee, strongly recommended the establishment of this standard, one witness alone excepted (Mr. Smith, a very respectable man), who was an advocate for the indefinite suspension of cash payments.

"Sir Isaac Newton, returning from the sublime study in which he chiefly passed his life—from the contemplation of the heavenly bodies—from an investigation of the laws by which their motions were guided—entered on the examination of this subject; but that great man came back at last to the old, the vulgar doctrine, as it was called by some, that the true standard of value consisted in a definite quantity of gold bullion. Every sound writer on the subject came to the same conclusion, that a certain weight of gold bullion, with an impression on it denoting it to be of that certain weight and of a certain fineness, constituted the only true, intelligible and adequate standard of value; and to that standard the country must return, or the difficulties of our situation would be aggravated as we proceeded. . . . It was notorious that the restoration of a metallic standard of value was essential to our relief from those difficulties.

"But it was said the Bank was safe; their affairs were prosperous; the utmost confidence prevailed; their issues were made upon the best security, and the public faith was pledged to them. This was perfectly true, and clearly distinguished the Bank of England from all other establishments of the like nature. But did it follow that, because the Bank was solvent, there could be no over-issue of its paper? If solvency alone was a sufficient proof that there was no excess of circulation, the theory of Mr. Law was just, and the land as well as the funds, might be safely converted into a circulating medium.

"In the year 1815, our commerce was in full activity, a great impulse had been given, speculation was at its height, and the exports were great beyond example. But in 1816 and in 1817 came the natural result of these overstrained hopes and exertions. A languor, proportionate to the degree of excitation, succeeded. An immense accumulation of property had taken place for which there was no demand. Prices fell, the country banks stopped their issues, and thousands were in a moment stricken to the ground by a blow which they could not foresee, and against which it was impossible to provide. The amount of Bank of England notes in circulation previous to 1814 was about £23,000,000; in 1815 it was about £25,000,000; in 1816, £26,000,000; and at the end of 1817, £29,000,000."

Peel further declared to the House of Commons that it would answer no good purpose to promise a resumption of cash payments

without fixing upon some definite period, because such a promise had been made no less than five times, and every time had proved delusive. The country, in order to be satisfied, must see that a serious resolution to be carried into effect existed upon this subject.

After protracted discussions, of which the above is the barest outline, the resistance to the principle of resumption was beaten by a great majority. Though the immediate resumptionists, not being sustained by the Ministry, won no victory, Mr. Peel's bill was adopted by the House of Commons without a dissenting voice amid loud cheers. In the House of Lords it was also passed without a division, and received the royal assent July 2d, 1819. It provided for a gradual return to specie payment in four years. When the bill passed in 1819, gold stood at 5 per cent premium. The bill required that after the 1st of February, 1820, the Bank should be liable to deliver on demand gold for paper at the rate of £4 1s. per ounce—that is to say, any party presenting bank-notes to the amount of £248 should receive in return a bar of gold worth £288. After October 1st, 1820, he was to pay only £288 for the same quantity of gold, and after May 1st, 1821, gold ingots were to be made purchasable at their par value in notes. Two years more were allowed for the full trial of this experiment, and the Bank was required, on May 1, 1823, to begin the redemption of its notes in coin.

This rather clumsy graduation scheme of resumption, it will be seen, did not require the payment of actual coin, but of gold ingots or bullion, and the act itself contained an admission or official acknowledgment of depreciation in attempting to force the price of gold down. Within a few months after the adoption of this resumption act, gold fell to par, where it has ever since remained. The Bank got ready its bullion bars to redeem its notes, but no one wanted them. On the contrary, large amounts of gold were poured into its vaults, evincing the familiar fact that when specie is to be had for convertible paper, the public prefers the paper. Early in 1821, the directors asked Parliament to pass a new act providing for the entire resumption of cash payments on the 1st of May of that year—two years in advance of the time originally fixed for resumption. This brought about the result silently and without shock, the Bank circulation remaining actually undiminished except so far as gold sovereigns were substituted for the one and two pound notes, which were retired.

And it was the suppression of these small notes, which had played a prominent part during the whole time of suspension, and had been put forth by the country banks even more freely than by the Bank of England, which led to grave financial troubles after resumption. From 1819 to 1822 there was a steady and sharp decline in prices throughout England, a decline attributed generally to the contraction brought about by Peel's bill. The contraction in credits and business enterprises then much complained of, was doubtless due to the "discounting" of the effects of resumption in specie, and how much of this contraction was wholesome and how much disastrous is still the subject of controversy. Though the agricultural and the shipping interests were much depressed—a fact attributed by some to their undue previous expansion—manufacturing interests extended and prospered, and there were fewer bankruptcies in the three years ending in 1821 than in any corresponding period since 1809. Yet the shrinkage in prices and the difficulty of doing business at a profit was such as to create an agitation against contraction, and especially

against the suppression of the one-pound and two-pound notes—one of the great features of resumption. Parliament at length yielded to the pressure, and in 1822 passed an act postponing, for the long term of eleven years, the prohibition of the small notes. The result was a general reissue of one and two-pound notes by the bankers, a stimulus to joint stock and all other enterprises, and a great speculation in goods, stocks, and foreign loans. The increasing plethora of small paper-money, with the long term before the banks of its legalized currency, produced all the effects of a great inflation. In 1825 the issues of the country bankers were 50 per cent more than in 1822. Prices continually rose—on some commodities 25 per cent, and on others 50 per cent. Five hundred and thirty-two new joint-stock companies were created in one year, with a nominal capital amounting to £441,649,600, or more than two thousand millions of dollars. The crisis came in 1825. Credit, which had been pushed to the utmost, began to weaken, private banking-houses in London tumbled, and the financial ruin of multitudes followed. There were 1,100 bankruptcies in 1825, and in 1826 the number rose to 2,600. Gold was drained abroad to an enormous amount to pay for the government loans and other enterprises in which sanguine Englishmen had invested. Wages fell, employment fell off, and wide distress spread through all classes of community. The government was besieged for an order in council to restrain payments in specie, but Mr. Canning firmly refused. The Bank of England met the crisis by doubling its discounts, instead of fanning the flame of distrust by refusing credit. Still, the insatiable demand for gold which had set in would have led to the worst results, but for the fact that the Bank paid it out promptly and resolutely as fast as its notes were offered. On Dec. 4th, 1825, the coin and bullion in its vaults was reduced to only £1,024,000; this, too, with an outstanding circulation in paper of £25,709,000. The directors of the Bank then bethought them of a box of one pound notes which had been put by, and application was made to the government for permission to issue them, which was granted (the power already existing by law) on condition that it should be strictly temporary. The issue of the small notes worked wonders. It proved, first, that the money famine was rather a want of small change than a necessity for gold; and, secondly, that the run on the banks, firmly met as it had been by specie, had nearly spent its force, when the public were glad to receive one pound notes for their large bills, in place of sovereigns.

Parliament met a month later, when the panic was investigated, and attributed by its committees to the inflation produced by the heavy issues of small notes by the country banks in the two preceding years. It was insisted by the majority that the restoration of a metallic issue could not be effected so long as small notes were permitted; that wherever there was a paper circulation of the same denomination as the specie currency, the coin was sure to be expelled by the paper; and the chancellor of the exchequer brought in a bill limiting the circulation of small notes issued by the Bank of England or other banks to three years, (or from Nov. 26, 1826 to Nov. 26, 1829), after which they were to be extinguished. Parliament promptly acted by passing an act requiring the withdrawal of the small-note circulation, to be substituted by metallic currency, and the panic having spent its force, prosperity was once more re-established in England.

Table showing the Issues of Paper by the Bank of England during the Suspension of Cash Payments; also, the amount of Specie on hand each Year, and the price of Gold.

YEAR.	Circulation.	Bank treas.-urc.	Price of gold.	YEAR.	Circulation.	Bank treasurc.	Price of gold.
	£	£			£	£	
1797....	9,674,780	1,086,170	100	1813 ..	23,210,930	2,884,500	180
1798....	12,095,880	5,828,940	100	1814....	24,801,080	2,204,430	134
1799....	12,959,800	7,563,000	100	1815....	27,261,650	2,086,910	115
1800....	16,844,470	6,144,250	109	1816....	27,013,620	4,640,880	105
1801....	16,213,280	4,640,120	107.85	1817....	27,397,900	9,680,970	100.8
1802....	15,186,880	4,152,950	106.2	1818....	27,770,970	10,055,460	104.5
1803....	15,319,980	3,776,750	108	1819....	25,126,700	4,184,620	104
1804....	17,077,830	3,372,140	103	1820....	23,484,110	4,911,060	100
1805....	17,871,170	5,883,600	103	1821....	23,884,920	11,869,000	100
1806....	17,730,120	5,987,190	103	1822....	18,665,350	11,057,150	100
1807....	16,950,680	6,142,940	103	1823....	18,033,635	10,384,000	100
1808....	18,188,860	7,855,470	103	1824....	19,927,120	14,200,000	100
1809....	18,542,860	4,448,700	115.5	1825*....	25,709,000	1,024,000	100
1810....	21,019,000	3,501,410	115	1826....	23,515,000	2,460,000	100
1811....	23,360,220	3,350,940	118.75	1827....	21,891,000	10,159,000	100
1812....	23,408,320	2,983,190	122				

* Dec. 24.

Area of the Coal Fields of the United States, and Annual Production.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area, square miles.	Tons produced in 1899 (U.S. census, 1870).	Value, 1870.	Tons produced, 1877. (Saward's estimate).
			\$	
1 Pennsylvania, { Anthracite....	472	15,664,275	38,436,745	23,619,911
{ Bituminous....	12,302	7,798,518	13,921,069	12,500,000
2 Ohio.....	10,000	2,527,285	5,462,952	5,250,000
3 Illinois.....	36,800	2,624,163	6,097,432	3,500,000
4 Maryland, Bituminous.....	550	1,819,824	2,409,208	1,574,339
5 West Virginia.....	16,000	608,878	1,035,862	1,000,000
6 Iowa.....	18,000	263,487	874,334	1,500,000
7 Indiana.....	6,450	437,870	988,621	1,000,000
8 Missouri.....	26,887	621,930	2,011,820	900,000
9 Kentucky.....	12,871	150,562	446,795	850,000
10 Tennessee.....	5,100	123,418	350,498	750,000
11 California.....	.....	.....	.....	600,000
12 Colorado.....	.....	4,500	16,500	800,000
13 Kansas.....	22,256	32,038	114,278	200,000
14 Oregon.....	.....	.....	.....	200,000
15 Alabama.....	5,330	11,000	39,000	175,000
16 Washington.....	.....	17,844	107,064	150,000
17 Wyoming.....	.....	50,000	800,000	100,000
18 Virginia.....	185	61,803	228,114	90,000
19 Michigan.....	6,709	28,150	104,200	30,000
20 Nebraska.....	3,000	1,425	8,550	50,000
21 Utah.....	.....	5,800	14,950	45,000
22 Rhode Island.....	500	14,000	59,000	14,000
23 Arkansas.....	12,000	.....	.....	.....
24 Texas.....	20,000	.....	.....	.....
..... ..	.....	32,863,090	73,524,992	54,598,250

STATISTICS OF COAL.

THE first coal discovered in America was by Father Hennepin, in 1669, in what is now Ottawa, Illinois. It appears from the figures given by Macfarlane in "The Coal Regions of America," 1873, that Illinois has a larger area of coal fields than any other of the United States. The coal of the Western States, and a very large share of that produced in the Middle States, is bituminous, generally called soft coal. Anthracite, or hard coal, is found only in an area of about four hundred and seventy square miles, in Pennsylvania, in the counties of Schuylkill, Carbon, Luzerne, Northumberland, Dauphin, and Columbia. The first mining of coal was in the year 1813, when five ark loads of flinty coal were floated down the Lehigh River, and sold at Philadelphia for twenty-one dollars a ton. The fuel of the country was then almost wholly wood, Liverpool coal being a rare luxury. The entire importation of coal as late as the year 1821 was only 22,122 tons for the whole United States.

The first regular shipments of coal from the mines of Pennsylvania began in 1820, and the table of the annual product since is given herewith. The coal industry of Pennsylvania is one of enormous proportions, the annual product being valued at fifty millions of dollars. Besides more than twenty million tons of anthracite coal, there are mined in this State nearly ten million tons of bituminous coal per annum. Of the latter, the States of Ohio and Illinois produce the next most extensive yield, estimated for each at about three million tons annually. Maryland comes next with something more than two million tons annually, of bituminous, or Cumberland coal. This great coal field, located in Alleghany County, the extreme western part of Maryland, was first worked in 1842. It finds the sea-board market through the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal (from Cumberland to Alexandria, D.C.), and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The coal is of high quality for bituminous, producing from fifty to sixty-five per cent of carbon; thirty-one to forty-seven per cent of volatile combustible matter; and three to eleven per cent of ashes. The Ohio soft coal averages about fifty-seven per cent of carbon; Pennsylvania anthracite has from eighty-eight to ninety-one per cent of carbon, two and a half to five per cent of volatile combustible matter, and five to seven per cent of ashes.

Number of collieries in the United States in 1870.....	1,586
Number of hands employed.....	92,454
Capital invested in coal mining.....	\$110,008,029

Production of Cumberland Coal from the commencement of the Trade.—Shipments only—Tons of 2,240 lbs.

[Compiled from official sources in the office of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania R.R. Co.]

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1842...	1,708	1852..	324,178	1862..	317,634	1872..	2,355,471
1843...	10,082	1853..	533,979	1863..	748,245	1873..	2,674,101
1844...	14,890	1854..	659,681	1864..	657,990	1874..	2,410,895
1845...	24,653	1855..	662,272	1865..	902,495	1875..	2,342,773
1846...	29,795	1856..	706,450	1866..	1,079,331	1876..	1,635,061
1847...	52,940	1857..	582,486	1867..	1,193,822	1877..	1,574,339
1848...	79,571	1858..	649,656	1868..	1,330,443		
1849...	142,449	1859..	724,354	1869..	1,832,669	Total..	£2,090,877
1850...	196,848	1860..	788,909	1870..	1,717,075		
1851...	257,679	1861..	269,674	1871..	2,345,153		

THE ANTHRACITE COAL PRODUCTION OF PENNSYLVANIA. 1820-1877.

[From The Engineering and Mining Journal, New York.]

YEAR.	1. THE SCHUYLKILL REGION. Schuylkill, Northumberland, Columbia, Dauphin, and Lebanon counties.	2. THE WYOMING REGION. Luzerne and Sullivan counties.	3. THE LEHIGH REGION. Carbon, Columbia, and Luzerne counties.	All the regions.
Before	Tons, 2,240 lbs.	Tons, 2,240 lbs.	Tons, 2,240 lbs.	Tons, 2,240 lbs.
1820....	5,000	10,000	3,000	18,000
1820....	500	800	665	1,965
1821....	800	1,000	1,473	3,273
1822....	1,000	1,200	2,740	4,940
1823....	1,200	1,300	6,523	9,023
1824....	1,500	1,700	10,441	13,641
1825....	7,006	2,000	29,493	38,499
1826....	19,335	2,700	32,730	54,815
1827....	32,698	4,000	34,274	71,167
1828....	52,481	6,200	33,233	91,914
1829....	87,293	16,800	33,110	133,203
1830....	104,584	58,200	46,850	209,634
1831....	104,854	78,300	47,166	230,320
1832....	243,771	121,700	82,700	448,171
1833....	208,333	161,777	132,100	592,210
1834....	174,977	53,006	128,874	456,859
1835....	410,805	103,900	158,812	678,517
1836....	521,478	123,360	178,591	823,429
1837....	630,398	130,041	209,802	1,069,241
1838....	521,951	94,063	256,979	873,013
1839....	545,446	146,760	265,220	957,426
1840....	560,421	177,867	269,333	1,008,220
1841....	725,978	229,955	171,072	1,127,005
1842....	679,047	301,856	325,692	1,296,595
1843....	819,276	340,441	319,209	1,478,926
1844....	1,015,633	435,434	448,633	1,899,699
1845....	1,298,336	536,329	509,761	2,344,426
1846....	1,430,247	614,291	612,783	2,707,321
1847....	1,889,165	659,185	748,805	3,297,155
1848....	1,973,155	806,531	790,979	3,572,665
1849....	1,942,168	862,635	920,009	3,724,812
1850....	2,079,337	972,692	811,286	3,863,315
1851....	2,705,591	1,355,028	1,130,071	5,190,690
1852....	2,967,884	1,502,865	1,254,899	5,725,148
1853....	2,984,705	1,723,655	1,231,433	5,939,853
1854....	3,572,132	1,868,052	1,406,373	6,846,556
1855....	4,130,852	2,060,267	1,493,423	7,684,542
1856....	4,143,298	2,288,194	1,568,285	7,999,787
1857....	3,906,857	2,261,114	1,526,871	7,694,842
1858....	3,741,790	2,527,125	1,595,315	7,864,230
1859....	3,979,809	3,151,846	1,879,071	9,010,726
1860....	4,319,576	3,388,973	2,098,569	9,807,118
1861....	3,634,916	3,513,411	1,999,134	9,147,461
1862....	3,987,175	3,608,198	1,549,658	9,095,031
1863....	4,478,877	4,304,754	2,169,446	10,953,077
1864....	4,756,532	4,526,635	2,348,233	11,631,400
1865....	4,979,457	3,720,717	2,062,858	10,763,032
1866....	6,245,599	5,413,958	2,433,280	14,092,837
1867....	5,899,505	6,089,373	2,356,867	14,345,644
1868....	6,097,947	6,846,699	2,365,820	15,310,466
1869....	6,782,146	7,279,543	2,313,969	16,375,678
1870....	5,516,312	8,514,054	3,489,364	17,519,700
1871....	7,120,340	7,690,251	2,568,764	17,379,355
1872....	7,181,209	10,750,059	4,202,824	22,084,093
1873....	7,335,333	11,744,141	3,801,447	22,880,921
1874....	7,256,793	10,241,062	4,130,561	21,667,886
1875....	6,713,113	11,062,520	2,867,876	20,643,509
1876....	6,500,000	8,500,000	3,970,000	19,000,000
1877....	8,600,000	8,323,000	4,400,009	21,323,000
Total....	157,776,230	151,630,369	72,422,227	331,867,623

THE IRON INDUSTRY.

[Condensed chiefly from "Statistics of the American and Foreign Iron Trades," by the Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association, Philadelphia, 1878.]

THE iron industry of the United States centres most largely in Pennsylvania, and forms one of the chief sources of wealth to that State, so rich in mineral productions.

Of the aggregate American product of pig iron in 1877, 2,314,585 tons, Pennsylvania produced 1,153,356, or almost precisely fifty per cent. of the whole product of the country. Ohio came next with 400,398 tons, and New York third with 230,442 tons. At the average price of \$19 per ton, the value of Pennsylvania's product of pig iron was nearly \$22,000,000 in 1877, while in 1872, with a product of 1,401,497 tons, and an average price of \$49 per ton, the value of the product was \$68,673,880, or more than three times as much. These figures forcibly exhibit the violent contrasts in the wealth realized from mining industry in a season of flush times and high prices, and one of low prices and hard times. In the whole history of the iron trade, prices have never ruled quite so low as during the years 1877-78. The highest average price for any period during the last 35 years, obtained for pig iron, was \$59.25 in 1864. The lowest average was in 1878, ruling within a fraction of \$18 per ton, for No. 1 anthracite in Philadelphia. Tables, elsewhere given, show the price of Scotch pig in the New York market from 1825 to 1877. Scotch pig commands the highest price of any leading manufacture of crude iron, ruling generally from 20 to 25 per cent. higher than Pennsylvania iron. Taking the average price of the latter for thirty-five years past, would be somewhat deceptive. The following table gives the highest and lowest price of Pennsylvania pig iron each year in the Philadelphia market :

1844...	24	28	1858...	32½	37½	1862...	20	31½	1871...	30½	37½
1845...	26½	34½	1854...	35½	38	1863...	31½	43½	1872...	37	53½
1846...	27	29	1855...	36½	31½	1864...	43½	73½	1873...	32½	45½
1847...	28	35½	1856...	26	23	1865...	35	58½	1874...	24	32
1848...	24½	31	1857...	23½	27½	1866...	41½	50½	1875...	28½	37
1849...	20	25	1858...	21½	23½	1867...	41	48½	1876...	21½	23½
1850...	20	21½	1859...	22½	24½	1868...	37	43½	1877...	18	20½
1851...	21	22	1860...	22½	23	1869...	39½	42	1878...	16½	18½
1852...	20½	28½	1861...	18½	21½	1870...	31½	36½	(10 mo.)		

The cost of Pennsylvania pig iron, as stated by Mr. W. E. S. Baker, Secretary of the Eastern Iron Masters' Association, was as follows for each year from 1850 to 1875 inclusive :

1850...	\$15.30	1857...	\$18.71	1864...	\$22.56	1870...	\$31.89
1851...	14.35	1858...	18.95	1865...	33.82	1871...	31.47
1852...	15.49	1859...	17.42	1866...	29.52	1872...	33.83
1853...	16.10	1860...	18.21	1867...	29.68	1873...	34.49
1854...	17.37	1861...	18.18	1868...	27.93	1874...	29.25
1855...	20.16	1862...	17.68	1869...	23.54	1875...	25.11
1856...	19.26	1863...	17.93				

The average cost of the 26 years is put at \$23.15 per ton, divided thus : ore, 40 per cent ; coal, 25 per cent ; labor, 12 per cent ; limestone, 7 per cent ; interest, 6 per cent ; contingencies, 10 per cent.

Although the market price of this great staple has reached an un-

examined depression, and more than half the furnaces, and many rolling mills, remain idle, with frequent failures and suspensions, the year was an eminently favorable one for the consumers of American iron, and the era of low prices has brought in an increase of consumption. The production of pig iron for 1877 exceeded that of 1876 by 221,349 tons, or about ten and one-half per cent, evincing a decided reaction from extreme depression; but still falling far short of the heavy products of 1872-73, in the midst of the railroad expansion era. The following table exhibits the statistics of pig iron production for six years, divided by States, and showing the number of furnaces working or out of blast in 1876 and 1877 respectively:

PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON IN THE SIX YEARS, 1872 TO 1877, BY STATES.

[Statistics collected from the manufacturers by The American Iron and Steel Association.]

STATES.	Furnaces, Dec. 31.	Condition of Furnaces on De- cember 31.					Make of Pig Iron in Tons of 2,000 pounds.					
		1876.		1877.			1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
		In Bl't	Out of Bl't	In Bl't	Out of Bl't							
Pennsylvania.	278	113	166	131	147	1,491,497	1,389,573	1,213,133	960,834	1,009,613	1,153,356	
Ohio.....	107	33	62	49	63	379,743	406,029	423,091	415,833	403,277	400,393	
New York.....	59	23	34	24	35	291,153	236,818	326,721	266,431	181,020	230,442	
Michigan.....	32	7	27	9	23	100,222	123,506	136,662	114,805	95,177	82,216	
Missouri.....	18	6	13	2	16	101,153	85,552	75,817	59,717	63,223	73,565	
Illinois.....	12	3	9	2	10	78,627	65,796	87,946	49,762	54,163	61,353	
New Jersey.....	19	4	14	7	12	103,858	103,341	90,150	64,063	25,349	52,909	
Kentucky.....	22	4	19	7	15	67,396	69,389	61,227	43,339	34,656	47,607	
Alabama.....	13	5	8	7	6	12,512	22,233	32,863	23,108	24,732	41,241	
West Virginia.....	12	1	11	2	10	20,796	23,066	39,134	25,277	41,165	31,905	
Maryland.....	24	5	19	6	18	63,031	65,936	64,556	33,741	19,576	26,559	
Tennessee.....	22	5	19	6	16	42,454	43,134	48,770	24,311	24,555	25,940	
Wisconsin.....	15	5	9	4	11	65,036	74,148	69,792	62,133	61,261	22,205	
Indiana.....	8	3	6	1	7	39,221	32,486	13,733	22,091	14,547	16,450	
Connecticut.....	10	4	6	5	5	22,700	26,977	14,518	10,883	10,160	14,413	
Georgia.....	11	2	9	2	9	2,945	7,501	9,736	16,598	10,518	13,223	
Virginia.....	31	6	27	5	28	21,445	26,475	29,451	22,985	13,046	12,434	
Massachusetts.....	6	1	5	.....	6	17,070	21,136	27,921	21,253	5,040	2,904	
Maine.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	789	1,651	2,046	3,002	1,960	
Texas.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	619	230	1,012	.....	425	525	
N. Carolina.....	7	.....	7	.....	7	1,073	1,432	1,340	800	400	325	
Vermont.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	2,003	3,100	3,450	2,400	550	210	
Oregon.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2,500	1,000	1,750	.....
Utah.....	3	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	200	150	65	.....
Total.....	716	236	476	270	446	2,854,558	2,833,278	2,683,413	2,266,531	2,093,236	2,314,585	

At the close of 1877 there were in twenty-five States and the Territory of Wyoming 338 rolling mills, containing 4,531 single puddling furnaces, each double furnace being counted at two single furnaces. There were also 51 single puddling furnaces connected with steel works and forges, the total number of puddling furnaces in the United States in 1877 being 4,582. Of the whole number of mills, 253 were in operation during the whole or a part of the year. Of the whole number, including those connected with Bessemer steel establishments, 99 were built to make rails—60 heavy and 39 light rails; and of these, 38 heavy and 17 light rail mills—55 in all—made rails in 1877. The rolling-mill capacity of the country, like its blast furnace capacity, is double the production of 1877.

A remarkable development has attended the introduction of Besse-

mer steel rails in this country, as in all others where that excellent and economical substitute for iron rails has been introduced. The following table shows in detail the production of iron and steel rails in this country since the beginning of the manufacture of Bessemer steel rails :

Years.	Iron Rails all kinds. Net tons.	Bessemer Steel Rails. Net tons.	Total. Net tons.	Years.	Iron Rails all kinds. Net tons.	Bessemer Steel Rails. Net tons.	Total. Net tons.
1867 ...	450,558	2,550	462,103	1873....	761,052	120,015	890,077
1868....	490,489	7,225	506,714	1874 ...	581,460	144,944	729,413
1869 ...	533,986	9,650	593,586	1875....	501,619	200,863	792,512
1870....	583,000	34,000	620,000	1876....	467,168	412,451	879,629
1871....	787,453	83,250	775,733	1877....	332,540	432,160	764,709
1872....	936,930	91,070	1,000,000				

The above table exhibits the remarkable fact that steel rails are crowding out the old-fashioned iron material with great rapidity. It has been estimated abroad on trustworthy evidence that the replacement of track required on a railway worked to its full capacity is 70 per cent less when steel rails are used, than when iron is employed.

Of the railroad iron made in the United States in 1877, Pennsylvania made 45½ per cent ; Illinois, 16 per cent ; Ohio, 11 per cent ; Indiana, 4½ per cent ; New York, 4½ per cent ; and Missouri, 4 per cent ; twelve other States contributing small quotas to the aggregate product. The price of iron rails and Bessemer steel rails exhibits a similar decline to that of pig iron. American iron rails were sold in Philadelphia in 1872 at the average price of \$85 per ton. In 1877 the average was \$35.25 per ton. The price of Bessemer steel rails is seen in the following yearly average :

Years.	Yearly average.	Years.	Yearly average.	Years.	Yearly average.	Years.	Yearly average.	Years.	Yearly average.
1868..	158¼	1870..	106¾	1872..	112	1874..	94¼	1876..	59¼
1869..	132¼	1871..	102¼	1873..	120¼	1875..	68¾	1877..	45¾

The statistics of American importation and exportation of pig iron and of manufactured iron and steel, from 1821 to 1878, will be found on another page.

The annual production of iron ore in the United States cannot be given, no statistics existing from which it can be made up. The Lake Superior iron region is the only one which furnishes annual reports of production. This is greatly to be regretted. Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Missouri, and other States, should provide by law for the collection of full statistics of their mining industries.

If we turn from the United States to Europe, the annals of the iron industry exhibit almost precisely the same statistics of decline in prices that have attended it in this country. Hunt's Mineral Statistics of the United Kingdom states that of 974 blast furnaces in the iron producing districts in 1877, only 439 were actually in blast, or about one-half. This, we have seen already, is the situation, though in a somewhat larger ratio of inactivity, in the United States. The average price of Scotch pig iron, with the production for fifteen years past, both of coal and iron, is shown in the following table from the Statistical Abstract of the United Kingdom for 1878 :

BRITISH PRODUCTION OF COAL AND IRON—1863-1877.

YEARS.	COAL.		PIG IRON.		
		Value at place of production.		Value at place of production.	Average price.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	s. d.
1863.	86,292,215	21,573,053	4,510,040	11,275,100	....
1864.	92,787,873	23,197,968	4,707,951	11,919,877	....
1865.	98,150,587	24,537,646	4,819,254	12,048,133	....
1866.	101,630,544	25,407,635	4,523,897	11,309,743	....
1867.	104,500,480	26,125,145	4,761,023	11,902,557	52 6
1868.	103,141,157	25,785,289	4,970,206	12,881,280	52 9
1869.	107,427,557	26,856,889	5,445,757	13,614,397	53 8
1870.	110,431,192	27,607,798	5,963,515	14,908,787	54 4
1871.	117,352,028	35,205,608	6,027,179	16,667,947	59 0
1872.	123,497,316	46,311,143	6,741,929	18,540,304	101 10
1873.	127,016,747	47,631,280	6,566,451	18,057,739	117 3
1874.	125,043,257	45,849,194	5,991,408	16,476,373	87 6
1875.	131,867,105	46,163,486	6,365,462	15,643,774	65 9
1876.	138,344,766	46,670,668	6,555,997	16,082,192	58 6
1877.	139,179,968	.....	6,300,000	14,490,000	54 4

The actual cost of Scotch pig at the pit's mouth has been stated to be as low as £1 19s., or about \$9.50 a ton. The cost, however, of this, as of all other manufactures, must vary continually with the change in all the elements of labor, machinery, interest of capital, freight, etc., which go to make up the cost of production and transportation to market. The heavy decline of the price of iron and its numerous products may be seen in the following figures showing the exports of British iron and steel manufactures from 1871 to 1877 :

1871.	£36,124,134	1875.	£25,747,271
1872.	35,993,167	1876.	20,737,410
1873.	37,731,239	1877.	20,094,563
1874.	31,193,256		

A steady decline in quantities has occurred since 1872, with the exception of a slight increase in 1877, when, though the export in tons was increased, the value was largely lessened. A large decline in values has yearly taken place since 1873.

Of the iron and steel exported from England in 1877, Germany took 285,000 tons, British India 229,000, Holland 222,000, Australia, 216,000, the United States 168,000, France 123,000, and British North America, 119,500, and other countries lesser amounts. The Bessemer steel trade of England and Wales is constantly increasing, while prices have steadily declined. The maximum price for steel rails of £15 10s. per ton, the average of 1873, has given place to the minimum of £5 15s. per ton, which has been rather above than below the average price for 1878. The trade in iron rails is slowly dying out. Germany is a great consumer of foreign iron and steel, as well as a large manufacturer on its own account. The production of pig iron in Germany has averaged something less than two million tons per annum since 1872, while the total value of iron and steel products in Germany in 1873 was placed at 568,647,247 marks, or about 142 million dollars. Only three out of twenty leading German iron works paid dividends in 1876. In France the production of pig iron was,

in 1877, 1,350,393 tons, being a decline of about five per cent, compared with the three preceding years. The consumption of iron and steel rails in France shows the following proportions from 1872 to 1877, and exhibits the same revolution in the relative use of the two materials for railways, that has taken place in this country. But the change from iron to steel has been much more rapid and complete in France :

Years.	Iron.	Steel.	Years.	Iron.	Steel.
1872.....	101,686	52,194	1875.....	96,889	120,600
1873.....	124,717	61,007	1876.....	57,935	130,681
1874.....	125,667	102,227	1877.....	48,893	136,549

There were opened in France 423 miles of new railway in 1877. "Bessemer steel rails," says the report of the American Iron and Steel Association, "cannot be made at a profit in France, for less than £8 or \$40 a ton, yet the ruling price in England shows that France might import steel rails at less than £6 a ton, if not excluded by protective duties." "The French tariff," says the report, "has, in the past year, saved the Bessemer steel industry in France from foreign competition, which it would have been powerless to resist."

THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF COAL, IRON, AND STEEL.

[From the Annual Report of the Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association, for 1878, with additions from The Coal Trade, by F. E. Seward, 1878, etc.]

COUNTRIES.	Coal area in square miles.	1. MINERAL COAL.		2. CAST OR PIG IRON.		3. STEEL.
		Years.	Tons of 2,240 lbs.	Years.	Tons of 2,240 lbs.	Tons of 2,240 lbs.
Great Britain.....	11,900	1877	134,179,968	1877	6,300,000	1,000,000
United States *.....	192,000	1877	50,000,090	1877	2,066,594	570,000
Germany.....	1,770	1877	48,337,950	1877	1,566,600	370,000
France.....	2,086	1876	16,773,779	1877	1,322,869	250,000
Belgium.....	510	1876	14,099,281	1877	418,366	75,000
Austria-Hungary...	1,800	1875	12,852,048	1876	472,285	75,000
China.....	.....	1877	3,000,000	.....	.....	.....
Russia.....	30,000	1875	1,152,850	1875	420,484	15,000
Australasia.....	.....	1875	1,250,000	.....	10,000	.....
Canada.....	.....	1877	1,000,000	1876	7,500	.....
Sweden.....	.....	.....	.....	1878	316,955	25,000
Luxemburg.....	.....	.....	.....	1877	250,000	.....
Spain.....	3,500	1877	500,000	1872	73,009	.....
India.....	2,000	1875	500,000	.....	.....	.....
Turkey.....	.....	.....	150,000	.....	40,000	.....
Italy.....	.....	1874	182,500	.....	25,000	.....
Switzerland.....	.....	.....	.....	1872	7,500	.....
Mexico.....	.....	.....	.....	1876	7,500	.....
Japan.....	5,000	1874	390,000	1877	19,000	.....
Norway.....	.....	.....	.....	1870	8,975	.....
All other countries.	.....	.....	1,000,000	.....	10,000	20,000
Total.....	.....	.....	285,368,376	.....	13,358,628	2,400,000

* Other estimates make the coal fields of the United States, reckoning the Permian and tertiary coals, to embrace an area of over 600,000 square miles. But all estimates of their extent are as yet conjectural, and a very large portion of their actual area contains no workable coal.

STATEMENT OF MILES OF RAILROAD IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY FROM 1868 TO JANUARY 1, 1878.

From Poor's Manual of the Railroads of the United States, 1878-79.

Miles of R.R. in ..	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
1 Alabama.....	953	916	1,157	1,496	1,628	1,732	1,732	1,732	1,738	1,501
2 Arkansas.....	86	128	256	258	450	700	700	740	788	767
3 California.....	468	702	925	1,013	1,042	1,208	1,328	1,508	1,919	2,080
4 Colorado.....			157	328	483	603	682	807	957	1,045
5 Connecticut.....	637	692	742	820	858	807	807	918	918	922
6 Dakota.....				65	234	275	275	275	275	290
7 Delaware.....	165	210	224	227	254	264	280	285	285	272
8 Florida.....	437	446	446	466	466	466	484	484	484	485
9 Georgia.....	1,575	1,652	1,845	2,108	2,160	2,260	2,260	2,264	2,306	2,339
10 Illinois.....	3,440	4,031	4,823	5,904	6,361	6,589	6,759	7,109	7,285	7,392
11 Indiana.....	2,600	2,863	3,177	3,529	3,649	3,714	3,890	3,963	4,003	4,057
12 Indian Territory.....				92	279	279	279	279	279	275
13 Iowa.....	1,523	2,065	2,683	3,160	3,643	3,728	3,765	3,850	3,939	4,134
14 Kansas.....	648	931	1,501	1,760	2,063	2,100	2,150	2,150	2,238	2,352
15 Kentucky.....	813	852	1,017	1,123	1,266	1,320	1,326	1,326	1,475	1,509
16 Louisiana.....	335	375	479	539	539	539	539	539	539	495
17 Maine.....	560	580	786	871	871	905	957	980	1,000	997
18 Maryland and D.C.....	535	588	671	820	1,012	1,046	1,060	1,077	1,107	944
19 Massachusetts.....	1,425	1,480	1,480	1,606	1,658	1,755	1,786	1,817	1,837	1,863
20 Michigan.....	1,199	1,325	1,638	2,116	2,976	3,253	3,315	3,346	3,395	3,477
21 Minnesota.....	572	795	1,092	1,612	1,906	1,950	1,990	1,990	2,020	2,194
22 Mississippi.....	898	990	990	990	990	990	1,018	1,018	1,044	1,088
23 Missouri.....	1,354	1,712	2,000	2,580	2,673	2,858	2,880	2,905	3,146	3,198
24 Nebraska.....	473	473	705	943	1,051	1,107	1,107	1,127	1,150	1,286
25 Nevada.....	402	402	593	593	611	629	650	650	680	631
26 New Hampshire.....	667	702	736	790	810	877	918	934	940	964
27 New Jersey.....	973	1,011	1,125	1,265	1,378	1,418	1,438	1,511	1,601	1,661
28 New York.....	3,329	3,658	3,928	4,470	4,925	5,165	5,250	5,423	5,525	5,725
29 North Carolina.....	1,097	1,130	1,178	1,190	1,250	1,265	1,315	1,528	1,570	1,426
30 Ohio.....	3,398	3,448	3,538	3,740	4,108	4,258	4,398	4,461	4,687	4,878
31 Oregon.....	19	60	159	241	241	251	251	251	251	248
32 Pennsylvania.....	4,393	4,598	4,656	5,113	5,369	5,550	5,687	5,868	5,983	5,923
33 Rhode Island.....	125	125	136	136	136	159	173	179	189	204
34 South Carolina.....	1,076	1,101	1,139	1,201	1,290	1,320	1,320	1,335	1,353	1,406
35 Tennessee.....	1,436	1,451	1,492	1,520	1,520	1,620	1,630	1,630	1,645	1,656
36 Texas.....	514	583	711	865	1,078	1,578	1,650	1,685	2,085	2,210
37 Utah.....		257	257	257	349	372	459	515	515	503
38 Vermont.....	605	614	614	675	710	721	778	810	810	872
39 Virginia.....	1,464	1,483	1,486	1,490	1,537	1,573	1,638	1,638	1,649	1,635
40 Washington Terr.....				25	65	105	110	110	110	197
41 West Virginia.....	365	387	387	485	561	576	576	576	584	638
42 Wisconsin.....	1,235	1,512	1,525	1,725	1,878	2,360	2,546	2,566	2,707	2,701
43 Wyoming.....	447	447	459	459	459	459	459	459	459	465

RECAPITULATION.

STATES.	1863.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
New England States.....	4,019	4,301	4,494	4,898	5,053	5,344	5,500	5,638	5,694	5,822
Middle States.....	9,765	10,752	10,991	12,380	13,499	14,019	14,291	14,740	15,085	15,166
Western States.....	16,889	19,884	23,540	28,269	32,112	33,905	34,954	35,802	37,065	41,224
Southern States.....	10,683	11,107	12,196	13,246	14,112	15,353	15,602	15,919	16,676	18,840
Pacific States.....	889	1,164	1,677	1,765	1,959	2,198	2,389	2,514	2,960	3,156
Grand Total...	42,255	47,208	52,898	60,563	66,735	70,784	72,695	74,613	77,470	79,203

NOTE.—The slightly decreased mileage in some States in 1877 is due to correction of former statements.

TABLE SHOWING THE MILEAGE, CAPITAL, COST, AND REVENUE OF ALL THE RAILROADS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR 1877.

[From Poor's Manual of the Railroads of the United States for 1878-79.]

States.	Length of line.	Sidings, double track, etc.	CAPITAL ACCOUNT.			
			Capital stock.	Funded debt.	Other debt.	Total amount.
	Miles.	Miles.	\$	\$	\$	\$
1 Alabama.....	2,899.20	161.04	41,925,063	47,927,451	4,357,479	94,210,023
2 Arkansas.....	474.00	13.70	3,503,900	7,650,000	276,528	16,429,428
3 California.....	1,375.46	116.48	56,473,384	38,045,000	8,975,891	103,494,275
4 Colorado.....	843.26	31.43	17,590,300	14,800,500	508,864	32,899,664
5 Connecticut....	1,019.70	312.91	88,325,047	15,694,000	2,915,187	56,834,234
6 Dakota.....	295.50	11.00	6,279,933	1,489,950	206,394	7,976,277
7 Delaware.....	199.12	18.49	2,659,019	1,853,700	265,362	4,778,081
8 Florida.....	459.20	24.65	10,310,000	6,082,000	560,960	16,952,960
9 Georgia.....	2,353.42	147.50	39,063,596	23,942,500	1,297,004	64,303,100
10 Illinois.....	9,027.37	1,668.54	237,298,428	202,670,143	24,511,202	464,479,773
11 Indiana.....	3,704.90	486.22	79,786,786	89,900,124	16,312,792	184,999,702
12 Iowa.....	2,827.90	191.38	55,548,207	37,491,500	3,312,925	96,352,632
13 Kansas.....	2,233.44	175.24	36,484,950	70,333,100	3,471,734	110,289,774
14 Kentucky.....	1,522.92	198.66	40,717,372	27,499,730	2,108,344	70,325,446
15 Louisiana.....	991.73	80.82	22,504,825	13,203,500	250,000	36,057,325
16 Maine.....	1,006.38	139.92	16,138,104	24,215,111	1,807,917	42,221,132
17 Maryland & D. C.	1,187.81	733.36	44,774,242	72,541,837	2,410,837	119,726,966
18 Massachusetts...	2,010.57	1,107.39	109,819,748	42,681,334	12,534,326	165,035,408
19 Michigan.....	3,299.99	579.27	56,582,543	84,927,657	14,971,349	156,481,549
20 Minnesota.....	2,103.22	136.31	39,818,171	35,141,580	2,960,903	77,215,654
21 Mississippi.....	324.50	21.25	3,512,708	5,804,714	187,136	9,544,558
22 Missouri.....	4,332.24	557.02	121,736,741	125,097,217	5,425,402	252,259,360
23 Nebraska.....	736.98	61.23	14,188,278	18,788,237	1,143,901	34,120,416
24 Nevada.....	189.75	57.00	2,500,000	2,500,000	290,000	5,290,000
25 New Hampshire...	798.77	141.36	16,763,420	6,279,077	523,081	23,565,578
26 New Jersey.....	1,099.15	1,040.34	89,069,491	104,172,500	3,022,993	196,264,984
27 New York.....	5,654.63	8,301.23	274,189,476	203,236,912	21,858,460	499,284,848
28 North Carolina..	1,216.53	60.18	17,622,683	12,057,224	1,419,271	31,099,173
29 Ohio.....	5,735.31	1,932.10	215,488,709	196,584,954	22,476,043	434,549,706
30 Oregon.....	247.50	0.39	.....	11,250,000	1,000,000	12,250,000
31 Pennsylvania...	5,541.07	3,299.87	207,569,367	324,272,834	36,913,194	658,755,395
32 Rhode Island....	138.19	50.66	4,573,393	2,479,500	228,762	7,281,655
33 South Carolina..	1,433.80	96.49	21,105,388	16,697,462	2,434,729	40,237,579
34 Tennessee.....	1,058.55	92.80	16,418,770	15,334,100	2,221,061	33,974,931
35 Texas.....	2,096.71	143.09	26,891,333	56,315,991	5,466,775	88,674,099
36 Utah.....	283.25	30.16	5,505,000	5,670,000	156,000	11,331,000
37 Vermont.....	776.71	193.44	23,882,964	20,570,400	3,664,942	43,116,306
38 Virginia.....	1,833.20	183.71	44,453,852	53,991,517	8,245,336	106,000,695
39 Washington.....	191.00	8.82	3,758,150	379,800	371,269	4,509,219
40 West Virginia...	147.70	28.80	6,214,285	555,000	2,688,663	9,457,948
41 Wisconsin.....	2,901.74	276.16	58,357,542	58,329,252	3,884,735	119,571,529
Union Pac. R. R.	1,042.40	119.09	39,762,300	78,062,512	1,000,000	115,824,812
Cent'l Pac. R. R.	1,203.35	169.44	54,275,500	82,740,680	11,598,820	148,615,000

Recapitulation by Groups of States.

New England.....	5,750.32	1,943.58	209,402,676	111,919,422	21,732,215	343,054,313
Middle.....	14,459.43	8,309.43	706,203,195	702,755,883	64,482,069	1,473,441,097
Southern.....	13,744.09	1,090.10	263,848,572	222,495,198	25,778,973	512,122,743
Western & S. West.	40,742.75	6,262.69	974,549,831	999,580,205	102,229,537	2,076,359,563
Pacific.....	2,265.96	221.85	68,236,534	57,844,800	10,758,160	136,839,494
Pacific Railroads...	76,962.60	17,820.65	2,222,240,798	2,094,515,458	225,005,954	4,541,762,210
United States.....	2,245.75	279.44	91,037,800	160,803,192	12,598,820	264,439,812
United States.....	79,208.35	18,099.49	2,313,278,598	2,255,318,650	237,004,774	4,806,302,023

TABLE SHOWING THE MILEAGE, CAPITAL, COST, AND REVENUE OF ALL THE RAILROADS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR 1877—(Concluded).

[From Poor's Manual of the Railroads of the United States for 1878-79.]

States.	Cost of railroad and equipment.	REVENUE ACCOUNT.			Interest paid on bonds.	Dividend paid on stock.
		Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1 Alabama.....	88,729,645	5,903,907	4,509,758	1,394,149	958,678	75,563
2 Arkansas.....	16,420,428	463,104	368,136	194,968	.....	.....
3 California.....	99,845,256	5,770,151	4,127,851	1,642,300	2,635,712	.....
4 Colorado.....	32,035,150	1,064,223	635,178	429,045	245,823	.....
5 Connecticut.....	55,303,077	9,241,186	5,665,476	3,575,710	830,820	2,299,937
6 Dakota.....	7,976,277	485,001	332,708	152,293	117,796	.....
7 Delaware.....	4,716,507	593,835	373,417	160,418	69,000	85,812
8 Florida.....	17,420,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 Georgia.....	53,441,622	6,561,680	4,195,296	2,366,384	560,011	1,263,750
10 Illinois.....	447,549,804	16,830,000	34,738,479	22,001,581	9,578,195	7,408,265
11 Indiana.....	162,736,095	15,721,638	12,157,341	3,564,298	3,119,678	344,603
12 Iowa.....	95,447,283	5,639,443	4,373,493	1,256,950	1,411,063	556,223
13 Kansas.....	97,676,358	8,071,888	4,957,968	3,113,920	2,267,323	.....
14 Kentucky.....	65,018,725	6,675,920	3,962,081	2,713,539	1,274,063	553,276
15 Louisiana.....	36,427,325	3,854,855	3,216,370	638,476	3,200	.....
16 Maine.....	42,383,021	3,548,472	2,855,549	692,923	939,789	437,820
17 Maryland & D. C.....	92,210,861	14,077,624	8,643,614	5,434,010	3,482,039	1,373,376
18 Massachusetts.....	145,177,805	23,510,563	16,315,754	7,194,808	2,718,178	3,213,891
19 Michigan.....	138,971,902	14,183,492	10,632,258	3,551,234	3,334,272	205,912
20 Minnesota.....	76,607,048	4,446,050	3,223,955	1,222,095	875,881	178,146
21 Mississippi.....	7,561,581	909,851	563,067	346,784	253,436	.....
22 Missouri.....	231,907,771	20,375,459	12,421,345	7,954,114	4,551,372	.....
23 Nebraska.....	24,681,784	1,530,368	1,012,998	517,370	365,316	.....
24 Nevada.....	5,280,000	.....	.....	.....	175,000	.....
25 New Hampshire.....	23,055,005	3,054,851	2,206,667	748,186	292,467	695,073
26 New Jersey.....	162,735,016	21,666,176	13,677,328	7,978,938	4,425,146	3,854,794
27 New York.....	421,622,317	56,008,809	36,543,812	19,464,997	10,148,551	10,088,313
28 North Carolina.....	32,234,041	1,801,734	1,226,507	575,217	291,825	341,661
29 Ohio.....	378,457,413	44,477,847	30,025,738	14,452,109	8,599,523	5,033,706
30 Oregon.....	6,080,726	867,234	463,223	404,011	402,827	.....
31 Pennsylvania.....	408,381,505	63,019,839	35,140,781	27,879,058	19,031,761	9,471,820
32 Rhode Island.....	6,930,423	1,195,706	777,050	418,610	151,353	331,000
33 South Carolina.....	38,095,237	3,464,790	2,274,215	1,190,575	947,057	108,707
34 Tennessee.....	36,803,432	3,616,690	2,223,072	1,393,618	597,014	294,586
35 Texas.....	52,842,915	8,690,914	5,278,845	3,412,069	2,556,777	.....
36 Utah.....	11,347,677	1,060,454	443,425	566,029	211,104	240,099
37 Vermont.....	40,323,854	4,039,688	2,934,183	1,105,505	493,786	.....
38 Virginia.....	92,629,206	7,023,241	4,977,637	2,045,604	1,103,431	103,250
39 Washington.....	4,146,216	120,083	77,286	42,797	.....	.....
40 West Virginia.....	9,777,516	636,838	520,770	116,068	.....	16,360
41 Wisconsin.....	113,552,034	11,234,029	7,060,932	4,173,097	2,791,771	429,607
Union Pac. R. R.....	118,198,735	12,948,476	5,552,092	7,396,384	3,184,705	2,939,600
Cent'l Pac. R. R.....	145,309,575	19,221,006	11,564,408	7,657,198	3,446,069	4,342,040

Recapitulation by Groups of States.

New England.....	313,223,185	44,500,465	30,854,719	13,735,746	5,426,398	6,977,726
Middle.....	1,084,650,055	154,728,091	94,031,516	60,696,575	36,983,967	24,734,232
Southern.....	434,228,380	40,449,196	27,068,782	12,780,414	6,297,305	2,577,153
Western & S. West.....	1,906,871,952	193,204,516	127,119,273	66,688,243	39,754,796	14,556,462
Pacific.....	126,099,875	7,766,922	5,111,785	2,655,137	8,427,643	249,099
	3,015,083,397	440,739,190	284,786,075	155,953,115	91,890,094	51,274,672
Pacific Railroads..	264,508,330	32,170,082	17,146,500	15,023,582	6,930,833	7,281,640
United States.....	4,180,191,727	472,909,272	301,932,575	170,976,697	98,820,927	58,556,312

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF AMERICAN RAILWAYS— 1871-1877.

[From Poor's Manual of the Railroads of the United States, 1878.]

YEAR	Miles Operated.	Capital and Funded Debt.	EARNINGS.				Dividends Paid.
			Gross.	Net.	From Freight.	From Passengers	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1871.	44,614	2,664,627,645	403,323,203	141,746,404	294,430,322	103,808,866	50,456,381
1872.	57,523	3,159,423,057	463,241,055	165,734,373	340,931,785	132,309,270	64,418,157
1873.	66,237	3,794,543,034	526,419,935	183,810,562	389,095,508	137,384,427	67,120,709
1874.	69,273	4,221,763,594	520,466,016	183,570,958	379,466,985	140,999,061	67,042,942
1875.	71,759	4,415,631,630	503,065,503	183,506,498	368,960,284	139,105,271	74,224,206
1876.	73,508	4,468,591,935	497,257,959	186,452,752	361,137,376	136,120,683	68,069,663
1877.	74,112	4,568,597,248	472,909,272	170,976,697	342,839,222	130,050,050	58,566,312

Note.—No comprehensive figures of the business of the railways in the United States are attainable prior to the above. And even these tables are the fruit of private enterprise, in compiling from the official annual reports of each road the results of the traffic as shown above. No department of the Federal Government has been clothed with authority to require returns of railway operations, nor are there State officers charged with such duties except in a very few of the States.

SUMMARY STATISTICS OF RAILWAYS IN 1877.

For each 100 miles of railroad in the United States there are 22.8 miles of second track, sidings, etc.; 20.1 locomotives; 15.2 passenger cars; 4.7 baggage, mail, and express cars, and 495.3 freight cars of all kinds.

The capital stock aggregates to each 100 miles, \$2,921,507.

Funded debt to each 100 miles, \$2,848,308.

Floating debt to each 100 miles, \$300,078.

Total cost of construction and equipment, each 100 miles, \$5,069,893; equal to about \$60,699 per mile of completed road.

Gross earnings per mile, \$6,380.94.

Operating expenses per mile, \$4,074.

Net earnings per mile, \$2,306.94.

Interest paid on bonds per mile, \$1,248.04.

Dividends paid on stock per mile, \$739.52.

Ratio of interest paid to total funded debt, 4.39 per cent.

Ratio of dividends to aggregate capital stock, 2.53 per cent.

In 1871, with only two-thirds as many miles of railroad in operation, and a little more than one-half the capital stock, the dividends aggregated \$56,456,681, equaling 4.19 per cent of the capital then invested.

Statement showing the Number of Miles of Railroad constructed each Year in the United States, from 1830 to the close of 1877, inclusive.

[From Poor's Railroad Manual for 1878-79.]

Year.	Miles in Operation.	Annual Increase of Mileage.	Year.	Miles in Operation.	Annual Increase of Mileage.	Year.	Miles in Operation.	Annual Increase of Mileage.
1830 ...	23	.....	1846	4,930	297	1862 ..	32,120	834
1831	95	72	1847	5,598	668	1863 ..	33,170	1,050
1832	229	134	1848	5,996	393	1864 ..	33,968	798
1833	380	151	1849	7,365	1,369	1865 ..	35,065	1,177
1834	633	253	1850	9,021	1,656	1866 ..	36,801	1,716
1835	1,098	465	1851	10,962	1,961	1867 ..	39,250	2,449
1836	1,273	175	1852	12,906	1,926	1868 ..	42,229	2,979
1837	1,497	224	1853	15,360	2,452	1869 ..	46,844	4,615
1838	1,913	416	1854	16,720	1,360	1870 ..	52,914	6,070
1839	2,302	389	1855	18,374	1,654	1871 ..	60,522	7,608
1840	2,818	516	1856	22,016	3,647	1872 ..	66,242	5,720
1841	3,535	717	1857	24,508	2,497	1873 ..	70,311	4,069
1842	4,026	491	1858	26,968	2,465	1874 ..	72,616	2,305
1843	4,185	159	1859	28,789	1,821	1875 ..	74,374	1,768
1844	4,377	192	1860	30,635	1,846	1876 ..	77,081	2,667
1845	4,633	256	1861	31,286	651	1877 ..	79,206	2,177

THE RAILROADS OF THE WORLD IN 1877-78.

[From the New York Commercial and Financial Chronicle, Feb. 2, 1878, with variations.]

COUNTRIES.		Miles.	Total cost.	Cost per mile.
			Dollars.	Dollars.
1. NORTH AMERICA...	United States.....	70,208	4,180,191,727	52,774
	Canada	4,029	217,795,488	61,474
	Mexico	403	38,816,154	96,313
	Total	84,540	4,537,603,349	53,674
2. MIDDLE AMERICA...	Honduras	56	4,963,600	88,635
	Costa Rica	29	2,817,300	97,148
	Cuba (Spanish).....	439	32,698,980	71,289
	Jamaica (British).....	26	1,300,000	41,154
	Panama (Colombia)	48	12,000,000	250,000
	Total	618	53,679,880	87,022
3. SOUTH AMERICA...	Colombia.....	42	3,297,619	78,514
	Ecuador.....	76	5,781,958	76,078
	Venezuela.....	39	2,972,013	76,205
	Guiana (British)....	21	1,375,000	65,478
	Brazil.....	1,324	139,059,891	105,080
	Peru.....	1,744	201,719,673	115,671
	Chili.....	977	90,802,156	92,428
	Argentine Republic.....	1,466	111,276,992	75,812
	Paraguay.....	47	2,694,686	57,384
	Uruguay.....	231	14,529,701	62,899
	Total	5,967	573,009,701	96,029
4. EUROPE	Great Britain and Ireland..	17,092	3,368,793,000	197,097
	France.....	14,078	1,593,534,595	113,193
	Spain.....	4,112	375,454,374	91,307
	Portugal.....	709	55,561,976	78,364
	Belgium.....	2,208	338,894,897	153,485
	Holland.....	1,262	115,254,192	89,741
	Denmark.....	819	58,406,978	71,315
	Sweden.....	2,517	156,325,836	62,108
	Norway.....	363	21,231,397	61,519
	Russia.....	13,229	902,469,151	68,219
	Germany.....	18,471	1,779,200,604	96,324
	Austria.....	6,979	679,152,022	97,318
	Hungary.....	3,967	305,225,772	76,616
	Switzerland.....	1,341	90,922,432	67,802
	Italy.....	4,849	478,426,452	98,656
	Turkey.....	997	102,111,743	102,419
	Roumania.....	791	77,684,982	98,211
	Greece.....	7	500,700	71,429
	Total	93,791	10,408,152,951	110,971
5. ASIA	Turkey in Asia.....	249	20,817,610	83,607
	India (British).....	6,937	546,824,335	78,823
	Ceylon (British).....	92	9,987,370	108,553
	Java (Dutch).....	296	17,226,916	53,197
	Philippines (Spanish).....	279	17,475,723	62,633
	China.....	10	200,000	20,000
	Japan.....	67	4,187,500	62,500
	Total	7,930	616,719,454	77,774
6. AFRICA	Egypt.....	1,163	72,022,264	61,928
	Tunis.....	42	2,213,630	52,706
	Algeria (French).....	587	27,948,244	47,612
	Cape Colony (British).....	149	7,463,589	50,091
	Namqualand.....	93	813,619	8,749
	Natal (British).....	6	258,845	43,131
	Mauritius.....	66	1,857,595	28,145
	Total	2,106	112,577,836	53,456

THE RAILROADS OF THE WORLD—*Concluded.*

COUNTRIES.		Miles.	Total Cost.	Cost per mile.
			Dollars.	Dollars.
V. AUSTRALASIA.....	New South Wales.....	554	43,485,076	78,494
	Queensland.....	296	18,181,874	61,013
	Victoria.....	702	68,848,580	97,790
	South Australia.....	327	16,057,909	49,107
	Western Australia.....	38	1,661,391	43,716
	Tasmania.....	167	7,959,628	47,662
	New Zealand.....	579	27,078,116	46,767
Total ..		2,665	183,273,154	68,771
GRAND TOTAL.....		197,617	16,485,015,775	83,419

NARROW-GAUGE RAILWAYS OF THE UNITED STATES
IN 1877.

[From the Railway Age, Chicago.]

STATES.	Miles.	STATES.	Miles.	STATES.	Miles.
Alabama.....	5.50	Massachusetts...	34.16	South Carolina...	45.00
Arkansas.....	73.00	Michigan.....	40.50	Tennessee.....	36.41
California.....	210.05	Minnesota.....	30.00	Texas.....	164.50
Colorado.....	370.50	Mississippi.....	81.00	Utah.....	186.75
Georgia.....	90.00	Missouri.....	81.35	Virginia.....	53.00
Illinois.....	214.50	Nevada.....	119.75	Washington Ter..	53.50
Indiana.....	63.66	Nebraska.....	26.00	West Virginia....	19.40
Iowa.....	156.43	New Jersey.....	63.17	Wisconsin.....	75.50
Kansas.....	84.00	New York.....	56.29	Total in U. S....	3,063.34
Kentucky.....	23.50	North Carolina..	21.50		
Louisiana.....	5.50	Ohio.....	317.19		
Maine.....	15.00	Pennsylvania....	265.43		

BUSINESS OF THE SUEZ CANAL FROM ITS OPENING.

This great ship canal, one hundred miles in length, connects Suez on the Red Sea with Port Said on the Mediterranean. It was commenced by a company, aided by large subscriptions of the governments of Egypt, France, and England, in 1858, and opened November 17, 1869. It is 72 feet wide at the bottom, about 300 feet at the surface, and 23 feet in depth, easily passing the largest vessels. The controlling interest in the canal was purchased for \$4,000,000, in 1875, by the British government, which now holds it. The following table exhibits the prodigious increase of business on this great work :

[From the *Économiste Français*, June 22, 1878.]

YEARS.	1. Transit of vessels.	2. Sundry receipts.	3. Total.	4. Exp'nses of working.	5. Net profits.	6. Proportion of expen- ses to receipts.	7. No. of ves- sels.	8. Ton'age.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	per cent.		
1870..	1,031,800	353,600	1,385,400	1,291,600	94,000	93.21	486	436,000
1871..	1,519,800	1,134,200	2,654,000	1,165,400	1,488,600	43.90	765	761,000
1872..	2,867,600	758,400	3,626,000	1,007,800	2,618,200	27.79	1,082	1,439,000
1873..	4,165,320	745,000	4,910,320	1,144,000	3,766,000	23.30	1,173	2,085,000
1874..	4,530,800	631,400	5,162,200	1,281,800	3,880,400	24.63	1,264	2,424,000
1875..	5,286,200	583,800	5,870,000	1,243,200	4,625,800	21.18	1,494	2,941,000
1876..	5,535,400	537,200	6,063,600	1,120,000	4,943,400	18.47	1,457	3,072,000
1877..	6,035,800	599,400	6,635,200	1,155,200	5,480,000	17.41	1,663	3,419,000

THE CANALS OF THE UNITED STATES, ETC.

[From the American Cyclopædia, etc.]

NAMES.	Connecting Points.	Length.	Width. Surface.	Depth.	No. of Locks.	Cost of Construc- tion.
		miles.	ft.	ft.		\$
DELAWARE CANAL. Chesapeake & Delaware..	Delaware City to Ches. City....	12.6	66	10	3	3,547,561
MARYLAND CANAL. Chesapeake & Ohio,.....	Georgetown to Cumberland, Md.	184½	52 @ 60	6	74	11,375,000
ILLINOIS CANAL. Illinois & Michigan	Chicago to La Salle, Ill.....	96	60	6	17	6,170,225
INDIANA CANAL. Wabash & Erie.....	Evansville to Ohio State Line...	374	40	4	64	6,000,000
NEW JERSEY CANALS. Delaware & Raritan.....	New Brunswick to Bordertown.	43	75	8	14	3,935,287
Morris & Essex	Jersey City to Phillipsburg.....	101	40	5	29	2,525,997
NEW YORK CANALS. Baldwinsville.....		5½	40	4	1	23,556
Black Riv. (ca'k & feeder).		50	43	4	109	3,224,779
Black Riv. Improvement.		42			1	1,520,543
Cayuga & Seneca enlarge.		23	70	7	11	
Champlain.....		66	50	5	20	
Champlain, Glens Falls feeder.....		12	50	5	13	
Chemung (canal & feeder)		39	42	4½	53	1,273,261
Chenango.....		97	40	4	116	2,782,124
Crooked Lake.....		8	42	4	27	3,3,287
Erie (original).....	Buffalo to Albany	363	40	4	83	46,018,284
Erie (enlargement).....	Buffalo to Albany	360½	70	7	79	5,827,813
Genesee Valley.....		124½	43	4	112	64,837
Ononda Lake.....		7	40	4	2	146,944
Ononda Riv. Improvement		20	80	4½	9	2,490,949
Oswego (enlargement).....		53	70	7	18	
OHIO CANALS. Hocking.....	Carroll to Athens.....	56			26	975,481
Miami.....	Cincinnati to Toledo.....	291	50 @ 60	5½	105	7,454,727
Muskingum improvem't.	Dresden to Marietta.....	91	Variable.		12	1,627,313
Ohio.....	Cleveland to Portsmouth.....	532	40	4	132	4,080,304
Walwhonding.....	Branch of the Ohio.....	25			11	607,269
PENNSYLVANIA CANALS. Delaware and Hudson.....	Honesdale to Rondout, N. Y. ...	108	48	6	106	6,317,653
Delaware Division.....	Easton to Bristol.....	60	44	6	32	
East Division.....	Duncan's Island to Columbia.....	46	50 @ 60	6	11	
Juniata Division.....	Duncan's Isl'd to Hollidaysburg	127	40 @ 60	4	63	7,731,750
North Branch Division.....	Northumberland to Wilkesbarre.	64	40 @ 60	4	43	
West Branch Division.....	Northumberland to Farn'dsville.	80½	40 @ 60	4	44	
Susquehanna Division.....	Duncan's Isl'd to Northumberl'd.	41	40 @ 60	4	11	
Junction.....	State line to Elmira, N. Y.	18	42	4	11	
Lehigh Coal and Nav.....	Easton to Coalport.....	48	60 @ 100	6	53	4,455,000
Monongahela Nav.....	Pittsburg to North Geneva.....	85	Slack water.		8	1,132,452
Schuylkill Coal and Nav..	Mill Creek to Philadelphia.....	108	60 @ 300	6	71	18,207,752
Susquehanna.....	Columbia to Havre de Grace.....	45	50	5	30	4,857,105
Union.....	Middletown to Reading.....	77½	43	4½	132	5,907,000
Wiconisco.....	Milfersburg to Clark's Ferry ...	12	45	4	7	512,006
VIRGINIA CANALS. Albemarle & Chesapeake	Alexandria to Georgetown.....	8½				170,000
Alexandria & Georget'n.	Elizabeth R. to Drummund Lake	7	60	6		1,068,762
Dismal Swamp.....		33				1,131,000
James River & Kanawha.	Richmond to Buchanan.....	196½	40	4	90	6,139,280
SHIP CANALS. Beauharnois, Canada.....		11½	120		9	1,611,424
Cornwall, Canada.....		11½	150		7	1,933,153
Lachine, Canada.....	Around rapids above Montreal..	8½	120		5	2,587,533
Galop, Farrans Point &	Rapide Plat, Canada.....	12½	90		6	1,320,656
Welland, Canada.....	Lake Ontario to Lake Erie.....	27		25	27	7,688,240
Michigan Ship Canal.....	Around St. Mary's Falls.....	1	100	20	2	
Louisville & Portland.....	Round Falls of Ohio.....	2	86	6 @ 42	3	4,250,000
Caledonia, Scotland.....	Moray Frith to Lock Linnhe.....	90	122	20		5,118,140
Crinan, Scotland.....	Loch Gilp to Jura Sound.....	6		12		
North Clyde, Scotland.....		35	56	9	39	
North Holland.....	Amsterdam to Zuyder Zee.....	51	176½	23	2	
North Sea, Holland.....		14½		25		
Suez.....	Port Said to Suez, about.....	100	195 @ 325	26		81,000,000

THE TELEGRAPHS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Statement showing the Mileage of Lines and Wires, Number of Offices and Traffic of the Western Union Telegraph Company for each Year, from June 3^d, 1866, to June 30, 1878.

[From the Journal of the Telegraph, Oct. 16, 1878.]

YEAR.	Miles of line.	Miles of wire.	No. of offices.	No. of messages sent.	Receipts.	Expenses.	Profits.	Average tolls per message.	Average cost per message.	Average profit per message.
					\$	\$	\$	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
1866....	37,380	75,636	2,250	5,879,282	6,568,925	3,944,006	2,624,920			
1867....	46,270	85,291	2,565	5,879,282	7,004,560	4,362,849	2,641,711	104.7	63.4	41.3
1868....	50,183	97,594	3,219	6,404,595	7,316,918	4,568,117	2,748,801	89.3	54.7	34.6
1869....	52,009	104,584	3,607	7,934,933	7,138,798	4,910,772	2,227,966	75.5	51.2	24.3
1870....	54,109	112,191	3,972	9,157,646	7,637,449	5,104,787	2,532,662	69.5	45.7	23.8
1871....	56,032	121,151	4,606	10,646,077	8,457,096	5,666,863	2,790,233	66.2	43.8	22.4
1872....	62,093	137,190	5,237	12,444,499	9,333,018	6,575,066	2,757,953	62.5	43.4	19.1
1873....	65,757	154,472	5,740	14,456,832	9,262,657	6,755,734	2,506,920	54.9	39.5	15.4
1874....	71,585	175,735	6,188	16,329,256	9,564,575	6,325,415	3,229,158	54.0	35.2	18.8
1875....	72,833	179,496	6,565	17,153,710	10,034,986	6,635,474	3,399,510	50.9	33.5	17.4
1876....	73,532	183,832	7,072	18,729,567	9,812,353	6,672,225	3,140,128	43.6	29.8	13.8
1877....	76,955	194,323	7,500	21,158,941	9,861,355	6,309,813	3,551,543	38.9	25.0	13.9
1878....	81,002	206,202	8,014	23,918,894						

NOTE.—There is to be added to the above the lines of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, including in its system the Philadelphia and Reading Telegraph Company, and other Railway telegraph connections within the United States, as follows, Jan. 1, 1878:

Miles of Line.	Miles of Wire.	No. of Offices.	No. of Messages.	Gross Earnings.	Gross Operating Expenses.	Net Profits.
16,626	34,651	1,712	8,046,120	\$1,131,328	\$1,043,703	\$82,625

The Dominion Telegraph Co., operating almost wholly in Canada, had 3,656 miles of line owned and operated by the Atlantic and Pacific Co. (not included in above mileage).

By an agreement in 1877, between the Western Union and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Companies, the gross earnings of both are to be pooled or divided for 20 years, on the basis of 87½ per cent. to the Western Union, and 12½ per cent. to the Atlantic and Pacific, the expenditures being divided in nearly the same ratio.

Combining the lines of both companies (which represent all the public telegraph wires in the country), there were in 1878, 97,628 miles of inland telegraph in the United States, besides private, railway, and government lines, length not known.

TELEGRAPHS OF THE WORLD IN 1877.

	No. of Offices.	Length of Lines, Miles.		No. of Offices.	Length of Lines, Miles.
Argentina Republic....	132	5,339	India, British.....	225	15,705
Australia and Polynesia.	658	22,039	Italy.....	1,408	45,557
Austria-Hungary.....	2,924	28,148	Japan.....	1	1,849
Belgium.....	613	3,160	Mexico.....	194	5,760
Bolivia.....	15	475	Netherlands.....	335	2,163
Brazil.....	89	3,510	Norway.....	197	4,827
Canada, Dominion of...	830	10,905	Persia.....	46	2,458
Chili.....	55	2,650	Peru.....	25	608
Colombia.....	36	1,227	Portugal.....	144	2,190
Costa Rica.....	16	220	Roumania.....	165	2,487
Denmark.....	178	1,591	Russia.....	1,691	57,388
Ecuador.....	10	210	Spain.....	264	7,510
Egypt.....	78	3,960	Sweden.....	628	6,094
France.....	4,406	33,895	Switzerland.....	1,053	4,015
Germany.....	5,109	24,103	Turkey.....	401	17,618
Great Britain & Ireland.	5,375	*25,206	United States of America	8,829	*94,714
Greece.....	69	992	Uruguay.....		1,300
Guatemala.....	42	1,226			

* This does not include the railway lines of telegraph, of which no statement is published.

Statement of Land Grants by Acts of Congress to States for Canal Purposes, from the first Grant in 1827 to 1877.

[From the Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.]

STATES.	Date of Laws.	Name of Canal.	Total Number of Acres Granted.
Indiana.....	Mar. 2, 1827.	} Wabash and Erie Canal.....	1,430,270
".....	Feb. 27, 1841.		
".....	Mar. 3, 1845.		
Ohio.....	Mar. 2, 1827.	} " " ".....	266,535
".....	June 30, 1834.		
".....	May 24, 1836.		
".....	April 2, 1830.	Miami and Dayton.....	333,826
".....	May 24, 1838.	General Canal purposes.....	500,000
Illinois.....	Mar. 2, 1827.	Canal to connect the waters of the Illinois River with those of Lake Michigan.....	290,915
Wisconsin...	June 18, 1838.	Milwaukee and Rock River Canal.....	125,431
".....	Apr. 10, 1846.	Breakwater and Harbor and Ship Canal...	200,000
".....	Mar. 7, 1874.	Extending the time for completion of Green Bay and Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship Canal.....	750,000
Michigan....	Aug. 26, 1852.	Saint Mary's Ship Canal.....	200,000
".....	Mar. 3, 1855.	Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal	200,000
".....	July 3, 1856.	" " ".....	100,000
".....	".....	Lac La Belle Ship Canal.....	100,000
Total quantity of Acres granted for Canals.....			4,405,966

Statistics of Railways in Great Britain (England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland) for Sixteen Years, 1861-1877.

[From the Statistical Abstract of the United Kingdom, 1878.]

Years.	Length of Lines open at the End of each Year.	Total Capital Paid up (Shares, Loans, &c.) at the End of each Year.	Number of Passengers Conveyed (Including Season-Ticket Holders).		Total of Traffic Receipts.		Total of Working Expenses.	Net Traffic Receipts of Passengers and Goods.
			Total.	Per Mile.	Total.	Per Mile.		
	Miles.	£	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
1861..	10,869	362,327,338	173,773,218	15,988	28,565,355	2,628	13,843,337	14,722,018
1862..	11,551	385,218,438	180,485,727	15,625	29,128,558	2,522	14,268,409	14,860,149
1863..	12,322	404,215,802	204,699,466	16,612	31,156,397	2,528	15,027,234	16,129,163
1864..	12,789	425,719,613	229,348,664	17,933	33,911,547	2,651	16,000,308	17,911,239
1865..	13,289	455,478,143	251,959,862	18,960	35,751,655	2,691	17,149,072	18,602,582
1866..	13,854	481,872,184	274,403,895	19,734	38,164,354	2,754	18,811,673	19,352,681
1867..	14,247	502,262,887	287,807,904	20,201	39,479,999	2,771	19,848,952	19,631,047
1868..	15,145	518,779,761	312,779,381	20,189	41,075,321	2,712	20,780,078	21,915,849
1869..	15,537	529,908,673	336,701,800	21,349	43,417,070	2,794	21,715,525	23,362,618
1870..	15,376	552,680,107	375,409,146	24,415	47,107,558	3,064	23,152,860	25,739,923
1871..	15,814	569,047,346	423,147,164	26,758	51,304,114	3,244	26,293,304	26,957,870
1872..	16,062	588,320,308	455,634,707	28,332	55,675,421	3,462	30,752,848	26,989,152
1873..	16,448	609,895,931	478,334,368	29,081	56,899,498	3,459	32,612,712	26,643,008
1874..	16,664	630,256,942	507,532,187	30,457	58,977,518	3,539	33,211,031	28,030,298
1875..	16,872	658,214,776	538,681,722	31,923	59,917,868	3,551	33,585,509	28,680,266
1876..	17,077	674,080,048	551,593,654	32,293	60,644,057	3,551	33,857,978	29,115,350

SILVER MONEY AND THE PARIS INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CONGRESS OF 1878.

[Condensed from the *Économiste Français*.]

THE initiative to this international conference was found in an ordinance of the Congress of the United States, adopted February 28th, 1878, and forming the second section of the act "to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal tender character." The act provided that the President should invite the governments of the countries composing the Latin Union (France, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, and Greece), and such other European nations as he might deem advisable, to join the United States in a conference to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver, for the purpose of establishing internationally the use of bi-metallic money, and to secure a fixity of relative value between those metals. The President was empowered to appoint three commissioners to this conference on the part of the United States. Official invitations through the Department of State to the various European powers were responded to, and the council participated in by all except Germany and Spain. The conference assembled at Paris, August 16th, 1878, presided over by M. Léon Say, the present Minister of the Finances in France. The delegates were as follows: Austria-Hungary, M. de Hengelmüller; Belgium, Messieurs Pirmez and Garnier; France, Messieurs Léon Say, S. Jagerschmidt, and M. Ruau; Great Britain, Messrs. Goschen, M.P., Gibbs, former Governor of the Bank of England, Seccombe, and W. B. Gurdon; Greece, M. Delyanni; Italy, Messrs. Rusconi, Barilis, and Reisman; Netherlands, M. Mees; Russia, M. de la Thoen; Sweden and Norway, Messrs. Woern and Broch; Switzerland, Messrs. Feer-Herzog and Lardy; United States, R. E. Fenton (New York), W. S. Groesbeck (Ohio), F. A. Walker (Connecticut), S. Dana Horton, Ohio (Secretary). After an opening discussion, the American delegates submitted to the Conference these two resolutions:

"1. The Conference is of the opinion that it is not desirable that silver should be excluded from free coinage in Europe, and in the United States of America. On the contrary, it believes it to be desirable that the free coinage of that metal and its use as legal money having unlimited freedom of circulation, should be maintained in the countries where it exists, and so far as possible restored in those where it has ceased to exist.

"2. Simultaneous use of gold and silver as legal currency, having unlimited power of circulation, may be assured without interference, first by putting them upon an equal footing, by means of which a ratio is to be fixed by national agreement; and second, by adopting for each metal, according to the ratio fixed, equal conditions for coinage, without making any distinction whatever between them."

After full and free discussions, extending through several days, for even an abstract of which there is no space here, the Commission rejected these resolutions, and on the 29th of August adopted without a division, and as an expression of the majority of the Conference, the following paper:

"The delegates of the European States, represented in the Conference, wish to express their thanks to the government of the United States of America, for having procured an international exchange of opinion upon a subject of so much importance as the monetary question. Having maturely considered the proposal of the delegates of the United States, they recognize:

"First. That it is necessary to maintain in the world the monetary

functions of silver, as well as those of gold ; but that the selection for use of one or the other of these two metals, or of both simultaneously, should be governed by the special position of each State or group of States.

"Second. That the question of the restriction of the coinage of silver should equally be left to the discretion of each State or group of States, according to the particular circumstances in which they may find themselves placed ; and the more so, as the perturbations produced during late years in the silver market have variously affected the monetary situation of the several countries.

"Third. That the differences of opinion which have appeared, and the fact that even some of the States which have the double standard find it impossible to enter into a mutual engagement with regard to the unlimited coinage of silver, exclude the discussion of the question of establishing an international ratio of value between the two metals."

The American delegates, all three of them concurring, thereupon submitted the following dissenting paper :

"In response to the address of the representatives of the European States, the representatives of the United States desire, on their part, to express their sincere thanks to the European States for accepting their invitation and consulting with them upon a subject of so much importance. The representatives of the United States regret that they cannot entirely concur in all that has been submitted to them by a majority of the representatives of the European States. They fully concur in a part of the first proposition, viz., that 'it is necessary to maintain in the world the monetary functions of silver, as well as those of gold ;' and they desire that ere long there may be adequate co-operation to obtain that result. They cannot object to the statement 'that the selection for use of one or the other of these two metals, or of both, simultaneously, should be governed by the special position of each State ;' but if it be necessary to maintain the monetary functions of both metals, as previously declared, they respectfully submit that the special position of States may become of but secondary importance.

"From so much of the second proposition as assigns as a special reason for at present restricting the coinage of silver, 'that the disturbance produced during the recent years in the silver market has differently affected the monetary situation of the several countries,' they respectfully dissent, believing that a policy of action would remove the disturbance that produced these inequalities.

"In regard to the third and last proposition, they admit that 'some of the States which have the double standard,' or, as they prefer to say, use both metals, 'find it impossible to enter into a mutual engagement for the free coinage of silver.' They, as representatives of the United States, have come here expressly to enter into such an engagement. The difficulty is not with them, and wherever it may be, they trust it may be soon removed. They entirely concur in the conclusion drawn from this state of the case, that it 'excludes the discussion of the question of the adoption of a common ratio between the two metals.' It is useless to agree upon a particular ratio between the two metals, if the nations are not ready also to adopt a policy to uphold it. We remain upon ours ; the European States upon theirs."

The discussions of the conference, although they led to no practical result, were fruitful of suggestion, bringing out valuable expressions of opinion. M. Léon Say, the Minister of Finance of France, said that :

"France was not on the road to a gold standard, but was in an expectant attitude, which it would probably leave to return to the double standard. It could not be made to suit the interests of France, to take away the money function from two and a half milliards of francs (\$469,000,000) which it possessed in silver, inside and outside the vaults of the bank. It was not in a condition to give advice in respect to the restoration of the money function of silver to those countries which had taken it away. France, before making a movement, would wait until Germany had disposed of its stock of silver, and until the causes which might raise its price could be more accurately known.

"He did not wish, however, that the non-assent of the French government to the propositions of the United States should be taken as a condemnation of the present monetary policy of that Republic. In his opinion, what was best to be done was for the nations represented in the conference to come to an understanding upon the expression of a common idea as to the employment of silver as money, and that they should reciprocally recommend that these nations, in their internal legislation, should adopt no measure calculated to contribute to the depreciation of that metal. We can never believe in the suppression of a money which controls the commerce of the Indies and of the extreme East. We believe, on the contrary, that by the development of that commerce, the use of silver as money will likewise develop from day to day. Agreeing on so many points with the opinions of the United States, although not able, in the actual state of things, to accept their proposition, nevertheless, we are not willing to let it be said that we reject it."

M. Mees, delegate from the Netherlands, declared that his government could not renounce the gold standard so long as Germany and England should maintain that system. But personally the honorable delegate believed that the single and universal gold standard is as utopian an idea as universal bi-metalism. What is most needed is that the two metals continue to discharge their functions simultaneously. It is, according to M. Mees, in the farther East and in South America that the United States should look for allies.

On the other hand, M. Feer-Herzog, M. Pirmez, and others, maintained that the double standard was fruitful in monetary crises; that the restoration of free coinage of silver would increase instead of diminishing existing financial troubles; that any attempt to enforce a bi-metallic system is utopian, since there can be no double standard, the metal of the least value always banishing the more valuable from circulation, and that the course proposed by the United States was utterly inexpedient for the nations of Europe to follow.

Mr. Goschen, M.P., one of the British delegates, and author of a work on Money and Exchange, declared that while the maintenance of the gold standard in England was a fixed British policy, that country was also profoundly interested to maintain the monetary position of silver, on account of India. He said:

"If other countries enter upon a campaign against silver, the government of India may perhaps adopt measures similar to those adopted elsewhere, which might result in a crisis fruitful in disasters. The conference would, therefore, see that the future of silver interested the whole world, and that it concerned everybody to help prevent a depreciation of it, which might be without limits. He believed, besides, that if silver was everywhere demonetized, gold was insufficient for the wants of circulation. From the fall in silver, and the rise in gold, there would result a diminution in the prices of all commodi-

ties. England, said Mr. Goschen, is firmly determined to maintain at home the single gold standard. It is the same with Germany, Sweden, and Norway; the States of the Latin Union cannot, on their part, agree to return to the free coinage of silver, nor to depart from the ratio of 15½ to 1. Austria, Italy, and Russia might pronounce for one side or for the other; but as those three nations have only a circulation of paper, their decision in the matter can be only theoretical."

General F. A. Walker, in behalf of the United States, referred to the calamitous results of demonetizing silver in Germany, and said that the perpetuation of such a policy would destroy all par of exchange between Europe and Asia. Mr. Groesbeck made a powerful statement in defence of the policy of the United States in remonetizing silver in connection with the resumption of specie payments. Governor Fenton regarded the present financial depression, affecting alike the countries of the Old and New World, as due in some degree to the withdrawal of silver as a full valued currency, and thought that some improvement would result from its restoration to its proper function as money.

The *Economiste Français* sums up the net result of this conference as follows:

"England will preserve the standard of gold in Europe, and the standard of silver in India. The Scandinavian States remain faithful to the standard of gold. Switzerland and Belgium also incline towards the same standard, although they are for the present bound to the bi-metallic system of the Latin Union. Russia, a paper-money country, exhibits an ulterior preference for the gold standard. On the contrary, France, or at any rate, its financial minister, declares in principles rather for bi-metallism, than for mono-metallism. Austria-Hungary and Italy avow, in language more or less explicit, their sympathy for an unlimited coinage of silver, and the universal adoption of the ratio of fifteen and a half to one."

Proportion Unable to Read or Write, in Various Countries.

[From Kiddle and Schem's Cyclopædia of Education, New York, 1877.]

COUNTRIES.	Year.	Per cent. of illiteracy.	COUNTRIES.	Year.	Per cent. of illiteracy.
Argentine Rep...	Recent.	83	India.....	1871	95
Austria (1).....	"	49	Ireland (2).....	Recent.	46
Bavaria.....	"	7	Italy.....	1861	73
Belgium.....	Recent.	80	Japan.....	Recent.	10
Brazil.....	"	..	Mexico.....	"	93
China.....	"	50	Netherlands (1)...	"	18
England.....	"	33	Poland.....	"	91
France.....	1872	30	Russia.....	"	91
Germany.....	1871	12	Scotland.....	.....	16
Greece.....	Recent.	82	Spain.....	1860	80
Hungary.....	"	51	United States....	1870	20

1. Conscripts.

2. Criminals.

NOTE.—These statistics are not in most cases based upon a census of illiteracy, which few nations have provided for in systematic form. They are to be regarded rather as an attempt to approximate the proportions ignorant of the arts of reading and writing, from such data as exist concerning soldiers, the signing of marriage registers, etc., than as exact statistics of illiteracy.

THE METRIC OR DECIMAL SYSTEM.

As applied to weights and measures, the metric system has been adopted by France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Netherlands, Greece, Mexico, Brazil, Peru, Chili, etc. Switzerland, Denmark, and Austria have partially adopted it, and it is legalized or permissive (not compulsory) in the United States and in Great Britain. As applied to measures of length, the standard unit is the metre, ascertained with mathematical exactness to be one ten-millionth part of a terrestrial meridian. The unit of volume (or litre) is the capacity of a cubical vessel measuring one tenth of a metre on its edges; and the unit of weight is the actual weight of distilled water which will fill such a vessel. The following tables exhibit the various designations of weights and measures under the metric system, and their equivalents in existing American or English weights and measures, as legalized by act of Congress, July 27, 1856.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

<i>Metric denominations and values.</i>		<i>Equivalents in denominations in use.</i>
Myriametre.....	10,000 metres.	6.2137 miles.
Kilometre.....	1,000 "	0.62137 miles, or 3,280 feet, 10 inches.
Hectometre.....	100 "	328 feet, 1 inch.
Decametre.....	10 "	393.7 inches.
Metre.....	1 metre.	39.37 inches.
Decimetre.....	$\frac{1}{10}$ of a metre.	3.937 inches.
Centimetre.....	$\frac{1}{100}$ "	0.3937 inches.
Millimetre.....	$\frac{1}{1000}$ "	0.0394 inches.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

<i>Metric denominations and values.</i>			<i>Equivalents in denominations in use.</i>	
Names.	No. of litres.	Cubic Measure.	Dry measure.	Liquid or wine measure.
Kilolitre, or stere..	1,000	1 cubic metre.	1.308 cubic yards.	264.17 gallons.
Hectolitre.....	100	$\frac{1}{10}$ of a cub. metr.	2 bush's, 3.35 pecks.	25.417 gallons.
Decalitre.....	10	10 cub. decimtrs.	9.08 quarts.	9.6417 gallons.
Litre.....	1	1 cub. decimetre.	0.908 quarts.	1.0567 quarts.
Decilitre.....	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$ of a c. decimtr.	6.1022 cubic inches.	0.845 gills.
Centilitre.....	$\frac{1}{100}$	10 cub. centimtrs.	0.6102 " "	0.336 fluid oz.
Millilitre.....	$\frac{1}{1000}$	1 cub. centimetre.	0.061 " "	0.27 fluid oz.

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

<i>Metric denominations and values.</i>		<i>Equivalents in denominations in use.</i>
Hectare.....	10,000 square metres.	2.471 acres.
Are.....	100 " "	119.6 square yards.
Centare.....	1 square metre.	1,550 square inches.

WEIGHTS.

<i>Metric denominations and values.</i>		<i>Equivalents in denominations in use.</i>
Names.	Number of grammes.	Avoirdupois weight.
Millier or tonneau.....	1,000,000	2204.6 pounds.
Quintal.....	100,000	220.46 "
Myriagramme.....	10,000	22.046 "
Kilogramme or kilo.....	1,000	2.2046 "
Hectogramme.....	100	3.5274 ounces.
Dekagramme.....	10	0.3527 "
Gramme.....	1	15.432 grains.
Decigramme.....	$\frac{1}{10}$	1.5432 "
Centigramme.....	$\frac{1}{100}$	0.1543 "
Milligramme.....	$\frac{1}{1000}$	0.0154 "

WEIGHT OF A BUSHEL.

Table showing the States and Territories of the United States which have established by Law the Weight in Pounds avoirdupois of a Bushel of different Grains and other Commodities.

[Prepared by F. B. Hough, M.D., for an official report, 1878, and enlarged.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.														
	Wheat.	Rye.	Oats.	Barley.	Buckwheat.	Indian-corn.	Corn on cob.	Meal, corn and rye.	Malt.	Potatoes, Irish.	Potatoes, sweet.	Onions.	Turnips.	Beans.
Arizona.....	60 56 32	45	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54
California.....	60 54 32	50	40	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
Colorado.....	60 56 32	48	52	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Connecticut.....	60 56 32	48	48	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Dakota.....	60 56 32	48	42	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Delaware.....	60	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Dis. of Columbia	60 56 32	48	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Georgia.....	60 56 32	47	52	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Illinois.....	60 56 32	48	52	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Indiana.....	60 56	48	50	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Iowa.....	60 56 32	48	52	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Kansas.....	60 56 32	48	50	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Kentucky.....	60 56 32	47	55	55	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Louisiana.....	60 32 32	32	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Maine.....	60 50 30	48	48	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Maryland.....	60 56 32	47	48	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Massachusetts.....	60 56 32	48	48	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Michigan.....	60 56 32	48	48	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Minnesota.....	60 56 32	48	42	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Missouri.....	60 56 32	48	52	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Montana.....	60 56 35	48	52	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Nebraska.....	60 56 34	48	52	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
New Hampshire.....	60 56 32	48	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
New Jersey.....	60 56 30	48	50	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
New York.....	60 56 32	48	48	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Ohio.....	60 56 32	48	50	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Oregon.....	60 56 36	46	42	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Pennsylvania.....	60 56 30	47	48	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Rhode Island.....	56 32	48	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Vermont.....	60 56 32	48	46	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Virginia.....	60 56 32	48	52	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Washington.....	60 56 36	45	42	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
West Virginia.....	60 56 32	48	52	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Wisconsin.....	60 56 32	48	50	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Apples, peaches, pears.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Dried apples.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Dried peaches.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Flaxseed.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Hemp-seed.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Timothy-seed.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Blue-grass seed.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Clover seed.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Salt.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Coal, bituminous.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Coal, anthracite.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Lime.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.

White and Colored Population at Each Census—1790-1870.

[From the Compendium of the Ninth Census, 1870.]

	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.
White.....	3,172,006	4,306,446	5,832,073	7,862,166	10,537,378	14,198,805	19,553,063	25,922,537	33,539,377
Colored.									
Free.....	59,527	108,435	186,446	233,634	319,599	386,293	434,495	489,070	4,830,009
Colored.									
Slaves.....	697,681	893,602	1,191,362	1,533,022	2,009,043	2,487,355	3,204,313	3,953,760	.....
Indians.									
Civilized.....								44,021	25,731
Chinese.....								34,933	63,254
Total.....	3,229,214	5,303,433	7,239,881	9,633,822	12,866,030	17,069,453	23,191,876	31,443,321	38,55°

SOME OF THE MOST DESTRUCTIVE FIRES ON RECORD.

- 1666, Sept. 26.—The "Great Fire" in London; ruins covered 436 acres; 13,200 houses destroyed. About 200,000 persons forced to camp out.
- 1812, Sept. 14.—Moscow burned by order of the Russians; fires ordered lit in 500 places; 1,180 houses, exclusive of palaces and churches, burned.
- 1835, Dec. 16.—New York; 600 warehouses and \$20,000,000 in property destroyed.
- 1838, April 27.—Charleston, S. C.; one-half the city (1,138 buildings) destroyed; loss, \$3,000,000.
- 1839, Sept. 6.—New York; 46 buildings; loss, \$10,000,000.
- 1842, May 5.—Hamburg, Germany; 4,219 buildings burned; 100 lives and \$25,000,000 worth of property lost.
- 1845, April 10.—Pittsburg; 1,000 buildings; loss, \$6,000,000.
- 1845, May 28.—Immense fire at Quebec; 1,050 houses burned and 12,000 people made homeless; many lives lost.
- 1845, June 28.—Another great fire in Quebec; 1,365 houses (two-thirds of the city) burned.
- 1846, June 12.—St. John's, Newfoundland; nearly the whole town destroyed; 6,000 people burned out.
- 1848, August 17.—Albany, N. Y.; one-third of city (600 houses) burned; loss, \$3,000,000.
- 1851, May 2-5.—San Francisco; 2,500 buildings burned; many lives lost; estimated loss, \$3,500,000.
- 1851, May 4.—St. Louis; about three-fourths of the city burned; loss, \$11,000,000.
- 1851, June 22.—San Francisco; 500 buildings burned; loss, \$3,000,000.
- 1861, June 22.—London; wharves on Tooley street; fire burned for a month; loss estimated, \$10,000,000.
- 1863, Dec. 8.—Santiago, South America; Church of the Campania burned; 2,000, principally women, perished.
- 1866, July 4.—Portland, Me., nearly destroyed; 10,000 people homeless; loss, \$15,000,000.
- 1870, June 5.—Constantinople; 7,000 buildings burned; 2,000 lives lost.
- 1871, Oct. 8-9.—Chicago; fire swept over 2,125 acres, destroying nearly all the business portion and much of the residence portion of the city; 1,600 stores, 28 hotels, 60 churches, nearly 1,500 residences burned; 250 lives lost; loss estimated, \$195,000,000.
- 1871, Oct.—Great forest fires in Wisconsin and Michigan; 1,000 lives lost; 15,000 people made homeless; loss estimated at \$3,000,000.
- 1872, Nov. 9.—Boston; 65 acres burned in the business heart of the city; 14 lives lost; 446 buildings destroyed; loss, \$73,600,000.
- 1873, Aug. 2.—Portland, Oregon; 23 blocks, 250 dwellings destroyed; loss, \$1,500,000.
- 1874, Feb. 4.—Great fire in London; loss, \$15,000,000.
- 1874, July 14.—Chicago; 15 squares burned; 346 buildings destroyed; loss, over \$4,000,000.
- 1875, Feb. 8.—New York; destructive fire on Broadway; loss, \$3,000,000.
- 1875, April 28.—Oshkosh, Wis.; a square mile of city in ruins; loss over \$2,000,000.
- 1875, May 27.—Holyoke, Mass.; French Cathedral burned; 75 lives lost.
- 1875, Nov. 4.—Virginia City, Nev.; business portion destroyed; loss, \$4,000,000.
- 1877, June 21.—St. Johns, New Brunswick; two-fifths of city burned—1,650 dwellings; loss, \$12,500,000.

LIST OF NOTABLE SHIPWRECKS-1782-1378.

NAME.	Date.	Where from.	Where lost.	Lives lost.
Amazon	1852, Jan. 4		Land's End, Engl.	100
Amazon	1861, Nov.	Prussian man-of-w.	Coast, N. Holland.	118
America	1859	Collision with U. S.	Ohio River.	72
Anglo-Saxon	1863, Apr. 27	Liverpool	Cape Race.	237
Annie Jane	1853, Sep. 28	Liverpool	Hebrides.	348
Arctic	1854, Sep. 27	U. S. mail steamer.	Cape Race.	322
Atlantic	1852, Aug. 20		Lake Erie.	250
Atlantic	1873, Apr. 1	Liverpool, W. S. line	Coast, Nova Scotia.	563
Austria	1858, Sep. 13	Hamburg	Atlantic.	500
Avalanche	1877, Sept.	For New Zealand	British Channel.	100
Avenger	1847, Dec. 20	England	Bizerta, Africa.	266
B. Billow	1831, Apr. 9		Nova Scotia.	137
Ben Sherrod	1837, May 9	New Orleans	Natchez.	175
Birkenhead	1852, Feb. 26	Queenstown.	Coast, South Africa.	454
Boston	1830, May 25	Burned at sea.	by lightning.	
Brandywine	1831, Apr. 9	Mississippi R.	Near Memphis.	110
Bristol	1836, Nov. 20	Liverpool	Long Island.	75
British Admiral	1874, May 23	Liverpool	Near Australia.	80
Brother Jonathan	1865, Aug. 25	San Francisco	Pacific.	146
Cambria	1870, Oct. 19	New York	Coast, Ireland.	170
Captain	1870, Sept. 7	British man-of-war.	Off Finisterre.	500
Carrick	1847, May 19	Canadian Brig	St. Lawrence.	170
Cazador	1856, Jan. 30	Chilian war steamer		318
Central America	1857, Sep. 12	Havana and N. Y.	Gulf of Mexico.	427
City of Boston	1870, Jan. 28	N. Y., for Liverpool	Never heard from.	191
City of Glasgow	1854, Mar. 1	Liverpool to Phila.	Never heard from.	480
City of Philadelphia	1854, Sep. 17	Liverpool	Cape Race.	
City of Washington	1873, July 5	Inman Steamship.	Off Nova Scotia.	
Cospatrick	1874, Nov. 17	London	Burned at sea.	465
Deutschland	1875, Dec. 6	Bremerhaven, Ger.	Kentish Kn'k Sand.	60
Donna Maria	1850, Oct. 29		Near Macao, China.	188
Dunbar	1857, Aug. 27	Ship	Near Nova Scotia.	121
Eagle Speed	1865, Aug. 20	Calcutta.	Indian Ocean.	265
Erie	1841, Aug. 9	Buffalo	Burned, Lake Erie.	175
Eten	1877, June	Bombay	Near Valparaiso.	100
Eurydice	1878, Mar. 23		Isle of Wight.	300
Evening Star	1868, Oct. 3	New York	Tybee Island, Ga.	253
Exmouth	1847, Ap. 28	Londonderry	Atlantic.	230
Favorite	1854, Apr. 29	Bremen.	Atlantic.	150
Floridian	1849, Feb. 28	Antwerp and N. Y.	English coast.	200
Friesland	1877, Dec.		Atlantic.	168
General Lyon	1865, Mar. 31	Wilmington, N. C.	Cape Hatteras.	500
George Canning	1855, Jan. 1	Hamb'g & N. Y. pkt.	Near River Elbe.	96
Golden Gate	1862, July 27	San Francisco.	Mexican coast.	204
Governor Fenner	1841, Feb. 21	Liverpool	Atlantic.	122
Griffith	1850, June 17		Lake Erie.	300
Henry Clay	1852, July 28	Albany	Hudson River.	26
Hibernia	1863, Nov. 25	N. Y. to Glasgow.	Coast, Ireland.	85
Home	1837, Oct. 9	New York	Pamlico Sound, N.C.	100
Hungarian	1860, Feb. 19	Liverpool to Port'd	Cape Sable.	205
Independence	1853, Feb. 16	Central America.	Lower California.	140
Jane and Margaret	1837, Feb. 23	Liverpool.	Isle of Man.	206
Japan	1874, Dec. 17	Pacif. mail steamer.	Near Yokohama.	406
John	1855, May 8	Barque.	Manacles Rocks.	191
John Rutledge	1856, Feb. 19	Liverpool to N. Y.	Sunk by an iceberg.	
Johnson, A. N.	1847, Dec.	Cincinnati.	Ohio River.	80
Kars	1874, June 22		Sea of Marmora.	239
Lady Elgin	1860, Sept. 8	Collis. with Augusta	Lake Michigan.	297
Lady Nugent	1854, May 10	Madras.	Foundered.	403
Lexington	1840, Jan. 13	New York	Watch Hill, R. I.	40
Lochearn	1873, Nov. 28	Glasgow	Atlantic.	
London	1866, Jan. 11	London	Bay of Biscay.	220
Luna	1860, Feb. 12		English Channel.	100
Lyonnais	1856, Nov. 2	New York	Atlantic.	134
Megara	1871, June 17	British troop ship.	Pacific Ocean	
Mercedes	1854, May 1	Peruvian war ship.	Callao.	731
Metis	1872, Aug. 30	New York	Watch Hill, R. I.	52
Mexico	1837, Jan. 3	Liverpool	Long Island.	108
Monmouth	1837, Oct. 29		Mississippi River.	234
Montreal	1857, June 26	Quebec	Near Quebec.	250
Moselle	1838, Apr. 25	Cincinnati.	Near Cincinnati.	131
New Jersey	1856, Mar. 15	Philadelphia and	Camden ferry-boat.	30

NOTABLE SHIPWRECKS—1782-1878.—Continued.

NAME.	Date.	Where from.	Where lost.	Lives lost.
Niagara	1865, Nov. 24	.....	Mississippi River..	100
North American.....	1864, Dec. 22	.....	.....	197
Northfleet.....	1873, Jan. 23	London.....	Coast of Kent.....	293
Ocean	1854, Nov. 24	Boston.....	Burnt, Boston Harb.	35
Ocean Monarch.....	1848, Aug. 24	Liverpool.....	Irish Channel.....	170
Oneida.....	1870, Jan. 21	U. S. Navy.....	Yokohama Bay.....	120
Orpheus.....	1863, Feb. 1	British man-of-war.	New Zealand.....	181
Pacific.....	1856, Jan. 23	Liverpool for N. Y.	Never heard from..	186
Pacific.....	1875, Nov. 4	Victoria.....	Cape Flattery.....	157
Pennsylvania.....	1858, June 13	.....	Mississippi River..	100
Pewabic.....	1865, Aug. 9	Propeller.....	Lake Huron.....	100
Phoenix.....	1847, Nov. 21	.....	Lake Michigan.....	240
Pomona.....	1859, Apr. 28	Liverpool.....	Coast, Ireland.....	395
Pommerania.....	1878, Nov. 25	Hamburg Am. line.	English Channel.....	50
Powhatan.....	1854, Apr. 15	Havre to the U. S..	Atlantic.....	311
Poyang.....	1875, June 1	Macao.....	Hong-Kong.....	100
President.....	1841, Mar. 13	New York.....	Never heard from..	109
Princess Alice.....	1878, Sept. 3	London, collision..	Thames River.....	600
Princeton.....	1844, Feb. 28	Potomac.....	River (gun burst)..	20
Pulaski.....	1838, June 14	Savannah.....	N. Carolina coast..	100
Racehorse.....	1864, Nov. 4	.....	Coast, China.....	99
Rothsay Castle.....	1831, Aug. 17	.....	Near Liverpool.....	100
Royal Adelaide.....	1850, Mar. 30	Cork and London..	Near Margate, Eng.	206
Royal Charter.....	1859, Oct. 26	Australia.....	Isle Angelsea, Wales	446
Royal George.....	1782, Aug. 29	British man-of-war.	Sunk at Portsmouth	600
St. George.....	1852, Dec. 24	Liverpool.....	Burned at sea.....	51
St. Paul.....	1858, Sep. 30	Hong-Kong.....	Rossel Isl'd, S. Pac.	317
San Francisco.....	1853, Dec. 24	N. Y. to California.	Foundered at sea..	240
Schiller.....	1875, May 7	New York.....	Scilly Islands.....	342
Shanunga.....	1847, Aug. 9	Collision with.....	Iduna.....	172
Staffordshire.....	1853, Dec. 30	Liverpool to Boston	Near Cape Sable... 177	
Stonewall.....	1869, Oct. 27	St. Louis.....	Near Cairo, Ill.....	222
Sultana.....	1865, Apr. 28	Explosion, Miss. R.	Retur'd Union pris.	1,320
Talisman.....	1847, Nov. 19	Pittsburg.....	Ohio River.....	100
Taylor.....	1854, Jan. 20	White Star Line...	Coast, Ireland.....	370
Ville du Havre.....	1873, Nov. 23	New York.....	Azore Islands.....	200
Wawasset.....	1873, Aug. 8	Washington, D. C.	Burned, Potomac R.	45
Wilhelmsburg.....	1863, Nov.	Hamburg.....	Coast, Holland.....	250
William and Mary..	1853, May 3	Emigrant ship.....	Near Bahama Isl'ds.	170

Average Annual Rates, per 1000 of Population, of Deaths, Births, and Marriages, in Nine Nations of Europe.

[From the 37th Annual Report of the Registrar-General of Great Britain, 1876.]

COUNTRIES.	DEATHS.			BIRTHS.			PERSONS MARRIED.		
	Av'ge for 20 yrs. 1853-72	In the years		Av'ge for 20 yrs. 1853-72	In the years		Av'ge for 20 yrs. 1853-72	In the years	
		1873	1874		1873	1874		1873	1874
England and Wales..	22.4	21.1	22.3	34.8	35.5	36.2	16.9	17.6	17.1
Denmark.....	20.3	18.6	19.9	31.6	30.7	30.8	15.9	16.2	16.4
Sweden.....	20.4	17.2	20.3	32.0	30.8	30.9	14.1	14.6	14.5
Austria.....	31.9	38.5	31.8	40.2	40.3	40.1	17.3	18.5	17.9
Prussia.....	27.2	29.0	25.8	37.7	39.7	40.1	17.1	20.3	19.4
The Netherlands....	25.7	24.0	22.6	31.3	36.0	35.1	15.9	17.0	16.6
France.....	24.4	23.8	21.6	26.1	26.1	26.2	15.9	17.7	16.5
Spain*.....	29.7	.....	.....	37.2	.....	.....	15.1	.....	.....
Italy*.....	30.2	30.0	30.3	37.4	36.3	34.9	15.4	15.8	15.2

* The mean annual rates for Spain are for the ten years 1861-70, those for Italy are for the ten years 1863-72.

It will be seen from the above table that the death-rate is much higher in Italy, Austria, Spain, and Prussia, than in France or England, while the mortality of the most northern countries of Europe—Denmark and Sweden—is less by ten per cent than in Great Britain, and 50 per cent lower than in Italy or Austria.

VITAL STATISTICS OF ENGLAND FOR 37 YEARS—1838-1874.

[From the 57th Annual Report of the Registrar-General.]

Years ended Dec. 31.	Estimated population in the middle of each year.	Deaths.	Births.	Persons married.	Excess of births over deaths.	To 1000 PERSONS LIVING.		
						Deaths.	Births.	Persons married
1838...	15,287,699	342,760	463,737	226,134	121,027	22.4	30.3	15.4
1839...	15,514,255	338,984	492,574	246,332	153,590	21.8	31.7	15.9
1840...	15,730,813	359,087	502,303	245,330	142,616	22.9	31.9	15.6
1841...	15,929,492	343,647	512,158	244,092	168,311	21.6	32.2	15.4
1842...	16,130,326	349,519	517,739	237,050	168,220	21.7	32.1	14.7
1843...	16,332,228	346,445	527,325	247,636	180,880	21.2	32.3	15.2
1844...	16,535,174	356,983	540,763	264,498	183,880	21.6	32.7	16.0
1845...	16,739,136	349,166	543,521	237,466	194,155	20.9	32.5	17.2
1846...	16,944,092	360,315	572,625	291,323	192,310	22.0	33.8	17.2
1847...	17,150,018	423,304	539,965	271,690	116,661	24.7	31.5	15.8
1848...	17,356,882	399,833	563,059	276,460	163,226	23.0	32.4	15.9
1849...	17,564,656	440,839	578,159	263,766	137,320	25.1	32.9	16.2
1850...	17,773,324	368,995	593,423	305,486	224,427	20.8	33.4	17.2
1851...	17,982,849	395,396	615,865	306,412	220,469	22.0	34.2	17.2
1852...	18,193,306	407,135	624,012	317,564	216,877	22.4	34.3	17.5
1853...	18,404,368	421,097	612,391	329,040	191,294	22.9	33.3	17.9
1854...	18,616,310	437,005	634,405	319,454	196,500	23.5	34.1	17.2
1855...	18,829,000	425,708	635,043	304,226	209,340	23.6	33.7	16.2
1856...	19,042,412	390,506	657,453	318,674	266,947	20.5	34.5	16.7
1857...	19,256,516	419,815	663,071	318,194	243,256	21.8	34.4	16.5
1858...	19,471,291	449,056	655,431	312,140	205,825	23.1	33.7	16.0
1859...	19,686,701	440,781	689,831	335,446	249,100	22.4	35.0	17.0
1860...	19,902,713	422,721	684,048	340,312	261,327	21.2	34.4	17.1
1861...	20,119,314	435,114	696,406	327,412	261,292	21.6	34.6	16.3
1862...	20,371,013	436,566	712,634	328,060	276,118	21.4	35.0	16.1
1863...	20,625,855	473,837	727,417	347,020	253,580	23.0	35.3	16.8
1864...	20,883,889	495,831	740,275	360,774	244,744	23.7	35.4	17.3
1865...	21,145,151	490,909	748,069	370,948	257,160	23.2	35.4	17.5
1866...	21,409,684	500,689	753,870	375,553	253,181	23.4	35.2	17.5
1867...	21,677,525	471,073	768,349	358,308	297,276	21.7	35.4	16.5
1868...	21,948,712	480,622	786,858	353,994	306,236	21.9	35.8	16.1
1869...	22,223,299	494,823	773,331	353,940	278,553	22.3	34.8	15.9
1870...	22,501,316	515,329	792,737	363,310	277,458	22.9	35.2	16.1
1871...	22,782,812	514,879	797,428	380,224	282,549	22.6	35.0	16.7
1872...	23,067,835	492,235	825,907	402,534	333,642	21.3	35.8	17.5
1873...	23,356,414	492,520	829,778	411,220	337,258	21.1	35.5	17.6
1874...	23,645,909	526,632	854,956	404,020	328,324	22.3	36.2	17.1

Average Annual Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Marriage Rate per 1000 of the Population.

	Average annual birth-rate.	Average annual death-rate.	Surplus birth-rate over death-rate.	Average annual marriage-rate.
England and Wales.....	34.9	22.2	12.7	16.8
Sweden.....	31.9	20.3	11.6	14.1
Denmark.....	31.6	20.2	11.4	15.9
Prussia.....	37.8	27.1	10.7	17.3
Netherlands.....	34.5	25.5	9.0	16.0
Austria.....	39.9	33.2	7.7	17.2
Spain.....	37.2	29.7	7.5	15.1
Italy.....	37.1	30.2	6.9	15.0
France.....	26.1	24.2	1.9	16.0

VITAL STATISTICS IN EUROPE.

Proportion of Births per Thousand of the Population during 22 Years from 1858 to 1874.

[From the 37th Annual Report of the Registrar-General of Great Britain.]

	Engla'd and Wales.	France.	Prussia.	Austria.	Italy.	Spain.	Den- mark.	Nether- lands.	Sweden
1858.	33.3	25.9	37.1	40.8	.....	.....	31.9	33.0	31.4
1859.	34.1	25.7	36.8	38.4	.....	.....	32.9	32.6	33.5
1860.	33.7	25.1	34.5	36.9	.....	.....	32.1	32.0	31.8
1861.	34.5	26.4	34.7	39.6	.....	.....	32.6	32.6	31.5
1862.	34.4	26.0	36.6	42.9	.....	.....	33.2	34.6	32.4
1863.	33.7	26.8	39.4	43.2	.....	.....	33.4	33.3	34.8
1864.	35.0	28.0	39.8	43.2	.....	.....	33.3	34.9	35.0
1865.	34.4	26.2	38.6	40.6	.....	.....	32.7	31.7	34.8
1866.	34.4	26.9	37.5	40.0	.....	39.3	31.8	35.2	32.6
1867.	35.6	26.5	37.0	40.3	.....	38.3	31.0	33.1	33.4
1868.	35.3	26.9	39.3	39.9	39.1	37.4	31.1	36.1	33.6
1869.	35.4	26.6	39.4	40.4	37.8	38.5	30.3	35.5	33.6
1870.	35.4	26.5	39.1	39.1	36.3	37.9	31.4	35.9	32.8
1871.	35.2	26.1	39.2	44.2	38.7	37.3	32.2	35.3	33.1
1872.	35.4	26.2	36.9	34.7	36.5	37.3	30.5	35.3	30.8
1873.	35.3	25.7	36.8	39.3	33.3	34.4	31.2	34.7	27.5
1874.	34.8	25.7	37.7	40.2	37.0	35.7	29.5	34.5	28.2
1875.	35.2	25.5	38.1	40.5	36.7	36.4	30.5	35.9	28.3
1876.	35.0	22.6	33.8	39.9	37.0	.....	30.2	35.3	30.4
1877.	35.8	26.8	39.7	39.9	37.8	.....	30.3	35.8	30.0
1878.	35.5	26.1	39.7	40.3	36.3	.....	30.7	36.0	30.8
1879.	36.2	26.2	40.1	40.1	34.9	.....	30.8	36.1	30.9
Annual aver'g.	31.9	26.1	37.8	39.9	37.1	37.2	31.6	34.5	31.9

Proportion of Deaths per Thousand of the Population during 22 Years from 1858 to 1874.

	Engla'd and Wales.	France.	Prussia.	Austria.	Italy.	Spain.	Den- mark.	Nether- lands.	Sweden
1858.	22.9	22.0	29.0	35.0	.....	.....	24.3	24.5	23.7
1859.	23.5	27.7	27.6	37.4	.....	.....	18.5	23.9	19.8
1860.	22.6	26.1	30.6	46.0	.....	.....	20.1	23.1	21.5
1861.	20.5	23.2	26.2	31.9	.....	.....	18.9	23.4	21.8
1862.	21.8	23.8	28.2	29.6	.....	.....	21.9	27.3	27.6
1863.	23.1	24.1	27.6	32.0	.....	.....	23.3	27.8	21.7
1864.	22.4	27.0	25.7	30.7	.....	.....	20.4	31.2	20.1
1865.	21.2	21.4	23.7	29.8	.....	.....	20.2	24.7	17.6
1866.	21.6	23.2	25.3	31.4	.....	26.3	18.4	25.2	18.5
1867.	21.4	21.7	24.5	30.9	.....	26.8	18.4	23.7	21.4
1868.	23.0	22.5	26.0	31.1	30.8	23.5	18.3	23.2	19.3
1869.	23.7	22.8	26.0	30.2	29.7	30.6	23.3	25.1	20.2
1870.	23.2	24.3	27.2	31.0	29.8	32.8	23.2	25.8	19.4
1871.	23.4	23.3	34.0	33.3	29.0	28.0	20.9	28.7	20.0
1872.	21.7	23.7	25.6	26.1	24.2	29.1	20.0	23.6	19.6
1873.	21.9	24.0	27.3	29.3	30.5	32.6	19.3	24.8	21.0
1874.	22.3	23.5	25.9	28.9	27.7	32.6	19.1	23.0	22.3
1875.	22.9	26.3	25.9	29.2	29.8	30.1	19.1	25.7	19.8
1876.	22.6	34.8	28.4	30.0	30.0	.....	19.5	29.4	17.2
1877.	21.3	22.0	29.3	32.4	30.7	.....	18.3	25.7	16.3
1878.	21.1	23.3	28.0	38.5	30.0	.....	18.6	24.0	17.2
1879.	22.3	31.6	25.8	31.3	30.3	.....	19.9	22.6	20.3
Annual aver'g.	22.2	24.2	27.1	32.2	30.2	29.7	20.2	25.5	20.3

Proportion of Marriages per Thousand of the Population during 22 Years from 1853 to 1874.

	Engla'd and Wales.	France.	Prussia.	Austria.	Italy.	Spain.	Den- mark.	Nether- lands.	Sweden
1853.	17.9	15.5	17.0	16.8	....	....	18.5	15.5	14.4
1854.	17.2	15.1	15.6	15.4	....	....	17.5	14.9	15.4
1855.	16.2	15.8	15.2	14.6	....	....	17.1	14.5	15.0
1856.	16.7	15.8	16.3	18.8	....	....	17.3	15.1	14.9
1857.	16.5	16.3	18.6	17.6	....	....	18.0	15.8	15.5
1858.	16.0	16.9	18.9	17.3	....	....	17.5	15.9	16.3
1859.	17.0	16.4	16.7	14.8	....	....	16.9	16.3	16.6
1860.	17.1	15.8	16.8	17.5	....	....	16.0	16.2	15.6
1861.	16.3	16.3	15.9	17.1	....	16.5	14.9	16.1	14.5
1862.	16.1	16.2	16.8	18.0	....	16.0	14.7	15.6	14.1
1863.	16.8	16.0	17.3	17.3	16.3	15.3	15.0	16.5	14.5
1864.	17.3	15.9	17.2	16.7	16.0	15.5	11.3	16.7	14.0
1865.	17.5	15.8	18.1	16.0	18.0	15.7	17.8	16.9	14.1
1866.	17.5	15.8	15.5	13.5	11.2	15.9	16.8	16.7	13.4
1867.	16.5	15.7	18.6	17.8	13.4	14.2	15.3	16.7	12.2
1868.	16.1	15.7	17.6	18.5	14.3	13.3	14.6	15.3	10.9
1869.	15.9	16.4	17.8	20.7	15.9	16.2	14.7	15.5	11.3
1870.	16.1	12.0	14.7	19.4	14.6	12.5	14.7	15.8	13.1
1871.	16.7	14.4	15.9	19.0	14.9	....	14.6	15.9	18.0
1872.	17.5	19.5	20.6	18.4	15.0	....	15.0	16.4	13.9
1873.	17.6	17.7	20.3	18.5	15.8	....	16.2	17.0	14.6
1874.	17.1	16.5	19.4	17.9	15.2	....	16.4	16.6	14.5
Annual aver'g.	16.8	16.0	17.3	17.2	15.0	15.1	15.9	16.0	14.1

VITAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN CITIES.

[From the Reports of the Board of Health of the City of New York.]

CITY.	Popula- tion. [Estimated for 1873.]	No. of deaths.	Death rate per 1,000 inhabit- ants.	CITY.	Popula- tion. [Estimated for 1873.]	No. of deaths.	Death rate per 1,000 inhabit- ants.
Algiers.....	49,531	1,490	30.08	London.....	3,356,073	76,634	22.83
Amsterdam....	282,000	7,332	26.07	Manchester....	354,000	10,015	28.29
Antwerp.....	153,645	3,795	24.69	Mayence.....	47,483	1,396	29.40
Basle.....	50,000	1,167	23.34	Messina.....	111,854	3,234	28.91
Berlin.....	950,000	26,424	27.81	Mexico.....	225,000	6,963	30.94
Birmingham..	355,540	8,990	25.28	Milan.....	271,135	9,272	34.19
Bologna.....	112,462	3,951	35.13	Montreal.....	165,000	4,954	30.02
Bombay.....	644,405	15,665	24.31	Munich.....	169,400	7,705	45.48
Bordeaux.....	194,055	5,190	26.74	Newcastle.....	135,500	4,033	29.76
Brussels.....	185,000	5,377	29.06	Nice.....	49,230	1,718	34.89
Cadiz.....	52,451	1,481	28.23	Nottingham....	90,894	2,035	21.18
Calcutta.....	447,600	11,557	25.82	Palermo.....	223,424	6,259	28.46
Christiania....	72,725	1,566	21.53	Paris.....	1,851,792	40,739	22.04
Dresden.....	179,678	6,257	34.82	Pesth.....	230,000	11,323	49.23
Edinburgh....	208,322	4,577	21.97	Quebec.....	62,000	1,424	22.97
Frankfort-on- the Main.....	100,000	2,608	26.08	Rome.....	248,307	8,479	34.14
Genoa.....	135,282	4,972	36.75	Rotterdam....	125,893	3,963	31.48
Glasgow.....	514,295	14,876	28.92	Stockholm....	147,249	4,484	30.45
The Hague....	94,895	2,470	26.05	Stuttgart.....	91,666	2,254	25.68
Halifax.....	31,582	739	23.39	Sunderland....	104,380	2,341	22.42
Havana.....	205,676	7,755	37.70	Turin.....	214,425	5,575	26.07
Honolulu.....	14,852	1,639	110.35	Valparaiso....	95,000	6,135	64.58
Lausanne.....	26,520	645	24.32	Venice.....	135,644	4,919	36.26
Leghorn.....	97,096	3,046	31.37	Vera Cruz.....	15,500	1,093	70.51
Leicester.....	104,360	2,478	23.74	Vienna.....	700,000	24,701	35.28
Leipsic.....	110,000	2,869	26.08	Wilna.....	77,188	2,362	30.60
Liverpool.....	506,374	13,042	25.81	Wolverhampton	79,000	1,726	24.65
				Zurich.....	56,695	1,451	25.59

RATE OF MORTALITY IN AMERICAN CITIES.—NUMBER OF DEATHS PER ANNUM OUT OF 1,000 INHABITANTS.

[Compiled from the *Monthly Sanitarian*, New York, 1875-78.]

		1875. (9 months.)	1876. (1 year.)	1877. (1 year.)	1878. (10 months.)
1	Baltimore	21.23	21.26	21.25	19.10
2	Boston	25.	23.58	20.43	20.85
3	Brooklyn	23.91	24.92	21.61	20.23
4	Buffalo, N. Y. ....	.....	16.61	10.43	.....
5	Charleston, S. C.	34.60	30.72	24.84	28.96
6	Chicago	20.29	20.42	18.24	15.75
7	Cincinnati	20.39	23.10	17.81	16.59
8	Dayton, O.	14.22	14.04	12.29	13.07
9	Detroit, Mich. ....	.....	15.97	14.	.....
10	Elmira, N. Y.	17.01	15.56	14.53	16.66
11	Erie, Pa.	18.74	13.40	13.71	13.10
12	Knoxville, Tenn.	14.25	12.92	14.72	.....
13	Memphis, Tenn.	29.79	24.78	26.06	.....
14	Mobile, Ala.	22.	24.34	24.14	21.19
15	Milwaukee, Wis.	14.64	15.78	16.84	13.43
16	Nashville, Tenn.	43.17	31.52	29.57	21.77
17	Newark, N. J.	20.29	27.15	23.17	.....
18	New Haven, Conn.	20.79	17.69	19.66	18.18
19	New Orleans, La.	27.80	26.89	24.83	32.42
20	New York	29.79	27.22	24.36	25.47
21	Paterson, N. J.	30.94	26.72	24.23	21.24
22	Petersburg, Va.	31.06	31.81	24.46	.....
23	Philadelphia	24.35	24.51	19.02	18.20
24	Pittsburgh, Pa.	21.69	21.90	23.87	23.41
25	Providence, R. I.	18.94	18.80	18.81	19.47
26	Reading, Pa.	19.55	27.95	22.50	.....
27	Richmond, Va.	24.97	22.18	21.93	19.05
28	Rochester, N. Y.	24.39	21.27	18.41	14.82
29	San Francisco	19.28	18.69	19.66	15.56
30	Selma, Ala.	22.53	16.87	19.63	30.81
31	St. Louis	16.19	13.48	11.69	12.42
32	Syracuse, N. Y. ....	.....	10.86	13.20	11.33
33	Toledo, O.	24.20	14.80	13.54	12.32
34	Washington, D. C.*	29.08	25.81	24.39	27.23
35	Wheeling, W. Va.	18.06	21.35	16.78	.....
36	Yonkers, N. Y.	19.29	23.37	17.81	14.40

* The mortality rate of the colored population in Washington was reported by the Board of Health at 44.50; that of the white population at only 13.37.

NOTE.—The statement is made, on high medical authority, that trustworthy statistics of births, deaths, and marriages are not kept in more than three cities in the United States.

AMERICAN PETROLEUM.

Twenty years ago this article was little known. The first artificial well was sunk in August, 1859. Now there is an annual production in this country of about 15,000,000 barrels (or 600 million gallons), and from \$40,000,000 to \$60,000,000 worth is exported to other countries annually—our exports ranging in importance, according to valuation—first, cotton; second, flour and grain; third, hog products (lard, hams and salt pork); and fourth, petroleum. There are more than 10,000 oil wells flowing or being sunk, and probably over \$10,000,000 invested in the business in one way and another. Fifteen million barrels (forty gallons to a barrel) of this oil would fill 9,600,000,000 lamps holding half a pint each, or about seven such lamps for every man, woman, and child on our globe. All this has *come to light*, from the bowels of the earth, in less than twenty years, during which time we have not only used all the petroleum we have wanted ourselves, but have sent to other lands nearly \$500,-600,000 worth, at the low custom-house valuation.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT THE FOLLOWING AGES, CALCULATED IN YEARS AND HUNDREDTHS.

BY DR. WILLIAM FARR.

Age.	Male.	Fem.	Age.	Male.	Fem.	Age.	Male.	Fem.	Age.	Male.	Fem.
0	33.01	41.85	25	36.12	37.04	50	19.54	20.75	75	6.49	6.93
1	46.65	47.31	26	35.44	36.39	51	18.90	20.09	76	6.15	6.56
2	48.88	49.40	27	34.77	35.75	52	18.28	19.42	77	5.82	6.21
3	49.61	50.20	28	34.10	35.10	53	17.67	18.75	78	5.51	5.83
4	49.81	50.43	29	33.43	34.46	54	17.06	18.08	79	5.21	5.56
5	49.71	50.33	30	32.76	33.81	55	16.45	17.43	80	4.93	5.26
6	49.39	50.00	31	32.09	33.17	56	15.84	16.79	81	4.66	4.98
7	48.92	49.58	32	31.42	32.53	57	15.23	16.17	82	4.41	4.71
8	48.37	48.96	33	30.74	31.86	58	14.62	15.55	83	4.17	4.45
9	47.74	48.35	34	30.07	31.23	59	14.10	14.94	84	3.95	4.21
10	47.05	47.67	35	29.40	30.59	60	13.53	14.34	85	3.73	3.98
11	46.31	46.95	36	28.73	29.94	61	12.96	13.75	86	3.53	3.76
12	45.54	46.20	37	28.06	29.29	62	12.41	13.17	87	3.34	3.56
13	44.76	45.44	38	27.39	28.64	63	11.87	12.60	88	3.16	3.36
14	43.97	44.68	39	26.72	27.99	64	11.34	12.03	89	3.00	3.18
15	43.18	43.90	40	26.06	27.34	65	10.82	11.51	90	2.84	3.01
16	42.40	43.14	41	25.39	26.69	66	10.32	10.98	91	2.69	2.85
17	41.64	42.40	42	24.73	26.08	67	9.83	10.47	92	2.55	2.70
18	40.90	41.67	43	24.07	25.38	68	9.36	9.97	93	2.41	2.55
19	40.17	40.97	44	23.41	24.72	69	8.90	9.48	94	2.29	2.42
20	39.48	40.29	45	22.76	24.06	70	8.45	9.02	95	2.17	2.29
21	38.80	39.63	46	22.11	23.40	71	8.08	8.57	96	2.06	2.17
22	38.13	38.98	47	21.46	22.74	72	7.63	8.13	97	1.95	2.06
23	37.46	38.33	48	20.82	22.08	73	7.22	7.71	98	1.85	1.96
24	36.79	37.63	49	20.17	21.42	74	6.85	7.31	99	1.76	1.86
									100	1.68	1.76

THE METALLIC MONEY OF ROME.

[Condensed from Mommsen, Gibbon, etc.]

DURING nearly three centuries, representing the earlier period of the Roman Republic, the current money consisted of bronze coins alone. This coinage was at first merely cast, but finally came to be stamped. Silver was first introduced into the coinage in the 487th year of Rome (B.C. 286), and from that time on it continued, although frequently debased, to be the principal money of account. The *denarius*, worth from fourteen to sixteen cents of our money, was the silver coin in which most reckonings were made. The Roman *denarius* was worth about four sesterces, the latter coin, the smallest in use, being about four cents in value. Gold currency came in about two centuries before the Christian era; but it was of trifling amount prior to the conquests of Julius Cæsar, which opened up the gold mines of Spain to Roman cupidity. The bronze coins which continued until near the Christian era were gradually displaced by copper and brass. About the third century, brass was in its turn displaced by copper, which was thereafter exclusively used for the inferior coinage, while gold seems never to have become a monetary standard. In fact, most

of the gold amassed at the city of Rome was in bars. The Roman Government, even after gold became plentiful, adhered in its monetary system, with strictly conservative policy, steadfastly to the rule of coining silver only, with copper as subsidiary coins of trifling value. In the year of Rome 597, history records that the Roman treasury contained 17,410 Roman pounds of gold, 18,230 pounds of coined silver, and 22,070 of uncoined silver. The legal ratio of gold to silver was one pound of gold to 4000 sesterces, or one of gold to 11.91 silver.

It will thus be seen that silver was rated at least fifty per cent higher in relation to gold, near the beginning of the Christian era, than it is now reckoned. The silver coin, up to the time of Augustus Cæsar, was almost absolutely pure, and specimens of it still remaining are found to be $\frac{1000}{1000}$ to $\frac{1000}{1000}$ fine. Shortly after, however, the debasement of coinage, common to all countries of which history presents any record, set in. Thus, the silver coinage in the time of Nero was worth only 82 per cent of its face; in the time of Vespasian (A.D. 69) it ranged from 78 to 85 per cent. In the year 200, during the reign of Septimius Severus, set in the era of the largest debasement of silver coin; and fifty years later, in the bad days of Elagabalus and Philip, the coinage contained barely forty-five per cent of silver, the alloy being copper, with a small portion of tin to lend color to the fraud. Coins of this period still existing show that the emperors of those days resorted to the expedient of issuing copper with a mere plating of silver. The following table will show how the Roman *denarii* were debased under the empire:

DENARIII.	Weight in Grains.	Pure Silver.	DENARIII.	Weight in Grains.	Pure Silver.
General Consular Period,	60.1	59.8	Nero.....	55.6	51.7
Republic.....	59.5	59.3	Hadrian	49.2	41.0
Augustus Cæsar.....	57.0	56.2	Elagabalus.....	44.2	15.3

Mommsen says that for a long period gold and silver stood side by side as general means of payment. The giving of one metal for the other was not as a rule optional, but payment was to be in gold or silver, according to the tenor of the bargain.

The debasement of Roman coinage fills a conspicuous place in ancient history. Pliny says that the Emperors uttered large sums of base metal with the Roman stamp. Dion Cassius tells us that Caracalla issued pieces of brass washed with gold, and copper plated with silver. Four out of five of all the *denarii* of Claudius were plated. It was the same with those issued in the reign of Claudius Drusus.

The coinage of brass, or alloyed *denarii*, under the succeeding emperors, proves that silver had become of still greater scarcity. Yet this base money had to be accepted like full valued silver, though it was nothing but a token money, with compulsory circulation.

In 663 Claudius Drusus proposed the issue of one plated *denarius* for every seven of silver issuing from the mint. This "watering" of the currency appears to have been designed to leave the public uncertain whether it was receiving token money or silver. During the civil war a monetary panic was created by the quantity of bad money afloat. The amount of plated and partially worthless pieces rendered all commercial transactions extremely insecure. Accordingly, during the government of Cinna, a law was made for redeeming all the token money by means of silver, and for that purpose an assay office was established.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1850-1878.

[From the Official Returns of the U. S. Census for 1850, 1860, and 1870, from Rowell's Newspaper Directory for 1877, and from Pettengill's Newspaper Directory for 1878.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1850.		1860.		1870.		1877.	1878.
	No.	Circulation.	No.	Circulation.	No.	Circulation.	No. of Periodicals.	No. of Periodicals.
1 Alabama.....	60	34,232	96	93,595	89	91,165	86	85
2 Arizona.....					1	280	4	5
3 Arkansas.....	9	7,280	37	39,812	56	29,830	65	60
4 California.....	7	4,619	121	229,898	201	491,903	250	237
5 Colorado.....					14	12,760	40	30
6 Connecticut.....	46	52,670	55	95,536	71	203,725	111	121
7 Dakota.....					8	1,652	17	24
8 Delaware.....	10	7,500	14	16,144	17	20,860	23	22
9 Dist. of Columbia	18	100,973	18	69,510	22	81,400	26	28
10 Florida.....	10	5,750	22	15,500	23	10,545	30	35
11 Georgia.....	51	64,155	105	180,972	110	150,967	137	137
12 Idaho.....					6	2,750	9	5
13 Illinois.....	107	83,080	286	356,159	505	1,723,541	709	627
14 Indiana.....	107	63,188	186	159,381	293	363,542	357	370
15 Iowa.....	29	23,500	180	89,240	233	219,090	401	390
16 Kansas.....			27	21,990	97	96,803	170	171
17 Kentucky.....	62	79,968	77	179,597	89	197,130	134	153
18 Louisiana.....	55	80,288	81	120,650	92	84,165	86	80
19 Maine.....	49	63,439	70	126,169	65	170,690	86	93
20 Maryland.....	68	124,779	57	122,244	88	235,450	110	112
21 Massachusetts.....	200	718,221	222	1,368,980	259	1,692,124	320	345
22 Michigan.....	58	52,600	118	128,848	211	253,774	306	201
23 Minnesota.....			49	22,554	95	110,778	146	134
24 Mississippi.....	50	30,555	73	88,737	111	71,668	92	103
25 Missouri.....	61	70,235	173	354,007	279	532,866	370	297
26 Montana.....					10	19,580	10	12
27 Nebraska.....			14	9,750	42	31,000	109	113
28 Nevada.....					12	11,300	24	25
29 New Hampshire.....	38	60,235	20	19,700	51	173,919	66	68
30 New Jersey.....	51	44,531	90	163,016	122	205,500	173	198
31 New Mexico.....	2	1,150	2	1,150	5	1,525	7	9
32 New York.....	423	1,624,756	542	6,084,636	835	7,561,497	1,043	1,175
33 North Carolina.....	51	35,252	74	79,374	64	64,820	89	104
34 Ohio.....	261	389,463	340	1,121,682	395	1,388,367	584	635
35 Oregon.....	2	1,134	16	27,620	35	45,750	44	49
36 Pennsylvania.....	310	984,777	367	1,432,625	540	3,419,765	704	762
37 Rhode Island.....	19	24,472	26	49,690	32	82,050	29	32
38 South Carolina.....	48	53,743	45	53,870	55	80,900	72	71
39 Tennessee.....	50	67,672	83	176,908	91	225,962	134	140
40 Texas.....	34	18,305	89	108,038	112	55,350	181	197
41 Utah.....			2	6,300	10	14,350	9	15
42 Vermont.....	35	45,961	31	47,415	47	71,390	63	66
43 Virginia (a).....	87	87,768	139	301,622	114	143,940	125	129
44 Washington.....			4	2,350	14	6,785	18	23
45 West Virginia (a).....					59	54,432	81	74
46 Wisconsin.....	46	83,015	155	139,145	190	243,385	268	230
47 Wyoming.....					6	1,950	5	7
Total.....	2,526	5,142,177	4,051	13,663,409	5,871	20,842,475	7,941	8,133

(a) In 1860 and 1869 Virginia included West Virginia.

INTEREST LAWS IN THE UNITED STATES.

[Compiled from the latest State and Territorial Statutes.]

Laws of each State and Territory regarding Rates of Interest and Penalties for Usury, with the Law or Custom as to Days of Grace on Notes and Drafts.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Legal Rate of Interest	Rate Allowed by Contract.	PENALTIES FOR USURY.	Grace or No Grace.
	pr. ct.	per cent.		
Alabama.....	8	8	Forfeiture of entire interest.	Grace.
Arizona.....	10	Any rate.	None.	Grace.
Arkansas.....	6	10	Forft. of principal and interest.	No statute.
California.....	10	Any rate.	None.	No grace.
Colorado.....	10	Any rate.	None, except of excess.	Grace.
Connecticut.....	7	7	Forfeiture of principal.	Grace.
Dakota.....	7	12	Forfeiture of interest.	Grace.
Delaware.....	6	6	Forfeiture of principal.	Grace.
Dist. of Columb.	6	10	Forfeiture of entire interest.	Grace.
Florida.....	8	Any rate.	None.	No statute.
Georgia.....	7	Any rate.	None.	Grace.
Idaho.....	10	24	Fine of \$100 or imprisonment.	No grace.
Illinois.....	6	10	Forfeiture of entire interest.	Grace.
Indiana.....	6	10	Forfeiture of excess of interest.	Grace.
Iowa.....	6	10	Forfeit. of 10 pr. ct. on amount.	Grace.
Kansas.....	7	12	Forfeiture of excess of interest.	Grace.
Kentucky.....	6	10	Forfeiture of entire interest.	Grace.
Louisiana.....	5	8	Forfeiture of entire interest.	Grace.
Maine.....	6	Any rate.	None.	Grace.
Maryland.....	6	6	Forfeiture of excess of interest.	Grace.
Massachusetts.....	6	6	Threefold amount of interest.	Grace.
Michigan.....	7	10	None.	Grace.
Minnesota.....	7	12	Forfeiture of excess over 12 p. c.	Grace.
Mississippi.....	6	10	Forfeiture of excess of interest.	Grace.
Missouri.....	6	10	Forfeiture of entire interest.	Grace.
Montana.....	10	Any rate.	None.	No grace.
Nebraska.....	10	12	Forfeiture of interest and cost.	Grace.
Nevada.....	10	Any rate.	None.	Grace.
New Hampshire.....	6	6	Forfeiture of thrice the excess.	Grace.
New Jersey.....	6	6	Forfeiture of entire interest.	Grace.
New Mexico.....	6	12	Forfeiture of entire interest.	No statute.
New York.....	7	7	Fine of \$1,000 or imprisonment.	Grace.
North Carolina.....	6	8	Forfeiture of entire interest.	Grace.
Ohio.....	6	8	Forfeiture of excess above 6 p. c.	Grace.
Oregon.....	10	12	Forfeiture of principal and int.	Grace.
Pennsylvania.....	6	6	Forfeiture of excess of interest.	Grace.
Rhode Island.....	6	Any rate.	None.	Grace.
South Carolina.....	7	Any rate.	None.	Grace.
Tennessee.....	6	10	Forfeit. of exc. int. & \$100 fine.	Grace.
Texas.....	8	Any rate.	None.	Grace.
Utah.....	10	Any rate.	None.	Grace.
Vermont.....	6	6	Forfeiture of excess of interest.	Grace.
Virginia.....	6	8	Forfeiture of excess over 6 p. c.	Grace.
Washington Ter.	10	Any rate.	None.	.....
West Virginia.....	6	6	Forfeiture of excess of interest.	Grace.
Wisconsin.....	7	10	Forfeiture of entire interest.	Grace.
Wyoming.....	12	Any rate.	None.	Grace.

From the *Financial Review*, 1871.

COMPOUND INTEREST TABLE.

Showing the Accumulation of Principal and Interest on one Dollar, at various rates per Annum, from 3 to 10 per cent., the Interest being compounded semi-annually.

No. of Years.	3 per cent.	4 per cent.	4½ per cent.	5 per cent.	6 per cent.	7 per cent.	7½ per cent.	8 per cent.	10 per cent.
1....	\$1.0332	\$1.0404	\$1.0455	\$1.0506	\$1.0609	\$1.0712	\$1.0743	\$1.0816	\$1.1025
2....	1.0618	1.0824	1.0930	1.1038	1.1255	1.1475	1.1580	1.1692	1.2155
3....	1.0934	1.1261	1.1433	1.1596	1.1940	1.2292	1.2387	1.2646	1.3400
4....	1.1264	1.1715	1.1948	1.2184	1.2667	1.3168	1.3268	1.3678	1.4773
5....	1.1605	1.2188	1.2481	1.2800	1.3439	1.4105	1.4296	1.4794	1.6237
6....	\$1.1956	\$1.2681	\$1.3004	\$1.3448	\$1.4257	\$1.5110	\$1.5360	\$1.6002	\$1.7937
7....	1.2317	1.3193	1.3643	1.4129	1.5125	1.6186	1.6502	1.7307	1.9747
8....	1.2639	1.3726	1.4264	1.4845	1.6047	1.7339	1.7729	1.8730	2.1887
9....	1.3073	1.4231	1.4913	1.5596	1.7024	1.8574	1.9047	2.0247	2.4064
10....	1.3463	1.4838	1.5592	1.6383	1.8061	1.9897	2.0462	2.1899	2.6530
11....	\$1.3875	\$1.5433	\$1.6301	\$1.7234	\$1.9161	\$2.1315	\$2.1982	\$2.3687	\$2.9230
12....	1.4295	1.6032	1.7044	1.8066	2.0336	2.2617	2.3617	2.5619	3.2248
13....	1.4727	1.6732	1.7890	1.9001	2.1564	2.4459	2.5372	2.7710	3.5556
14....	1.5172	1.7408	1.8631	1.9863	2.2878	2.6301	2.7258	2.9971	3.9198
15....	1.5630	1.8111	1.9479	2.0838	2.4271	2.8068	2.9264	3.2417	4.3916
16....	\$1.6103	\$1.8843	\$2.0385	\$2.2027	\$2.5749	\$3.0067	\$3.1461	\$3.5062	\$4.7645
17....	1.6599	1.9604	2.1372	2.3142	2.7317	3.2306	3.3800	3.7923	5.2529
18....	1.7031	2.0896	2.2840	2.4813	2.9881	3.4502	3.6312	4.1018	5.7893
19....	1.7607	2.12.0	2.3253	2.5544	3.0746	3.6960	3.9011	4.4863	6.3816
20....	1.8140	2.2078	2.4310	2.6837	3.2618	3.9592	4.1911	4.7965	7.0362
21....	\$1.8698	\$2.2970	\$2.5415	\$2.8196	\$3.4605	\$4.2412	\$4.5026	\$5.1800	\$7.7574
22....	1.9238	2.3893	2.6572	2.9324	3.6712	4.5423	4.8378	5.6186	8.5583
23....	1.9635	2.4908	2.7781	3.1128	3.8948	4.8669	5.1969	6.0716	9.4294
24....	2.0434	2.5868	2.9045	3.2699	4.1290	5.2186	5.5832	6.5670	10.3667
25....	2.1033	2.6918	3.0867	3.4354	4.3836	5.5849	5.9982	7.1030	11.4312
26....	\$2.1638	\$2.8036	\$3.1749	\$3.6091	\$4.6506	\$5.9627	\$6.4441	\$7.6826	\$12.6350
27....	2.2244	2.9181	3.3198	3.7921	4.9898	6.4088	6.9331	8.3094	13.9811
28....	2.3019	3.0818	3.4708	3.9341	5.2343	6.8053	7.4377	8.9575	15.3591
29....	2.3715	3.1543	3.6222	4.1358	5.5531	7.3543	7.9906	9.7208	16.9384
30....	2.4432	3.2648	3.7933	4.3977	5.8913	7.8781	8.5846	10.5143	18.6691
31....	\$2.5170	\$3.4144	\$3.9680	\$4.6203	\$6.2500	\$8.4591	\$9.2227	\$11.3742	\$20.5827
32....	2.5931	3.5523	4.1475	4.8542	6.6307	9.0402	9.9087	12.3024	22.6994
33....	2.6715	3.6959	4.3951	5.0999	7.0345	9.6841	10.6458	13.3062	25.0184
34....	2.7522	3.8451	4.5824	5.3531	7.4629	10.3738	11.4366	14.3920	27.5898
35....	2.8334	4.0005	4.7867	5.6294	7.9174	11.1126	12.2867	15.5664	30.4061
36....	\$2.9211	\$4.1621	\$4.9543	\$5.9144	\$8.3396	\$11.8041	\$13.2000	\$16.3967	\$33.5249
37....	3.0034	4.3302	5.1798	6.2133	8.9111	12.7620	14.1811	18.2106	36.9012
38....	3.1004	4.5032	5.4146	6.5284	9.4538	13.6709	15.2358	19.6965	40.7497
39....	3.1941	4.6872	5.6610	6.8539	10.0295	14.6446	16.3677	21.3038	44.9266
40....	3.2907	4.8768	5.9238	7.2061	10.6403	15.6877	17.5644	23.0422	49.5316
41....	\$3.3901	\$5.0736	\$6.1986	\$7.5709	\$11.2833	\$16.8050	\$18.8915	\$24.9224	\$54.6086
42....	3.4926	5.2785	6.4907	7.9542	11.9758	18.0020	20.2956	26.9651	60.3059
43....	3.5982	5.4928	6.7756	8.3569	12.7031	19.2842	21.8048	29.1857	66.3771
44....	3.7070	5.7147	7.0940	8.7800	13.5832	20.6577	23.2.50	31.5848	73.1807
45....	3.8191	5.9456	7.4062	9.2245	14.7287	22.1290	25.1663	34.1080	80.6817
46....	\$3.9345	\$6.1838	\$7.7430	\$9.6915	\$15.6257	\$23.7052	\$27.0869	\$36.8813	\$88.9516
47....	4.0433	6.4357	8.0954	10.1822	16.5773	25.3936	29.0466	39.8908	98.0692
48....	4.1655	6.6957	8.4638	10.6987	17.5668	27.3032	31.2057	43.1459	107.1213
49....	4.2914	6.9662	8.8490	11.2338	18.6597	29.1297	33.5853	46.6666	118.1013
50....	4.4211	7.2477	9.2516	11.8072	19.7941	31.2141	36.0154	50.4746	130.2066

STATISTICS OF EXPENDITURE FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1877.

[From the Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1877.]

STATES.	Salaries of Teachers.	Total Expended.	STATES.	Salaries of Teachers.	Total Expended.
	Dollars.	Dollars.		Dollars.	Dollars.
Alabama.....	384,963	392,493	South Carolina.....		226,021
Arkansas.....	*73,166	*110,403	Tennessee.....	585,651	699,513
California.....	2,149,456	2,749,729	Texas.....		496,063
Colorado.....	140,780	215,266	Vermont.....	420,823	537,153
Connecticut.....	1,058,683	1,510,223	Virginia.....	778,833	1,050,346
Delaware.....	114,027	218,025	West Virginia.....	531,545	792,273
Florida.....	74,628	101,732	Wisconsin.....	1,563,038	2,242,638
Georgia.....			Total.....	46,774,471	80,101,287
Illinois.....	5,000,000	7,333,596	TERRITORIES :		
Indiana.....	3,049,094	4,673,766	Arizona.....	10,400	62,843
Iowa.....	2,953,645	5,197,426	Dakota.....	15,629	637,668
Kansas.....	824,966	1,328,376	District of Col.....	239,854	870,996
Kentucky.....	1,000,000	1,130,000	Idaho.....	14,376	16,590
Louisiana.....	295,504	369,829	Montana.....	25,804	54,104
Maine.....	951,877	1,170,688	New Mexico.....	15,432	18,890
Maryland.....	1,085,063	1,637,583	Utah.....	127,490	
Massachusetts.....		5,582,519	Washington.....		
Michigan.....	1,941,388	3,187,913	Wyoming.....	*10,400	*16,400
Minnesota.....	791,679	91,181,327	Indian :		
Mississippi.....		481,215	Cherokees.....	43,075	110,110
Missouri.....		2,374,960	Creeks.....	11,200	13,000
Nebraska.....	457,049	861,264	Choctaws.....	12,000	29,022
Nevada.....	101,016	163,760	Seminole.....	2,250	3,200
New Hampshire.....	429,021	604,654	Total.....	533,910	732,823
New Jersey.....	1,481,124	1,939,902			
New York.....	7,915,624	12,110,908	Grand Total..	47,308,381	80,834,110
North Carolina.....	263,524	540,647			
Ohio.....	4,957,254	7,411,068			
Oregon.....	190,922	241,898			
Pennsylvania.....	4,817,563	8,553,379			
Rhode Island.....	412,543	725,962			

(a) Estimated by State Superintendent.

(b) Includes balance on hand.

* From report of 1876.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From the Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1877.]

DENOMINATION.	No. of Sem- inaries.	No. of Pro- fessors.	No. of Students.	DENOMINATION.	No. of Sem- inaries.	No. of Pro- fessors.	No. of Students.
Roman Catholic.....	13	96	575	Unsectarian.....	2	17	120
Protestant Episcopal ...	16	65	263	Reformed (Dutch).....	2	5	40
Presbyterian.....	16	82	674	Universalist.....	2	9	43
Baptist.....	16	63	772	African Methodist Epis- copal.....	1	6	8
Lutheran.....	13	38	252	Mennonite.....	1	4	50
Congregational.....	9	64	347	Methodist.....	1		
Methodist Episcopal.....	7	46	383	Moravian.....	1	3	19
Christian.....	3	4	31	New Jerusalem.....	1	1	
Reformed.....	3	8	62	Union Evangelical.....	1	4	32
United Presbyterian.....	3	11	65	Unitarian.....	1	6	19
Cumberland Presbyterian	2	11	61	United Brethren.....	1	2	33
Free Will Baptist.....	2	10	43	Total.....	124	562	3,965
Methodist Episcopal (South).....	2	8	68				

SCHOOL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1877.

[From the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1877.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	School Age.	School Population.	Number from six to sixteen years.	Number enrolled in public schools.	Average daily attendance.	Average school days in year.
Alabama.....	7-21	369,447	.....	141,230	101,676	82
Arkansas.....	6-21	190,233	.....	81,150	.....	.....
California.....	5-17	200,066	200,066	147,863	89,539	147
Colorado.....	6-21	21,612	.....	14,085	8,141	.....
Connecticut.....	4-16	187,069	114,249	119,308	75,822	177.5
Delaware.....	5-21	35,649	.....	24,061	.....	.....
Florida.....	4-21	74,828	*48,639	26,052	16,730	.....
Georgia.....	6-18	394,087	*354,633	179,405	115,121	.....
Illinois.....	6-21	922,354	.....	694,489	480,081	.....
Indiana.....	6-21	694,706	521,080	498,726	298,324	128
Iowa.....	5-21	568,026	365,493	421,163	251,372	145
Kansas.....	5-21	232,861	135,750	157,919	118,612	108
Kentucky.....	6-20	512,808	.....	248,000	160,000	110
Louisiana.....	6-21	266,083	.....	65,000	54,390	135
Maine.....	4-21	217,417	.....	155,428	104,818	117
Maryland.....	5-20	276,120	.....	180,276	75,726	184
Massachusetts.....	5-15	297,202	.....	807,892	222,704	175
Michigan.....	5-20	469,444	.....	357,139	210,000	148
Minnesota.....	5-21	228,363	.....	162,551	.....	82
Mississippi.....	5-21	294,989	.....	160,528	97,302	138
Missouri.....	6-20	735,728	*560,583	394,848	212,000	60
Nebraska.....	5-21	92,161	.....	56,774	.....	127
Nevada.....	6-18	8,473	*7,623	5,521	3,883	142.8
New Hampshire.....	5-15	73,418	.....	55,599	47,921	92
New Jersey.....	5-18	318,378	.....	198,709	107,961	184
New York.....	5-21	1,586,234	.....	1,023,715	559,537	178.5
North Carolina.....	6-21	408,286	.....	201,459	104,173	60
Ohio.....	6-21	1,027,248	757,440	722,240	448,100	160
Oregon.....	4-20	50,649	.....	45,584	30,389	.....
Pennsylvania.....	6-21	1,200,000	.....	907,412	575,597	148.94
Rhode Island.....	5-15	53,316	.....	43,698	29,276	181
South Carolina.....	6-16	226,128	226,128	102,396	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	6-18	442,458	.....	297,643	142,366	70
Texas.....	8-14	127,065	.....	109,052	.....	66
Vermont.....	5-20	92,225	.....	72,909	45,318	.....
Virginia.....	5-21	482,789	307,230	204,947	117,843	112
West Virginia.....	6-21	184,760	*186,570	123,504	72,273	95.04
Wisconsin.....	4-20	478,388	.....	291,270	.....	149
Total.....	.....	14,098,778	3,759,438	8,869,385	4,886,289	.....
Arizona.....	6-21	2,955	.....	903	580	190
Dakota.....	5-21	11,046	.....	6,431	.....	75.6
District of Col.....	6-17	31,671	29,133	21,264	16,313	188
Idaho.....	5-18	2,777	*2,360	2,724	.....	.....
Montana.....	4-21	4,892	.....	4,597	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	7-18	229,312	*24,916	5,151	.....	132
Utah.....	6-16	30,793	30,793	19,779	13,420	146
Washington.....	4-21	12,997	.....	5,385	.....	130
Wyoming.....	7-21	.....	.....	1,690	.....	.....
Indian:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cherokees.....	7-21	4,041	*3,233	2,800	1,500	200
Creeks.....	10-18	716	*787	616	448	.....
Choctaws.....	6-20	2,300	*1,840	1,133	745	168
Seminoles.....	.....	471	.....	157	108	180
Total .....	.....	133,970	93,061	72,630	33,119	.....
Grand Total..	.....	14,237,748	3,852,499	8,942,015	4,919,408	.....

(a) For the winter; 63,583 for the summer.

(b) Estimated by the State Superintendent.

(c) United States census of 1870.

* Estimated by the Bureau.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From the Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1877.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	No. of Colleges.	PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.		COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.		Income from Productive Funds.	Receipts last year from Tuition.	Volumes in College Libraries.	Value of Grounds, Buildings, and Apparatus.
		No. of Instructors.	No. of Students.	No. of Instructors.	No. of Students.				
						<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Dollars.</i>
Alabama	4	2	98	49	390	24,600	10,000	13,750	480,000
Arkans.	4	3	259	16	100	1,850	5,600	885	42,000
Califor'a	13	22	905	168	838	10,900	108,450	45,904	1,423,000
Colorado	3	3	114	4	3	8,000	.....	.....	130,900
Conn'nt	3	.....	.....	55	853	39,318	68,008	125,698	556,334
Delaw're	1	4	67	6	35	4,980	600	6,000	75,000
Georgia.	7	4	149	49	457	35,935	23,250	30,300	630,000
Illinois.	23	67	3,346	241	1,731	114,887	91,669	97,725	2,568,000
Indiana.	17	41	1,473	146	1,508	54,300	30,100	58,428	1,002,500
Iowa....	18	45	2,317	135	983	55,067	36,274	28,280	928,000
Kansas...	8	9	750	43	175	3,918	19,080	18,280	544,000
Kent'ky.	13	17	530	94	875	46,584	38,340	36,001	806,000
Louis'na	6	8	356	27	52	.....	.....	5,025	185,000
Maine...	3	.....	.....	23	368	33,400	20,734	26,300	505,000
Maryl'd.	8	18	347	58	301	181,734	6,590	25,146	208,500
Mass'tts.	7	7	300	131	1,573	275,549	206,107	250,491	1,301,000
Michig'n	9	21	773	104	765	80,968	6,163	42,000	1,123,000
Min'sota	5	1	497	53	170	26,821	5,036	18,008	286,136
Miss'pi.	4	10	538	24	283	1,350	3,730	8,577	547,405
Missouri	16	46	1,471	154	720	128,607	83,705	71,350	1,229,000
Nebrask	4	6	384	21	94	.....	5,700	2,750	220,000
Nevada...	1	1	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N.Hamp.	1	.....	.....	20	315	25,000	21,400	54,335	100,000
N.Jersey	4	.....	.....	63	769	79,008	48,008	57,300	1,420,000
N.York.	26	86	2,895	471	3,150	448,080	241,374	237,184	6,589,848
N.Car'na	8	9	463	44	474	10,040	21,980	22,500	512,000
Ohio....	32	76	3,248	292	2,632	168,500	60,531	237,974	2,734,716
Oregon...	6	8	559	24	211	10,900	8,088	3,100	263,000
Penn'nia	27	43	1,865	293	1,984	118,530	142,530	136,790	4,254,500
Rhode I.	1	.....	.....	17	235	40,364	27,681	50,000	.....
S.Car'na	6	4	231	42	354	39,200	4,000	48,000	722,000
Tenn'see	21	43	1,694	133	1,219	76,818	41,503	34,087	1,337,500
Texas...	10	27	921	58	734	2,300	34,900	11,368	343,000
Vermont	3	.....	.....	26	186	14,418	5,190	34,700	369,100
Virginia.	7	3	75	74	891	24,223	49,901	73,600	1,425,563
WestVa.	3	3	113	33	166	9,800	4,496	8,090	290,000
Wisc'sin	9	24	911	51	730	54,767	75,922	41,726	913,250
D.of Col.	4	9	260	43	156	4,319	10,226	44,000	760,000
Utah....	1	3	188	.....	.....	.....	2,500	2,597	.....
Wash'n..	1	1	50	4	.....	.....	.....	500	.....
Total..	351	675	28,389	3,323	26,590	2,257,904	1,680,122	2,012,951	36,689,401

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1872-1877.

THE following is a statement of the aggregate number of this class of institutions, with instructors and students, as reported to the Bureau of Education each year, from 1870 to 1877, inclusive:

NUMBER OF	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Institutions...	266	290	298	323	343	355	356	351
Instructors...	2,823	2,962	3,040	3,106	3,783	3,999	3,930	3,968
Students.....	49,163	49,827	45,617	52,033	56,692	58,894	56,481	54,979

SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From the Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1877.]

	Number in all the States.	Corps of instruction.	Number of students.	Graduates at the commencement of '77.	Volumes in Libraries.	Inc. in the last school year.	Value of grounds, buildings, and apparatus.	Amount of productive funds.	Income from productive funds.	Receipts for the last year from tuition and other fees.
							Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.
Regular	66	878	7,987	2,351	35,052	160	2,844,900	502,315	13,577	302,933
Eclectic	4	29	479	180	1,000	200	180,000			20,093
Homeopathic	12	153	1,180	380	5,460	225	435,500	58,000	2,721	69,315
Dental	11	169	558	140	568	134	71,050			41,798
Pharmaceutical	13	50	1,093	369	5,504	271	98,000	41,260	3,925	19,748
Grand total..	106	1,278	11,225	3,490	47,588	1,060	3,638,750	601,575	20,223	460,881

The following is a comparative statement of the number of schools of medicine, dentistry, and pharmacy reported each year from 1870 to 1877 inclusive, with the number of instructors and students :

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Number of institutions ..	63	82	87	94	99	106	102	103
Number of instructors....	598	750	736	1,148	1,121	1,172	1,301	1,273
Number of students.....	6,943	7,045	5,998	8,681	9,095	9,971	10,143	11,225

SCHOOLS OF LAW IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From the Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1877.]

STATES.	Number in each State.	Corps of Instruction.	Number of Students.	Graduates at the Commencement of 1877.	Volumes in Libraries.	Value of Grounds and Buildings.	Amount of Productive Funds.	Income from Productive Funds.	Receipts last year from Tuition Fees.
						Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.
Alabama	2	5	23	8					
Connecticut..	1	10	67	28	8,000		10,000	600	
Georgia	2	5	9	16	600				415
Illinois	3	15	108	53	50				4,800
Indiana	2								
Iowa	3	13	138	98	1,964				3,950
Kentucky	2	6	23	12					900
Louisiana	2	4	23	7		15,000			2,500
Maryland	1	3	60	21					3,300
Massachu'tts.	2	18	300	47	19,000		51,614	11,668	20,950
Michigan	1	5	385	155					8,195
Missouri	2	11	109	144	3,930				4,740
New York....	4	20	646	413	13,775				
N'th Carolina	2	2	30						
Ohio	2	6	190	20	1,409				4,262
Pennsylvania	2	10	108	24	300				6,330
S'th Carolina.	1	1	12	9					
Tennessee	2	5	73	10	150	15,000			5,600
Virginia	2	10	137	27	3,800				8,300
Wisconsin	1	11	88	10	530				
Dist. of Col..	4	15	299	116	301		10,000	600	1,811
Total	43	173	2,811	1,227	53,799	30,000	71,614	12,868	76,118

LAND GRANTS FOR EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

This table shows the area of the several States and Territories containing Public Lands, and the quantity devoted for educational purposes by Congress from 1789 to June 30, 1878.

[Compiled from the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES Containing Public Lands.	Areas of States and Territories containing Public Lands.	Grants for Schools and Univer- sities.		Grants for Agricul- tural Colleges, act of July 2, 1862.*	Grants for Deaf and Dumb Asylums.
		Schools.	Universities.	Selected in place or Located with Scrip.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1. Alabama.....	82,462,080	902,774	46,080	.....	21,949
2. Alaska.....	369,529,600	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Arizona.....	72,906,304	4,050,350	.....	640	.....
4. Arkansas.....	83,406,720	886,460	46,080	.....	2,097
5. California.....	190,947,840	6,719,324	46,080	1,255,577	.....
6. Colorado.....	66,680,000	3,715,555	46,080	.....	183,396
7. Dakota.....	153,982,080	8,554,540	.....	125,404	.....
8. Florida.....	37,931,520	908,503	92,160	.....	20,924
9. Idaho.....	58,196,480	3,233,187	.....	.....	.....
10. Illinois.....	28,462,400	985,066	46,080	.....	.....
11. Indian Ter..	44,154,240	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Indiana.....	21,637,760	650,317	46,080	.....	.....
13. Iowa.....	35,228,800	905,144	46,080	316,991	.....
14. Kansas.....	52,043,520	2,891,306	46,080	528,824	.....
15. Louisiana.....	26,461,440	786,044	46,080	.....	.....
16. Michigan.....	36,128,640	1,067,397	46,080	1,225,806	.....
17. Minnesota.....	53,459,840	2,969,990	82,640	957,014	.....
18. Mississippi.....	30,179,840	837,584	46,080	.....	.....
19. Missouri.....	41,824,000	1,199,139	46,080	448,803	.....
20. Montana.....	92,016,640	5,112,035	.....	44,452	.....
21. Nebraska.....	48,636,800	2,702,044	46,080	1,079,191	.....
22. Nevada.....	71,737,741	3,985,430	46,080	16,794	.....
23. New Mexico.....	77,568,640	4,309,368	46,080	1,440	.....
24. Ohio.....	25,576,960	704,488	69,120	.....	.....
25. Oregon.....	60,975,360	3,329,706	46,080	50,049	.....
26. Tennessee.....	.....	100,000	100,000	.....	.....
27. Utah.....	56,355,685	3,130,869	46,080	57,031	.....
28. Washington.....	44,796,160	2,488,675	46,080	46,086	.....
29. Wisconsin.....	34,511,360	958,649	92,160	1,358,913	.....
30. Wyoming.....	62,645,120	.....	.....	2,395	.....
Total	1,814,769,656	68,083,914	1,285,520	8,098,758	44,970

* The whole quantity liable to be issued under the act of July 2, 1862, is 9,600,000 acres.

NOTE.—Under an act of Congress approved Sept. 4, 1841, each State thereafter admitted to the Union was granted 500,000 acres of land for purposes of internal improvement; 46,080 acres (72 sections) for a State University; 32,000 acres (50 sections) for the purpose of erecting public buildings at the Capital; and 32,000 acres for a penitentiary or State prison. The same grant of 500,000 acres was extended to the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, and Missouri. The quantity of land thus granted is estimated at 9,000,000 acres.

By act of July 2, 1862, each State, old or new, was granted 30,000 acres of the public domain for each Senator and Representative in Congress (or land scrip to that amount) for the purpose of endowing a College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts in each State. Of the 9,600,000 acres estimated to be due the States under this munificent land-grant, about 8,200,000 acres have already been located.

NUMBER OF ELECTORS IN FRANCE.

In the French Republic, suffrage is practically universal, there having been inscribed on the registers of the Ministry of the Interior by an official report dated April 1, 1876, 9,948,070 legal voters, out of a population the same year of 36,905,758 in France. This gives 1 voter to every 4 inhabitants, nearly. In the United States, by the census of 1870, the ratio of legal voters to population was 1 to 4½, nearly. In Great Britain, where suffrage is restricted, the proportion is 1 voter to every 11 inhabitants.

STATISTICS OF LAND GRANTS.

Land Grants by Acts of Congress to States and Corporations for Railroad Purposes, from the First Grant in 1850 to June 30, 1878.

[Compiled from Reports of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.]

NOTE.—Fractions of acres are omitted.

STATES.	Date of Acts.	Name of Road.	Estimated quantity embraced in the Grant.	No. of acres certified for year ending June 30, 1878.	Number of acres certified up to June 30, 1878.
			Acres.		
Illinois	Sep. 20, 1850..	Illinois Central.....	2,595,053	.....	2,595,053
"	"	Mobile and Chicago... }	404,800	.....	198,027
Mississippi	"	Mobile and Ohio River..	1,004,640	.....	737,130
"	Aug. 11, 1856 ..	Vicksburg & Meridian..	652,800	.....	.....
"	"	Gulf and Ship Island...	230,400	.....	419,528
Alabama	Sep. 20, 1850 ..	Mobile and Ohio River..	419,520	.....	394,522
"	May 17, 1856 ..	Alabama and Florida...	481,920	.....	457,407
"	June 3, 1856 ..	Selma, Rome & Dalton..	182,480	.....	67,784
"	May 23, 1872 ..	Coosa and Tennessee...	840,880	.....	504,145
"	June 3, 1856 ..	Mobile and Girard.....	897,920	.....	552,555
"	"	Alabama & Chattanooga	576,000	.....	433,601
"	Apr. 10, 1869 ..	South & North Alabama	442,542	.....	281,964
"	June 3, 1856 ..	Florida Railroad.....	165,688	.....	165,688
Florida.....	Mar. 8, 1871 ..	Florida and Alabama...	1,568,729	.....	1,273,213
"	May 17, 1856 ..	Pensacola and Georgia..	188,153	.....	87,563
"	"	Fla. Atlantic & Gulf Cen.	610,880	.....	253,211
Louisiana.....	June 3, 1856 ..	Vicksburg & Shreveport	967,840	.....	719,193
"	"	{ New Orleans, Opelousas & Gt. West. }	1,160,667	.....	1,115,408
"	July 14, 1870 ..	{ St. Louis, Iron Mt. and Southern.... }	1,040,000	.....	904,921
Arkansas	Feb. 9, 1853 ..	Memphis & Little Rock..	438,646	.....	127,238
"	July 23, 1866 ..	{ Little Rock and Fort Smith..... }	365,539	.....	14,606
"	Feb. 9, 1853 ..	{ Little Rock and Fort Smith..... }	550,525	.....	550,520
"	July 23, 1866 ..	{ Little Rock and Fort Smith..... }	458,771	.....	363,196
"	Apr. 10, 1869 ..	Iron Mountain	864,000	.....	608,506
"	Mar. 8, 1870 ..	Hannibal & St. Joseph..	781,044	.....	1,161,204
Missouri.....	June 10, 1852 ..	Pacific & S. West Branch	1,161,225	.....	63,294
"	Feb. 9, 1853 ..	{ St. Louis, Iron Mt. and Southern.... }	219,262	.....	.....
"	July 23, 1866 ..	{ St. Louis & Iron Mount. }	182,718	.....	63,294
"	July 4, 1866 ..	St. Louis & Iron Mount.	640,000	.....	.....
"	May 15, 1856 ..	Burlington & Mo. River.	948,643	.....	292,171
Iowa.....	June 2, 1864 ..	{ Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific..... }	1,261,181	.....	482,094
"	Feb. 10, 1866 ..	{ Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific..... }	1,261,181	.....	161,213
"	May 15, 1856 ..	{ Cedar Rapids and Missouri River.... }	1,298,739	.....	782,069
"	June 2, 1864 ..	Iowa Falls & Sioux City.	1,226,163	.....	358,424
"	May 15, 1856 ..	Dubuque and Sioux City	.....	.....	683,023
"	June 2, 1864 ..	.....	.....	.....	549,345
"	Mar. 2, 1868 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....

STATISTICS OF LAND GRANTS—(Continued).

STATES.	Date of Acts.	Name of Road.	Estimated quantity embraced in the Grant.	No. of acres certified for year ending June 30, 1878.	Number of acres certified up to June 30, 1878.
Iowa.....	May 12, 1864..	McGregor & Mo. River.	Acres. 1,536,000	138,285
".....	".....	Sioux City and St. Paul.	524,800	396,994
Michigan.....	June 3, 1856..	Detroit and Milwaukee..	355,420	30,998
".....	".....	Port Huron and L. Mich.	312,884	6,428
".....	June 3, 1856	Jackson, Lansing & Sag.	1,052,469	743,000
".....	July 3, 1866				
".....	Mar. 2, 1867				
".....	Mar. 3, 1871				
".....	June 3, 1856	Flint & Pere Marquette.	586,828	512,337
".....	Feb. 17, 1865				
".....	July 3, 1866				
".....	Mar. 3, 1871				
".....	June 3, 1856	Grand Rapids & Indiana	{ 629,182 531,300	{ 629,993 222,967
".....	June 7, 1864				
".....	Mar. 3, 1865				
".....	June 3, 1856				
".....	Mar. 3, 1865	{ Marquette, Hough- ton & Ontonagon. }	552,515	437,385
".....	May 20, 1868				
".....	Apr. 20, 1871	Bay de Noquet & Marq'te	128,000	198,000
".....	Mar. 3, 1865..				
" (Res.).....	July 5, 1862	Chicago & Northwest'n.	504,480	517,868
".....	Mar. 3, 1865				
".....	May 23, 1872				
Wisconsin..	June 3, 1856	{ Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis..... }	999,983	799,896
".....	May 5, 1864				
".....	Mar. 3, 1873	{ St. Croix & L. Supe- rior & Br. to Bayfield }	{ 524,714 318,737 350,000 215,000 }	{ 524,538 318,950
".....	June 3, 1856				
".....	May 5, 1864				
".....	June 3, 1856				
".....	Apr. 25, 1862	Chicago & Northwest'n.	600,000	545,576
".....	Mar. 3, 1855				
".....	Mar. 3, 1869				
".....	May 5, 1864				
".....	June 21, 1866	Wisconsin Central.....	750,000	102,623	546,446
".....	June 3, 1856	{ Wisconsin R.R. Farm Mortgage Land Co. }	40,049
".....	July 27, 1868				
Minnesota..	Mar. 3, 1857	St. Paul and Pacific....	1,248,638	1,839	1,243,588
".....	Mar. 3, 1865				
".....	Mar. 3, 1873				
".....	Mar. 3, 1857	Western R. R.....	1,475,000	537,842
".....	Mar. 3, 1865				
".....	July 12, 1862	{ St. Vincent Extens'n St. Paul & Pacific. }	2,000,000	780,291
".....	Mar. 3, 1871				
".....	Mar. 3, 1873	Minnesota Central.....	643,403	179,053
".....	Mar. 3, 1857				
".....	Mar. 3, 1865	Winona and St. Peter...	1,410,000	11,737	1,665,078
".....	Mar. 3, 1865				
".....	July 13, 1866				
".....	Jan. 13, 1873	St. Paul and Sioux City.	1,010,000	15,892	1,199,849
".....	Mar. 3, 1857				
".....	May 12, 1864				
".....	July 13, 1866	Lake Superior & Missis.	920,000	860,564
".....	May 5, 1864				
".....	July 13, 1866	Southern Minnesota	735,000	5,067	235,404
".....	July 4, 1866..	Hastings and Dakota...	550,000	320	169,791
".....	Mar. 3, 1863	{ Leavenworth, Law- rence & Galveston }	800,000	120	256,283
Kansas ...	July 1, 1864				
".....	Apr. 10, 1871				
".....	Mar. 3, 1863	Missouri, Kansas & Tex.	1,520,000	4,088	658,063
".....	July 1, 1864				

STATISTICS OF LAND GRANTS—(Continued).

STATES AND CORPORATIONS.	Date of Act.	Name of Road.	Estimated quantity embraced in the Grant.	No. of acres certified for year ending June 30, 1878.	Number of acres certified up to June 30, 1878.
Kansas.....	Mar. 3, 1863	Atchison, Top. & Santa Fé	Acres. 3,000,000	2,474,686
"	July 22, 1866	St. Joseph & Denver City	1,740,000	441,158
"	July 25, 1866	Mo. Riv., Ft. Scott & Gulf	2,350,000	21,343
Corporations.	July 1, 1862	Union Pacific.....	12,000,000	1,842	1,859,475
	July 2, 1864				
	July 3, 1866				
	July 26, 1866				
"	Apr. 10, 1869	Cent. Branch Union Pac.			186,458
	May 6, 1870				
	July 1, 1862				
	July 2, 1864				
"	July 1, 1862	Kansas Pacific.....	6,000,000	240,858	772,120
	July 2, 1864				
	July 3, 1866				
	May 7, 1866				
"	Mar. 3, 1869	Denver Pacific	1,000,100		49,811
"	"				
"	July 1, 1862				
"	July 2, 1864				
"	July 1, 1862	{ Central Pacific, suc- cessor by consoli- dation with West- ern Pacific..... }	1,100,100	120	422,718
	July 2, 1864				
	Mar. 3, 1865				
	July 13, 1866				
"	May 21, 1866	Burlington & Mo. River	2,441,600		2,374,090
	May 6, 1870				
	July 2, 1864				
	"				
"	May 7, 1866	Sioux City and Pacific..	60,000	640	41,318
	July 1, 1868				
	Mar. 1, 1869				
	Apr. 10, 1869				
"	May 31, 1870	Northern Pacific.....	47,000,000		743,493
	July 13, 1866				
	July 25, 1866				
	June 25, 1868				
"	Apr. 10, 1869	{ Oregon Branch of the Central Pac... }	3,000,000	10,863	550,765
	July 25, 1866				
	June 25, 1868				
	Apr. 10, 1869				
"	July 25, 1866	Oregon and California..	3,500,000	86,623	323,143
	June 25, 1868				
	Apr. 10, 1869				
	July 27, 1866				
"	Apr. 20, 1871	Atlantic and Pacific.....	42,000,000		504,587
	July 27, 1866				
	Mar. 3, 1871				
	Mar. 2, 1867				
"	Mar. 2, 1867	Stockton & Copperopolis	3,520,000		
	May 4, 1870				
"	May 4, 1870	Oregon Central.....	1,200,000

NOTE.—It is proper to state that the first column of figures above given, "Estimated quantity embraced in the Grant," although from official Reports of the General Land Office at Washington, published in 1873, is not regarded as an accurate statement of the amount of public lands to which the railways will be entitled under the various acts, and has been omitted from recent tabular statements issued by the Commissioner of Public Lands.

Expenditure of the United States for Public Improvements of all Kinds, in each State and Territory, from the Beginning of the Government—1789-1878.

[Compiled from Executive Document No. 9 (1-57), No. 61 (1-59), No. 12 (1-43), and from the Annual Appropriation Acts.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Public buildings.	Light-houses.	Armories and arsenals.	Navy-yards and marine hospitals.	Fortifications.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1 Alabama.....	503,879	318,623	264,909	.....	1,573,441
2 Arizona.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Arkansas.....	149,184	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 California.....	4,128,406	1,071,515	740,246	7,207,825	5,340,802
5 Colorado.....	90,723	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Connecticut.....	760,373	525,925	.....	126,005	319,985
7 Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500
8 Delaware.....	103,127	810,542	.....	.....	1,926,807
9 District of Columbia.....	* 38,960,733	.....	189,161	3,770,576	.....
10 Florida.....	613,483	1,949,164	253,417	5,110,861	7,405,847
11 Georgia.....	533,473	317,599	274,050	130,000	1,222,438
12 Idaho.....	51,233	.....	.....	.....	.....
13 Illinois.....	6,258,803	158,801	5,803,049	44,854	.....
14 Indiana.....	898,526	14,111	259,780	.....	.....
15 Iowa.....	505,838	.....	.....	.....	.....
16 Kansas.....	99,545	.....	111,607	.....	.....
17 Kentucky.....	596,237	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 Louisiana.....	5,548,493	1,024,988	304,938	.....	3,142,823
19 Maine.....	2,196,113	883,266	281,772	.....	3,630,152
20 Maryland.....	1,491,888	513,704	117,834	31,770,510	1,942,440
21 Massachusetts.....	6,726,185	1,198,043	3,104,256	6,356,212	3,482,189
22 Michigan.....	753,729	2,207,727	153,987	.....	301,253
23 Minnesota.....	578,638	14,848	.....	.....	7,000
24 Mississippi.....	143,775	128,433	.....	.....	559,785
25 Missouri.....	3,751,384	.....	523,498	.....	.....
26 Montana.....	113,075	.....	.....	.....	.....
27 Nebraska.....	628,996	.....	.....	.....	.....
28 Nevada.....	419,281	.....	.....	.....	.....
29 New Hampshire.....	173,671	127,465	.....	3,718,548	847,271
30 New Jersey.....	552,261	483,219	.....	.....	1,058,281
31 New Mexico.....	99,649	.....	17,996	.....	.....
32 New York.....	14,917,927	1,937,639	961,045	10,817,680	*10,468,663
33 North Carolina.....	347,450	1,079,355	343,854	.....	1,055,801
34 Ohio.....	4,020,816	371,927	272,262	.....	.....
35 Oregon.....	695,585	321,256	.....	.....	.....
36 Pennsylvania.....	7,970,106	146,622	958,630	3,760,065	187,095
37 Rhode Island.....	326,413	370,915	.....	.....	2,291,006
38 South Carolina.....	3,351,457	590,289	139,328	83,452	1,516,926
39 Tennessee.....	898,233	.....	.....	.....	.....
40 Texas.....	154,359	313,004	155,138	.....	252,806
41 Utah.....	68,254	.....	.....	.....	.....
42 Vermont.....	220,467	41,951	40,454	.....	.....
43 Virginia.....	1,348,843	653,717	2,202,632	6,505,909	5,359,785
44 Washington.....	67,650	252,665	16,983	.....	.....
45 West Virginia.....	243,094	.....	.....	.....	.....
46 Wisconsin.....	605,044	327,557	.....	.....	.....
47 Wyoming.....	37,455	.....	15,000	.....	.....
Miscellaneous ¹	2,661,084	4,386,020	1,767,174	2,570,000	480,000
Total.....	115,304,928	22,541,190	19,363,290	51,972,497	54,424,569

1. This includes, under each class of expenditure, appropriations not localized in any State or Territory. Thus, about one half the \$16,819,431 under Rivers and Harbors, Miscellaneous, was for the improvement of the Mississippi River, running through several States.

2. Expenditures on public buildings and grounds.

3. Including Naval Academy at Annapolis.

4. Including Military Academy at West Point.

Expenditure of the United States for Public Improvements of all Kinds, in each State and Territory, from the Beginning of the Government—1789-1878.

[Compiled from Executive Document No. 9 (1-37), No. 61 (1-39), No. 12 (1-43), and from the Annual Appropriation Acts.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES		Rivers and harbors.	Canals.	Roads.	Rail-roads.	Internal improvements. ⁷
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1	Alabama.....	667,475		36,535		837,837
2	Arizona.....			261,415		
3	Arkansas.....	337,500		348,918		224,473
4	California.....	936,500			2,500,534	
5	Colorado.....				13,627	
6	Connecticut.....	1,076,907				
7	Dakota.....					
8	Delaware.....	3,013,886	450,000			
9	District of Columbia...	288,993	\$5,299,660	\$7,386,376		
10	Florida.....	356,780	57,108	166,387	2,456	
11	Georgia.....	754,023				
12	Idaho.....			86,500		
13	Illinois.....	2,177,305		747,890		
14	Indiana.....	655,783		1,130,065		623,303
15	Iowa.....	2,771,259		84,326		
16	Kansas.....	55,000		90,982	2,280,696	41,896
17	Kentucky.....	12,900	1,183,511			
18	Louisiana.....	2,866,190				390,933
19	Maine.....	1,183,990		137,009		
20	Maryland.....	1,107,850	1,651,900			
21	Massachusetts.....	2,379,235				
22	Michigan.....	5,457,018	525,968	392,563		411,500
23	Minnesota.....	847,500		403,337	95,990	63,453
24	Mississippi.....	234,500		30,000	339,974	584,961
25	Missouri.....	494,600		42,738	403,049	603,907
26	Montana.....					
27	Nebraska.....	110,000		79,568		93,258
28	Nevada.....					3,400
29	New Hampshire.....	78,000				
30	New Jersey.....	560,463				
31	New Mexico.....			217,072		
32	New York.....	8,335,716		3,500		
33	North Carolina.....	1,578,877	303,000			
34	Ohio.....	2,373,694	82,837	1,470,112		599,933
35	Oregon.....	482,814		163,580		22,711
36	Pennsylvania.....	814,180				
37	Rhode Island.....	547,485				
38	South Carolina.....	321,254	9,962			
39	Tennessee.....	306,446		5,000		
40	Texas.....	966,700				
41	Utah.....				7,943	
42	Vermont.....	472,357				
43	Virginia.....	1,141,432	46,738	10,800		
44	Washington.....	5,600		258,173		
45	West Virginia.....	1,012,800				
46	Wisconsin.....	2,689,500	76,493	65,663		131,568
47	Wyoming.....					
	Miscellaneous ⁸	16,619,431	258,214	4,141,072	78,936,732	424,163
Total.....		66,309,118	9,197,473	17,564,430	\$84,637,181	4,951,903

6. Including Washington Aqueduct.

7. Includes streets, avenues, and bridges.

8. Under this head are grouped the appropriations made to the States for roads and canals and internal improvements, under what were known as the 2 per cent., 3 per cent., and 5 per cent. fund.

9. Includes U. S. bonds issued to the Pacific Railroads, but not the interest thereon.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC LANDS—WHERE THEY LIE.

Statement Showing the Number of Acres of Public Lands Surveyed in the Land States and Territories up to June 30, 1878; also, the total Area of the Public Domain remaining Unsurveyed.

[From the Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office for 1878.]

LAND STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total Areas of Lands in 29 States & Territories in which Public Lands have been situated.		Number of Acres of Public Lands Surveyed.			Total Area of Public and Indian Lands remaining Unsurveyed and Unoffer'd to June 30, 1878. Acres.
	In Acres.	In Square Miles.	Prior to June 30, 1877, not heretofore reported.	Within the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1878.	Total Acres Surveyed up to June 30, 1878.	
1 Alabama.....	32,462,080	50,722	.....	35	32,462,115	.....
2 Alaska.....	369,529,600	577,390	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Arizona.....	72,906,304	113,916	196,479	418,375	5,281,737	67,624,503
4 Arkansas.....	33,406,720	52,198	.....	.....	33,406,720	.....
5 California...	100,992,640	157,801	172,534	1,202,619	46,347,402	54,645,238
6 Colorado.....	66,889,000	104,500	69,364	1,113,613	22,182,899	44,697,101
7 Dakota.....	96,535,840	150,932	.....	939,198	21,459,412	75,137,068
8 Florida.....	37,931,520	59,268	86	2	30,103,796	7,827,724
9 Idaho.....	55,228,160	86,204	202,690	438,306	6,834,009	48,394,151
10 Illinois.....	35,462,400	55,410	.....	2,692	35,465,093	.....
11 Indian Terr'y	44,154,240	68,991	.....	.....	27,003,990	17,150,250
12 Indiana.....	21,637,760	33,809	.....	.....	21,637,760	.....
13 Iowa.....	35,228,800	55,045	.....	.....	35,228,800	.....
14 Kansas.....	51,769,976	80,831	.....	.....	51,770,240	.....
15 Louisiana...	26,461,440	41,346	.....	.....	25,232,044	1,229,396
16 Michigan.....	36,128,640	56,454	.....	.....	36,128,640	.....
17 Minnesota...	53,459,840	83,531	46,792	357,914	39,172,415	14,287,425
18 Mississippi...	30,179,840	47,156	.....	.....	30,179,840	.....
19 Missouri.....	41,824,000	65,350	.....	.....	41,824,000	.....
20 Montana.....	92,016,640	143,776	147	624,694	10,544,827	81,471,813
21 Nebraska.....	48,636,800	75,935	72,240	630,164	39,936,807	8,699,993
22 Nevada.....	71,737,741	112,090	96,147	168,656	11,532,896	60,198,710
23 New Mexico...	77,568,640	121,201	9,701	541,429	8,471,886	69,096,760
24 Ohio.....	25,576,960	39,964	.....	.....	25,576,960	.....
25 Oregon.....	60,975,360	95,274	592,556	611,490	21,127,862	39,847,498
26 Utah.....	54,065,075	84,476	322,624	263,227	8,960,385	45,104,255
27 Washington...	44,796,160	69,994	679,661	573,317	13,821,545	30,974,615
28 Wisconsin...	34,511,360	53,924	.....	.....	34,511,360	.....
29 Wyoming....	62,645,120	97,883	234,707	135,581	8,101,049	54,544,071
Total.....	1,814,769,656	2,835,578	2,097,727	8,041,012	724,311,477	*720,981,571

* Or, adding Alaska, 1,090,461,171 acres.

Bankrupt Railroads in the United States.

[From the Railway Age, Chicago.]

Years.	Receivers appointed			Sold under foreclosure		
	No.	Miles.	Capital.	No.	Miles.	Capital.
1876 ...	42	6,032	\$487,000,000	30	3,846	\$217,848,000
1877....	83	3,637	220,294,000	54	3,875	198,984,000
1878....	27	2,320	92,385,000	46	3,902	311,631,000
Three yrs..	107	12,610	\$779,679,000	132	16,623	\$728,463,000

This statement shows that about one-fifth of all the railroads in the country, in mileage, have been sold under foreclosure within three years, and that over one-tenth besides still await the termination of receiverships. In short, 206 roads, operating 25,209 miles, have been sold or are still in the hands of receivers. The statement of capital should be received as only nominal, some of the roads foreclosed representing little or no paid-up capital.

OUR PUBLIC LAND SYSTEM.

THE public lands of the United States which are still undisposed of and open to settlement, as will be seen from the table on page 172, lie in nineteen States and eight Territories. In each case, except Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, land offices are established, in charge of an officer known as Register of the Land Office, where the records of all surveyed lands are kept, and all applications concerning lands in each district are filed and inquiries answered. The public lands are divided into two great classes. The one class have a dollar and a quarter an acre designated as the minimum price, and the other two dollars and a half an acre. Titles to these lands may be acquired by private entry or location under the homestead, preemption and timber-culture laws; or, as to some classes, by purchase for cash, in the case of lands which may be purchased at private sale, or such as have not been reserved under any law. Such tracts are sold on application to the Land Register, who issues a certificate of purchase, the Receiver giving a receipt for the money paid, subject to the issue of a patent, or complete title, if the proceedings are found regular, by the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington.

Entries under land warrants (given mostly for military services under acts of Congress) have fallen off very largely by the absorption of such warrants, there having been no military bounty land warrants provided for on account of services in the late civil war.

Entries under the preemption law are restricted to heads of families, or citizens over twenty-one, who may settle upon any quarter-section (or 160 acres) and have the right of prior claim to purchase on complying with certain regulations.

The homestead laws give the right to one hundred and sixty acres of a dollar and a quarter lands, or to eighty acres of two dollar and a half lands, to any citizen or applicant for citizenship over twenty-one who will actually settle upon and cultivate the land. This privilege extends only to the surveyed lands, and the title is perfected by the issue of a patent after five years of actual settlement. The only charges in the case of homestead entries are fees and commissions, varying from a minimum of \$7 to a maximum of \$23 for the whole tract entered, according to the size, value or place of record.

Another large class of free entries of public lands is that provided for under the timber-culture acts of 1873-78. The purpose of these laws is to promote the growth of forest trees on the public lands. They give the right to any settler who has cultivated for two years as much as five acres in trees, to an eighty-acre homestead, or if ten acres, to a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, and a free patent for his land is given him at the end of three years instead of five. The limitation of the homestead laws to one hundred and sixty acres for each settler is extended in the case of timber culture so as to grant as many quarter sections of one hundred and sixty acres each as have been improved by the culture for ten years of forty acres of timber thereon, but the quarter sections must not lie immediately contiguous. The following is the complete list of United States land offices:

Alabama: Mobile, Huntsville, Montgomery.
 Arkansas: Little Rock, Camden, Harrison, Dardanelle.
 Arizona Territory: Prescott, Florence.
 California: San Francisco, Marysville, Humboldt, Stockton, Visalia, Sacramento, Los Angeles, Shasta, Susanville, Bodie.
 Colorado: Denver City, Fair Play, Central City, Pueblo, Del Norte, Lake City.
 Dakota Territory: Sioux Falls, Springfield, Fargo, Yankton, Bismarck, Deadwood.
 Florida: Gainesville.
 Idaho Territory: Boise City, Lewiston.
 Iowa: Fort Des Moines.
 Kansas: Topeka, Salina, Independence, Wichita, Kirwin, Concordia, Larned, Hays City.
 Louisiana: New Orleans, Monroe, Natchitoches.
 Michigan: Detroit, East Saginaw, Reed City, Marquette.
 Minnesota: Taylor's Falls, Saint Cloud, Du Luth, Fergus Falls, Worthington, New Ulm, Benson, Detroit, Redwood Falls.
 Mississippi: Jackson.
 Missouri: Boonville, Ironton, Springfield.
 Montana Territory: Helena, Bozeman.
 Nebraska: Norfolk, Beatrice, Lincoln, Niobrara, Grand Island, North Platte, Bloomington.
 Nevada: Carson City, Eureka.
 New Mexico Territory: Santa Fé, La Mesilla.
 Oregon: Oregon City, Roseburg, Le Grand, Lakeview, The Dalles.
 Utah Territory: Salt Lake City.
 Washington Territory: Olympia, Vancouver, Walla Walla, Colfax.
 Wisconsin: Menasha, Falls of St. Croix, Wausau, La Crosse, Bayfield, Eau Claire.
 Wyoming Territory: Cheyenne, Evanston.
 The business of the General Land Office of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, is summarized below:

	ACRES.
Area of public lands surveyed during the year.....	8,041,011.83
Whole number of acres disposed of during the year.....	8,686,178.88
Increase over area disposed of during previous year.....	3,886,411.18
Cash entries	877,555.14
Being an increase over the previous fiscal year of 136,568.57 acres.	
Homestead entries	4,418,344.92
Being an increase over the previous fiscal year of 2,240,386.75 acres.	
Timber-culture entries.....	1,870,434.18
Being an increase over the previous fiscal year of 1,849,760.79 acres.	
Desert land entries under act of March 3, 1877	310,553.05
Agricultural-college scrip locations.....	640.00
Locations with military bounty land warrants.....	84,730.00
<i>State selections approved:</i>	
For school indemnity.....	50,142.50
For internal improvements.....	17,420.89
For agricultural colleges.....	24,097.40
For universities.....	41,844.43
For salt springs.....	24,114.56
For public buildings.....	29,146.33
For penitentiary.....	25,226.83
	314,922.53
Scrip locations.....	94,044.56
Lands patented to States as swamp lands.....	302,925.85
Lands certified for railroad purposes.....	606,340.65
Lands certified for canal purposes.....	5,628.00

Total number of acres disposed of during the fiscal year. 8,686,178.88

The figures given show a great increase in the quantity of land taken up by the class of actual settlers as homesteads and for the purpose of timber culture.

The moneys received during the year amount to \$2,022,533.16, for cash sales, for homestead and timber-culture fees and commissions, and other fees paid, being an increase over the previous fiscal year of \$569,562.93.

These figures strikingly exhibit the marked change in the occupations of the people, which the long-continued commercial and industrial depression is bringing about. Agriculture is absorbing increased attention, and there is a heavy migration westward from the older States. Not only has settlement upon the public lands of the government been greatly increased, but the records of all the land offices, States and corporations that have received railroad land grants, exhibit very heavy sales to actual settlers in the years 1877-78.

It is to be noted that the largest land-State in the Union, Texas, retained control of her public domain when admitted to the Union, so that land titles therein emanate from the State, and not from the United States. Homestead entry may be made under the laws of Texas after three years' occupancy of a tract of one hundred and sixty acres (or eighty acres in the case of single men) on payment of about \$15 fees. The present unoccupied domain of Texas embraces over 67,590,000 acres, lying mostly in the extreme western portion of the State remote from railways.

Many railroad companies have large tracts of agricultural lands for sale, at rates regulated by their quality and relative accessibility.

STATISTICS OF HOMESTEAD SETTLEMENT ON THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Statement of number of Acres entered annually under the Homestead and Timber-Culture Acts, from July 1, 1866, to June 30, 1878, inclusive.

	1866.	1870	1871.	1872.	1873.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Homestead Entries	2,737,365	3,698,910	4,600,336	4,671,323	3,733,613
Timber-Culture Entries .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Homestead Entries	3,519,862	2,356,058	2,875,910	2,178,098	4,418,345
Timber-Culture Entries	802,945	464,870	607,985	580,672	1,870,434
	4,322,807	2,820,928	3,483,895	2,698,770	6,288,779

Total homestead entries, 34,849,818 acres. Total timber-culture entries, 4,266,907 acres. Grand total, ten years, 39,116,725 acres.

UNITED STATES PATENT-OFFICE BUSINESS.*Comparative Statement of the Business of the Office from 1837 to 1877, inclusive.*

[From the Report of the Commissioner of Patents, Jan. 20, 1878.]

CALENDAR YEAR.	Appli- cations.	Caveats Filed.	Patents Issued.	Cash Received.	Cash Expended.	Surplus.
1837.....			435	\$29,289 08	\$33,506 98	.....
1838.....			520	42,123 54	37,402 10	\$4,721 44
1839.....			425	37,260 00	34,543 51	2,716 49
1840.....	735	228	473	38,056 51	39,020 67	.....
1841.....	847	312	495	40,413 01	52,666 87	.....
1842.....	761	391	517	36,505 98	31,241 48	5,264 20
1843.....	819	315	531	35,315 81	30,776 96	4,538 85
1844.....	1,045	380	502	42,509 26	36,244 73	6,264 53
1845.....	1,246	452	502	51,076 14	39,395 65	11,680 49
1846.....	1,272	448	619	50,264 16	46,158 71	4,105 45
1847.....	1,531	553	572	63,111 19	41,878 85	21,232 84
1848.....	1,628	607	660	67,576 69	58,905 84	8,670 85
1849.....	1,955	595	1,070	80,752 98	77,716 44	3,036 54
1850.....	2,193	602	995	86,927 03	80,100 95	6,816 13
1851.....	2,258	760	869	95,738 61	86,916 93	8,821 60
1852.....	2,639	996	1,020	112,656 34	95,916 91	16,739 43
1853.....	2,673	901	958	121,527 45	132,869 83	.....
1854.....	3,324	868	1,902	163,789 84	167,146 32	.....
1855.....	4,435	906	2,024	216,459 35	179,540 33	36,919 02
1856.....	4,960	1,024	2,502	192,588 02	199,931 02	.....
1857.....	4,771	1,010	2,910	196,132 01	211,582 09	.....
1858.....	5,364	934	3,710	203,716 16	193,193 74	10,522 42
1859.....	6,225	1,097	4,538	245,942 15	210,278 41	35,663 74
1860.....	7,653	1,084	4,819	256,352 59	252,820 80	3,531 79
1861.....	4,643	700	3,340	137,354 44	221,491 91	.....
1862.....	5,038	824	3,521	215,754 99	182,810 39	32,944 60
1863.....	6,014	787	4,170	195,593 29	189,414 14	6,179 15
1864.....	6,932	1,063	5,020	240,919 98	229,868 00	11,051 98
1865.....	10,664	1,937	6,616	348,791 84	274,199 34	74,592 50
1866.....	15,269	2,723	9,450	495,065 38	361,724 28	133,941 10
1867.....	21,276	3,597	13,015	646,581 92	639,263 32	7,318 60
1868.....	20,420	3,705	13,378	681,565 86	628,679 77	52,886 09
1869.....	19,271	3,624	13,986	693,145 81	486,430 78	206,715 03
1870.....	19,171	3,273	13,321	669,456 76	557,149 19	112,307 57
1871.....	19,472	3,366	13,033	678,716 46	560,595 08	118,121 38
1872.....	18,246	3,090	13,590	699,726 39	665,591 36	34,135 03
1873.....	20,414	3,248	12,864	703,191 77	691,178 98	12,012 79
1874.....	21,602	3,181	13,599	738,278 17	679,288 41	58,989 76
1875.....	21,638	3,094	16,288	743,453 36	721,657 71	21,795 65
1876.....	21,425	2,697	17,026	757,987 65	652,542 60	105,445 05
1877.....	20,308	2,809	13,619	732,342 85	613,152 62	119,190 23

SCHEDULE OF UNITED STATES PATENT FEES.

On filing each application for a Patent.....	\$15
On issuing each Original Patent (17 years).....	20
On application for Re-issue.....	30
On application for extension.....	50
On granting every extension of Patent (7 years).....	50
On each Caveat.....	10
On appeal to Examiners-in-chief.....	10
On appeal to Commissioner of Patents.....	20
On filing a Disclaimer.....	10
On application for Design (3½ years).....	10
On application for Design (7 years).....	15
On application for Design (14 years).....	30
On each Trade Mark (30 years).....	25
On each Label (23 years).....	6

THE COPYRIGHT LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

EVERY applicant for a copyright must state distinctly the name and residence of the claimant, and whether the right is claimed as author, designer, or proprietor. No affidavit or formal application is required.

A printed copy of the title of the book, map, chart, dramatic or musical composition, engraving, cut, print, or photograph, or a description of the painting, drawing, chromo, statue, statuary, or model or design for a work of the fine arts, for which copyright is desired, must be sent by mail or otherwise, prepaid, addressed "LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS, WASHINGTON, D. C." This must be done before publication of the book or other article.

A fee of 50 cents, for recording the title of each book or other article, must be inclosed with the title as above, and 50 cents in addition (or one dollar in all) for each certificate of copyright under seal of the Librarian of Congress, which will be transmitted by return mail.

Within ten days after publication of each book or other article, two complete copies must be sent prepaid, to perfect the copyright, with the address "LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS, WASHINGTON, D. C."

Without the deposit of copies above required the copyright is void, and a penalty of \$35 is incurred.

No copyright is valid unless notice is given by inserting in every copy published, "*Entered according to act of Congress, in the year —, by —, in the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington, —, or, at the option of the person entering the copyright, the words: 'Copyright, 18—, by —.'*"

The law imposes a penalty of \$100 upon any person who has not obtained copyright who shall insert the notice "*Entered according to act of Congress,*" or "*Copyright,*" or words of the same import, in or upon any book or other article.

Each copyright secures the exclusive right of publishing the book or article copyrighted for the term of twenty-eight years. Six months before the end of that time, the author or designer, or his widow or children, may secure a renewal for the further term of fourteen years, making forty-two years in all.

Any copyright is assignable in law by any instrument of writing, but such assignment must be recorded in the office of the Librarian of Congress within sixty days from its date. The fee for this record and certificate is one dollar.

A copy of the record (or duplicate certificate) of any copyright entry will be furnished, under seal, at the rate of fifty cents.

Copyrights cannot be granted upon Trade-marks, nor upon Labels intended to be used with any article of manufacture. If protection for such prints or labels is desired, application must be made to the Patent Office, where they are registered at a fee of \$5 for labels and \$35 for trade-marks.

PATENTS ISSUED IN 1877 TO RESIDENTS OF EACH STATE.

The proportion of patents to population is shown in last column.

STATES, ETC.	No. of Patents.	One to every—	STATES, ETC.	No. of Patents.	One to every—
Alabama.....	43	23,418	Nevada.....	24	1,770
Arizona Territory....	2	4,829	New Hampshire.....	78	4,080
Arkansas.....	26	13,513	New Jersey.....	502	1,804
California.....	311	1,642	New Mexico Territory	3	30,624
Colorado.....	28	1,423	New York.....	2,496	1,755
Connecticut.....	607	885	North Carolina.....	51	21,007
Dakota Territory.....	6	2,365	Ohio.....	1,083	2,460
Delaware.....	28	4,464	Oregon.....	88	2,393
District of Columbia..	123	1,060	Pennsylvania.....	1,515	2,325
Florida.....	14	13,410	Rhode Island.....	212	1,025
Georgia.....	63	18,795	South Carolina.....	34	20,753
Idaho Territory.....	1	14,999	Tennessee.....	114	11,089
Illinois.....	1,046	2,429	Texas.....	115	7,117
Indiana.....	450	3,734	Utah Territory.....	4	21,696
Iowa.....	468	2,635	Vermont.....	58	5,738
Kansas.....	103	3,538	Virginia.....	100	12,251
Kentucky.....	151	8,748	Washington Territory.	4	5,986
Louisiana.....	79	9,073	West Virginia.....	31	14,258
Maine.....	132	4,749	Wisconsin.....	245	4,304
Maryland.....	192	4,067	Wyoming Territory...	9	1,014
Massachusetts.....	1,392	1,046	U. S. Army.....	14	.....
Michigan.....	383	3,091	U. S. Navy.....	2	.....
Minnesota.....	146	3,011	U. S. in general.....	13,029	2,959
Mississippi.....	39	21,228	Foreign.....	590	.....
Missouri.....	365	4,715			
Montana Territory....	3	6,865			
Nebraska.....	36	3,416	Total.....	13,619	.....

PENSIONS, MILITARY AND CIVIL.

THERE is no nation which expends in the form of annual pensions for military and naval services anywhere near the amount which is paid by the United States. It will be seen from the table of expenditures from 1789 to 1878 elsewhere given, that the annual sums voted by Congress under the head of pensions have varied from \$28,000,000 to \$34,000,000 during the past ten years. And although we are now more than fifteen years removed from the close of the Civil War of 1861-65, and a large annual diminution of expenditure under this head would naturally occur from the steady decease of annuitants, yet the liberal legislation of Congress in relaxing the rules of the Pension Office, in dating back pensions so as to include a longer term, and in providing for new classes of pensioners not before recognized by law, has operated to prevent any heavy reduction in the annual cost to the treasury. Besides this, all the surviving soldiers and widows of those who served in the last war with Great Britain in 1812-15 have been added to the pension lists by act of February 14, 1871, to the number of 17,411 persons, drawing an annual sum of about \$1,650,000, at the uniform rate of eight dollars a month each. The whole number of pensioners on the rolls July 1, 1878, was 223,998, of whom little more than half were invalids, the remainder being widows and others entitled to pension as representatives of deceased soldiers.

It will be seen that of the net ordinary expenses of the United States Government (excluding interest on the public debt), the item of pensions alone figures as very nearly twenty per cent., or, including the interest on the debt, 11.25 per cent. In no other country do the pensions paid on account of military and naval service bear any such relation to the total expenditure. The following table shows the amount annually expended under the head of pensions, excluding annuities and superannuation allowances in the civil service, in various nations as to which the statistics could be obtained.

NATIONS.	Military pensions paid.	Proportion to total expenditure of government.
	Dollars.	
Great Britain.....	12,795,685	3.34
France.....	12,600,000	2.89
Germany.....	4,236,855	4.10
Austria-Hungary.....	627,610	1.10
Belgium.....	742,000	1.60
United States.....	26,569,987	11.25

In Great Britain, the pensions for army and navy services are not fixed by act of Parliament, but by a board connected with the war office. A great portion of the pension money goes to officers of high rank, the invalid or superannuated soldiers of the army (known as Chelsea hospital out-pensioners) receiving 1*½*d. to 3*s.* 10*d.* per day, or about \$5,000,000 yearly, and being some 68,000 in number. The Pensions Commutation act of 1869 provides that a commutation board, appointed by the treasury, may, upon application of any officer receiving a pension of more than half-pay, by superannuation or retirement allowance, have power to commute his pension by the payment of a capital sum of money down, calculated according to the estimated duration of life of the pensioned. The benefits of this commutation act are, however, expressly limited to officers, and do not apply to the pensions of privates, either in the army or navy.

Pensions in the Civil Service, either for meritorious service or for superannuation allowance, are granted under most governments except that of the United States. No such allowance exists under American laws, except in the case of judges of the courts of the United States, who are permitted, after reaching the age of seventy, to resign, with full salary for life, provided they have served ten years continuously. This act dates only from April 10th, 1869.

In England, there is a regular annual pension, known as the superannuation allowance, given to all persons in the Civil Service of the Government after ten years' continuous service. This allowance amounts to $\frac{1}{6}$ of all the salary and emoluments of the office. For those who have served eleven years or upwards, a further addition to the annual salary of $\frac{1}{6}$ is made for each additional year, until the completion of a period of service of forty years. Those who have served forty years are entitled to receive a superannuation allowance of two-thirds the regular salary. These superannuation allowances are continued to disabled public servants after their resignation, but no superannuation allowance is granted to retiring persons under sixty years of age who continue able in body and mind. (Superannuation Act of 1859, 22 and 23 Vict. c. 26).

Besides the regular allowance to officers in the Civil Service who have served ten years and upwards, the British Government annually expends very heavy sums in pensions, hereditary and other. Among these are annuities to members of the royal family, £157,000 per annum, and superannuation allowances, annuities, and pensions, £1,160,321 per annum.

NUMBER OF PENSIONERS ON THE ROLL AT THE TERMINATION OF EACH FISCAL YEAR SINCE 1861.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.	ARMY AND NAVY.				
	Invalids.	Widows, etc.	Total.	Addition.	Reduction.
1861.....	4,897	4,299	8,696	.....	.....
1862.....	4,341	3,818	8,169	.....	467
1863.....	7,821	6,970	14,791	6,622	.....
1864.....	23,479	27,656	41,135	26,344	.....
1865.....	35,890	50,106	85,996	44,851	.....
1866.....	55,652	71,070	126,722	40,736	.....
1867.....	69,555	83,618	153,173	26,462	.....
1868.....	75,937	93,696	169,643	16,459	.....
1869.....	82,859	105,104	187,963	18,320	.....
1870.....	87,581	111,165	198,746	10,723	.....
1871.....	93,394	114,101	207,495	8,600	.....
1872.....	113,954	118,375	232,329	24,734	.....
1873.....	119,500	118,911	238,411	6,189	.....
1874.....	121,898	114,613	236,511	.....	2,170
1875.....	122,969	111,893	234,862	.....	1,420
1876.....	124,239	107,808	232,137	.....	2,664
1877.....	123,723	103,351	227,104	.....	33
1878.....	131,649	92,349	223,998	.....	8,106

In the above are included those pensioned for service in the War of 1812, 12,802; also the widows of the soldiers and sailors of that war, 4609; all at \$8 per month.

PENSIONS PAID BY THE UNITED STATES IN 1878.

[From the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Pensions, 1878.]

	Whole amount paid for pensions during year.	Whole number of pensioners.	Yearly value of pensions.	Condition of Pension Office business.
Army:				Claims pending June 30, 1877, 91,444. New claims filed during the year 1877-78, 67,218. Total number disposed of during year, 43,370. Claims pending June 30, 1878, 120,387. Increase in number of pending claims, 28,943.
Invalid.....	\$13,071,358 06	119,461	\$12,432,377 72	
Widows, etc.....	11,892,972 61	86,919	9,812,697 50	
Navy:				
Invalid.....	199,961 42	1,781	200,944 08	
Widows, etc.....	302,989 49	1,705	305,290 60	
War of 1812:				
Survivors.....	768,918 47	10,407	999,072 00	
Widows.....	294,572 05	2,725	337,600 00	
Total.....	\$26,530,792 10	223,998	\$24,107,981 90	

Statement of the Rates of Pension, and the Number Pensioned to each Rate, of the Army and Navy Invalids on the Rolls June 30, 1878.

Annual Pension.	Number of Pensioners.	Annual Pension.	Number of Pensioners.	Annual Pension.	Number of Pensioners.	Annual Pension.	Number of Pensioners.
\$364 00	11	\$204 00	608	\$122 00	..	\$69 00	1
600 00	701	201 00	16	129 00	18	67 92	45
480 00	1	199 92	14	127 44	7	67 44	7
468 00	1	195 00	1	126 00	9	66 00	2
452 00	24	192 00	627	123 00	2	63 96	1,042
\$75 00	231	189 00	9	122 40	1	63 00	2
380 00	206	187 44	1	120 00	4,323	60 00	2,225
319 92	1	180 00	1,266	117 00	6	54 00	2
315 00	2	177 00	1	114 00	5	51 00	163
312 00	1	174 00	2	112 44	1	48 00	23,222
309 00	1	171 00	5	108 00	42	45 00	152
300 00	163	168 00	1,860	105 00	5	42 00	3
288 00	6,386	165 00	5	102 00	618	40 80	1
270 00	58	162 00	7	99 96	6	39 96	2
267 00	1	159 96	28	99 00	2	38 40	4
264 00	9	159 00	17	96 00	18,310	36 00	4,291
261 00	2	156 00	101	93 00	1	31 92	1,291
240 00	772	153 00	255	90 00	468	30 00	12
234 00	2	150 00	125	87 00	1	27 00	9
231 00	2	147 00	3	84 00	445	24 00	10,737
228 00	2	144 00	4,799	81 00	2	22 44	2
225 00	51	141 00	2	79 92	40	19 90	4
222 00	3	139 92	2	78 00	2	15 96	5
219 00	4	138 00	18	76 44	16	12 00	531
216 00	11,192	135 96	61	75 00	31		
210 00	7	135 00	135	72 00	18,212		

NOTE.—The above table includes invalid pensioners, July 1, 1878, but does not include pensions paid to widows, etc.

POST-OFFICE STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES— 1790-1878.

YEARS.	No. of Post-Offices.	Extent of Post-Routes in Miles.	Revenue of the Department	Expenditure of the Department	Amount paid for Salaries of Postmasters	Amount paid for Transport'n of the Mail.
1790	75	1,875	\$37,935	\$32,140	\$8,198	\$22,081
1795	453	13,207	160,630	117,893	30,272	75,359
1800	903	20,817	250,804	213,994	69,243	128,644
1805	1,558	31,076	421,373	377,367	111,552	219,635
1810	2,300	36,406	551,634	495,969	149,438	327,906
1815	3,009	43,748	1,043,065	748,121	241,901	487,779
1816	3,260	48,673	961,782	804,422	265,944	521,970
1817	3,459	52,089	1,002,973	916,515	303,916	589,189
1818	3,618	59,473	1,130,235	1,015,832	346,429	664,611
1819	4,000	67,586	1,204,737	1,117,861	375,828	717,881
1820	4,500	72,492	1,111,927	1,160,926	352,295	782,425
1821	4,650	78,808	1,059,037	1,184,283	337,539	815,681
1822	4,709	82,763	1,117,490	1,167,572	355,299	788,618
1823	4,043	84,860	1,130,115	1,156,995	360,462	767,464
1824	5,182	84,860	1,197,758	1,188,019	383,804	763,939
1825	5,677	94,052	1,303,525	1,229,043	411,183	785,646
1826	6,150	94,052	1,447,703	1,366,712	447,727	885,100
1827	7,003	105,336	1,524,633	1,468,950	486,411	942,345
1828	7,530	105,336	1,659,915	1,689,945	548,049	1,086,313
1829	8,004	115,000	1,707,418	1,782,132	559,237	1,153,646
1830	8,450	115,176	1,850,583	1,932,708	595,234	1,274,009
1831	8,686	115,486	1,997,811	1,936,122	635,028	1,252,226
1832	9,205	104,466	2,258,570	2,266,171	715,481	1,482,507
1833	10,127	119,916	2,617,011	2,930,414	826,283	1,894,688
1834	10,693	119,916	2,823,749	2,910,605	897,317	1,925,544
1835	10,770	112,774	2,993,356	2,757,350	945,418	1,719,007
1836	11,091	118,264	3,408,323	3,841,766	812,803	1,638,052
1837	11,767	141,242	4,236,779	3,544,630	891,352	1,906,727
1838	12,519	134,818	4,238,733	4,430,692	933,948	3,151,303
1839	12,780	133,999	4,484,637	4,636,530	930,000	3,285,622
1840	13,468	155,739	4,543,522	4,718,226	1,028,925	3,296,876
1841	13,778	155,026	4,407,726	4,499,523	1,018,645	3,159,375
1842	13,733	149,732	4,546,849	5,674,752	1,147,256	3,087,796
1843	13,814	142,295	4,296,225	4,374,754	1,426,394	2,947,319
1844	14,103	144,687	4,237,288	4,296,513	1,353,316	2,938,551
1845	14,183	143,940	4,289,841	4,320,732	1,409,875	2,905,504
1846	14,601	152,865	3,487,199	4,084,297	1,042,079	2,716,673
1847	15,146	153,818	3,955,893	3,979,570	1,060,228	2,476,455
1848	16,159	163,208	4,371,077	4,326,850	.....	2,394,703
1849	16,749	163,703	4,905,176	4,479,049	1,320,921	2,577,407
1850	18,417	178,672	5,552,971	5,212,953	1,549,376	2,965,786
1851	19,793	196,290	6,737,867	6,278,402	1,781,686	3,538,064
1852	20,901	214,284	6,925,971	7,108,459	1,296,765	4,225,311
1853	22,320	217,743	5,940,725	7,982,957	1,406,477	4,906,308
1854	23,548	219,935	6,955,586	8,577,424	1,707,708	5,401,382
1855	24,410	227,908	7,342,136	9,968,342	2,135,295	6,076,335
1856	25,565	239,642	7,620,822	10,405,286	2,102,891	6,765,639
1857	26,586	242,601	8,053,932	11,508,058	2,285,610	7,239,333
1858	27,977	260,603	8,186,793	12,722,470	2,355,016	8,246,054
1859	28,530	260,052	8,628,484	15,754,093	2,453,901	7,157,629
1860	28,498	260,594	8,518,067	19,170,610	2,552,838	8,808,710
1861	28,586	140,139	8,340,236	13,606,759	2,514,157	5,309,454
1862	28,875	134,013	8,299,821	11,125,364	2,340,767	5,853,894
1863	29,017	139,508	11,163,790	11,314,207	2,876,983	5,740,576
1864	28,878	139,171	12,438,254	12,644,786	3,174,326	5,818,469
1865	29,550	142,340	14,556,159	13,694,728	3,383,332	6,246,884
1866	23,828	180,921	14,386,986	15,352,079	3,454,677	7,630,474
1867	293,245	203,245	15,237,027	19,235,483	4,033,728	9,336,286
1868	25,163	216,928	16,292,601	22,730,593	4,255,311	10,296,053
1869	26,481	223,731	18,244,511	23,698,131	4,546,958	10,406,501
1870	27,106	231,232	19,772,221	23,998,837	4,673,466	10,884,653
1871	28,492	238,359	20,037,045	24,390,104	5,028,382	11,529,393
1872	30,045	251,398	21,915,426	26,658,192	5,121,665	15,547,821
1873	31,863	256,210	22,906,742	29,084,946	5,725,468	16,161,034
1874	33,244	269,097	26,477,072	32,126,415	5,818,472	18,881,319
1875	34,294	277,873	26,791,360	33,611,309	7,049,936	18,777,301
1876	35,547	281,798	27,835,908	33,268,488	7,397,267	18,361,048
1877	36,383	291,702	27,468,323	33,486,322	7,395,251	18,529,326
1878	37,345	301,960	29,277,517	34,165,084	7,977,852	19,262,421
1879	38,258	301,960	.....	.....	.....	.....

LETTER-CARRIER OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES.

CITIES.	Stations.	No. of Carriers.	CITIES.	Stations.	No. of Carriers.	CITIES.	Stations.	No. of Carriers.
Alabama.			Portland.....	10		Poughkeepsie		6
Mobile.....	6		Maryland.			Rochester.....		23
California.			Baltimore.....	62		Syracuse.....		17
San Francisco.....	3	42	Massachusetts.			Troy.....		15
Connecticut.			Boston.....	23	154	Utica.....		18
Hartford.....	11		Fall River.....	8	4	Ohio.		
New Haven.....	14		Lawrence.....	8	8	Cincinnati.....	3	73
Delaware.			Lowell.....	8	8	Cleveland.....	3	31
Wilmington.....	10		Lynn.....	7	7	Columbus.....		12
Dist. Columbia.			New Bedford.....	7	7	Dayton.....		12
Washington.....	37		Salem.....	6	6	Toledo.....		13
Georgia.			Springfield.....	8	8	Pennsylvania.		
Atlanta.....	6		Worcester.....	10	10	Allegheny.....		11
Savannah.....	6		Michigan.			Exeter.....		6
Illinois.			Detroit.....	31	31	Erie.....		7
Bloomington.....	6		Grand Rapids.....	8	8	Harriessburgh.....		5
Chicago.....	6	157	Minnesota.			Lancaster.....		5
Peoria.....	8		Minneapolis.....	7	7	Philadelphia.....	22	247
Quincy.....	7		Saint Paul.....	10	10	Pittsburgh.....		84
Springfield.....	4		Missouri.			Pottsville.....		4
Indiana.			Kansas City.....	11	11	Reading.....		9
Evansville.....	7		Saint Joseph.....	3	107	Rhode Island.		
Fort Wayne.....	7		Saint Louis.....	3	107	Providence.....		20
Indianapolis.....	28		Nebraska.			South Carolina.		
La Fayette.....	4		Omaha.....	6	6	Charleston.....		8
Iowa.			N. Hampshire.			Tennessee.		
Burlington.....	6		Manchester.....	5	5	Memphis.....		13
Davenport.....	7		New Jersey.			Nashville.....		10
Des Moines.....	6		Camden.....	6	6	Virginia.		
Dubuque.....	5		Elizabeth.....	6	6	Norfolk.....		5
Kansas.			Hoboken.....	4	4	Petersburgh.....		5
Leavenworth.....	5		Jersey City.....	2	14	Richmond.....		16
Kentucky.			Newark.....	24	24	West Virginia.		
Covington.....	4		Paterson.....	7	7	Wheeling.....		5
Louisville.....	30		Trenton.....	6	6	Wisconsin.		
Louisiana.			New York.			Milwaukee.....		26
New Orleans.....	47		Albany.....	25	25	Total.....	87	2,235
Maine.			Brooklyn.....	4	39	States with Carriers Offices.....		29
Bangor.....	4		Buffalo.....	34	34	Districts " ".....		1
			Elmira.....	6	6	Cities " ".....		87
			New York.....	19	429			
			Oswego.....	6	6			

Foreign Postal Cards.

United States postal cards may be sent to foreign countries as follows :

Canada, without additional postage.

Algeria, Austria, Azores, Balearic Islands, Belgium, Canary Islands, Denmark, Egypt, Faroe Islands, Finland, France, Germany, Gibraltar, Great Britain and Ireland, Greece, Greenland, Heligoland, Holland, Iceland, Italy, Madeira Islands, Malta, Moldavia, Montenegro, Netherlands, Newfoundland, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tangiers, Turkey and Wallachia, one cent additional.

Aden, Burmah, French Colonies in America, Africa, Asia, Oceania, Guadeloupe, French Guiana, India, and Martinique, three cents additional.

Prepayment of postal cards is compulsory.

POST-OFFICE BUSINESS BY STATES, IN 1878.

Table showing Cost of Carrying the Mail and other Postal Expenditures in each State and Territory, with Receipts from Sale of Postage Stamps and from all other Sources during Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1878.

[Condensed from Annual Report of 6th Auditor of the Treasury, Dec., 1878.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Receipts from postage stamps, envelopes, and cards.	Total receipts.	Mail transportation by States.	Total expenditures.	Excess of expenditures over receipts.	Excess of receipts over expenditures.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Alabama.....	260,659	273,500	244,578	427,610	154,111	
Alaska.....	185	187		82		54
Arizona.....	16,211	17,942	131,179	141,927	123,965	
Arkansas.....	183,380	192,484	348,008	477,137	284,653	
California.....	819,426	894,711	729,706	1,187,281	292,570	
Colorado.....	142,443	168,271	206,108	311,618	145,347	
Connecticut.....	578,296	621,436	197,455	514,539		106,907
Dakota.....	64,010	69,971	134,613	176,396	106,435	
Delaware.....	69,645	71,380	24,957	71,576	196	
Dist. of Columbia..	168,359	177,241		231,926	54,685	
Florida.....	86,991	92,940	136,000	202,766	109,826	
Georgia.....	330,118	349,782	268,118	519,247	169,465	
Idaho.....	21,864	23,881	93,099	102,171	84,331	
Illinois.....	2,206,422	2,326,096	986,175	2,481,989	145,893	
Indiana.....	757,871	806,549	433,589	932,822	176,280	
Iowa.....	887,091	956,857	458,980	1,098,533	79,676	
Kansas.....	409,534	433,638	881,318	1,185,248	746,611	
Kentucky.....	439,089	448,971	265,043	575,908	126,927	
Louisiana.....	276,437	298,632	234,071	409,628	110,995	
Maine.....	463,771	489,963	226,550	512,326	22,353	
Maryland.....	507,257	523,681	306,945	580,144	56,512	
Massachusetts.....	1,877,265	2,000,293	331,923	1,999,495		610,866
Michigan.....	896,921	968,667	411,248	964,983		8,743
Minnesota.....	403,567	433,047	230,779	496,279	65,232	
Mississippi.....	191,913	205,708	170,595	300,082	94,319	
Missouri.....	1,017,935	1,068,354	742,135	1,439,989	381,585	
Montana.....	34,232	40,314	147,788	174,510	134,005	
Nebraska.....	202,518	216,040	477,182	650,337	434,297	
Nevada.....	79,207	192,407	206,167	284,867	172,450	
New Hampshire.....	287,704	303,498	100,414	270,485		33,013
New Jersey.....	581,555	609,555	237,592	567,822		42,222
New Mexico.....	21,357	22,831	315,171	380,296	307,465	
New York.....	5,234,378	5,548,189	1,405,074	4,304,066		1,344,124
North Carolina.....	216,597	225,016	209,457	372,513	147,497	
Ohio.....	1,800,907	1,898,941	1,247,942	2,494,048	605,107	
Oregon.....	107,188	117,846	158,087	223,483	110,637	
Pennsylvania.....	2,583,871	2,695,232	894,340	2,369,174		326,058
Rhode Island.....	200,689	222,105	43,556	185,992		86,113
South Carolina.....	170,414	177,680	123,586	229,849	52,169	
Tennessee.....	328,258	340,795	206,263	454,243	118,449	
Texas.....	452,856	499,925	658,174	955,305	455,389	
Utah.....	76,935	83,084	314,231	371,237	288,203	
Vermont.....	259,820	271,547	144,861	307,548	86,800	
Virginia.....	439,349	453,271	396,516	690,656	237,385	
Washington.....	38,454	41,203	125,428	151,818	110,615	
West Virginia.....	146,348	150,721	106,083	207,286	56,568	
Wisconsin.....	678,270	729,334	361,925	723,749	64,415	
Wyoming.....	30,185	33,110	126,334	146,008	112,893	
	27,099,662	28,679,663	16,225,149	33,087,291	6,960,741	2,553,114

BUSINESS OF THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1878.

[Summarized from the Annual Report of the Postmaster-General, Dec., 1878.]

Whole number of post-offices in operation in the United States.....	39,258
Whole number of contractors for transportation of the mails	5,966
Whole length of public mail routes in operation.....	301,966
Length of railroad routes.....	77,130
Length of steamboat routes.....	18,069
Length of other routes.....	306,777
Aggregate cost of mail service.....	\$19,302,421
Aggregate postages on newspapers and periodicals.....	\$1,025,181
Aggregate postage stamps, envelopes, and cards sold.....	\$28,567,185
Number of registered letters and packages mailed.....	4,896,804
Amount of fees on registered matter (in addition to postage).....	\$414,999
Number of dead letters and parcels received.....	3,186,805
Total cost of free delivery service.....	\$1,824,167
Receipts of postage on local matter at free delivery offices.....	2,552,251
Number of money orders issued (domestic)	5,613,117
Amount of money orders purchased (domestic).....	\$31,442,355
Average amount of each money order (domestic)	14 51
Fees received for issue of money orders (domestic).....	\$715,261
Cost of the United States Ocean Mail service.....	\$197,276

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, 1791-1878.

Statement of Outstanding Principal of the Public Debt of the United States on the 1st of January of each Year from 1791 to 1842, inclusive; and on the 1st of July of each Year from 1843 to 1878, inclusive.

From the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Finances.

1791.....	\$75,463,476 52	1820.....	\$91,015,566 15	1849.....	\$63,061,858 69
1792.....	77,227,924 66	1821.....	89,987,427 66	1850.....	63,452,773 53
1793.....	80,352,634 04	1822.....	93,546,676 98	1851.....	68,304,776 05
1794.....	78,427,404 77	1823.....	90,875,877 28	1852.....	66,199,341 71
1795.....	80,747,587 39	1824.....	90,269,777 77	1853.....	59,803,117 70
1796.....	83,762,172 07	1825.....	83,788,432 71	1854.....	42,242,222 42
1797.....	82,064,479 33	1826.....	81,054,059 99	1855.....	35,586,858 58
1798.....	79,228,529 12	1827.....	73,987,357 30	1856.....	31,972,537 90
1799.....	78,408,669 77	1828.....	67,475,043 87	1857.....	28,699,831 85
1800.....	82,976,294 35	1829.....	58,421,413 67	1858.....	44,911,881 03
1801.....	83,038,050 80	1830.....	48,565,406 50	1859.....	58,496,837 88
1802.....	86,712,632 25	1831.....	39,123,191 68	1860.....	64,842,287 88
1803.....	77,054,696 30	1832.....	24,822,235 18	1861.....	90,580,873 72
1804.....	86,427,120 88	1833.....	7,001,698 63	1862.....	524,176,412 13
1805.....	82,312,150 50	1834.....	4,760,082 08	1863.....	1,119,772,138 63
1806.....	75,723,270 66	1835.....	37,513 05	1864.....	1,815,784,370 57
1807.....	69,216,398 64	1836.....	336,957 83	1865.....	2,680,647,869 74
1808.....	65,196,317 97	1837.....	3,308,124 07	1866.....	2,773,236,173 69
1809.....	57,023,192 09	1838.....	10,434,221 14	1867.....	2,678,126,103 87
1810.....	53,173,217 52	1839.....	3,573,343 82	1868.....	2,611,687,851 19
1811.....	48,005,587 76	1840.....	5,250,875 54	1869.....	2,588,452,213 94
1812.....	45,209,737 90	1841.....	13,594,480 73	1870.....	2,480,672,427 81
1813.....	55,962,827 57	1842.....	20,601,226 28	1871.....	2,353,211,332 33
1814.....	81,487,840 24	1843.....	32,742,922 00	1872.....	2,253,251,328 78
1815.....	99,833,060 15	1844.....	23,461,652 50	1873.....	2,234,482,993 30
1816.....	127,334,933 74	1845.....	15,925,303 01	1874.....	2,251,090,468 43
1817.....	123,491,955 16	1846.....	15,550,302 97	1875.....	2,232,284,531 95
1818.....	103,466,633 83	1847.....	38,826,534 77	1876.....	2,180,395,067 15
1819.....	95,529,648 38	1848.....	47,044,862 23	1877.....	2,205,301,332 10
				1878.....	2,256,205,892 53

ANALYSIS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM JULY 1, 1860, TO JULY 1, 1878.

[Official Statement from the Warrant Division, Treasury Department, Washington.]

Year ending June 30.	3 per cents.	4 per cents.	4½ per cents.	5 per cents.	6 per cents.	7 3-10 per cents.	Total interest-bearing debt.	Annual interest charge.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1860				43,476,300	21,164,538		64,640,838	3,443,687
1861				33,022,300	57,358,674		90,380,974	5,092,630
1862		57,926,116		30,483,000	154,313,225	122,582,485	365,304,826	22,048,509
1863		105,629,388		30,483,000	431,444,814	139,974,435	707,531,634	41,854,143
1864		77,547,696		300,213,480	842,882,652	139,286,985	1,359,930,763	78,853,437
1865		90,496,931		245,709,420	1,213,405,170	671,610,397	2,221,311,918	137,742,617
1865, Aug. 31.		618,128		269,175,727	1,281,736,439	830,000,000	2,381,630,294	150,977,697
1866		121,341,879		201,982,665	1,195,546,041	813,460,622	2,332,331,207	146,068,196
1867		17,737,075		198,633,435	1,543,452,080	488,344,847	2,248,067,387	138,892,451
1868	64,000,000	801,361		221,686,185	1,878,303,984	37,397,197	2,202,088,727	128,459,598
1869	66,125,000			221,688,300	1,874,347,222		2,162,060,522	125,523,993
1870	59,550,000			221,688,300	1,765,317,422		2,046,455,722	118,784,960
1871	45,885,000	678,000		274,231,450	1,613,897,300		1,934,696,750	111,949,330
1872	24,665,000	678,000		414,567,300	1,374,883,800		1,814,794,100	103,988,463
1873	14,000,000	678,000		414,567,300	1,281,238,650		1,710,483,950	98,004,804
1874	14,000,000	678,000		510,628,050	1,213,624,700		1,738,930,750	98,796,004
1875	14,000,000	678,000		607,132,750	1,100,865,550		1,722,676,300	96,855,690
1876	14,000,000			711,685,800	984,999,650		1,701,685,450	95,104,269
1877	14,000,000		140,000,000	703,266,650	854,621,850		1,711,888,500	93,160,643
1878	14,000,000	98,850,000	240,000,000	703,266,650	738,619,000		1,794,735,650	94,654,472

ANALYSIS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES—(Continued).

Year ending June 30.	Debt on which interest has ceased.	Debt bearing no interest.	Outstanding principal.	Cash in the Treasury July 1.	Total debt, less cash in Treasury.	Population of the U. S.	Debt per capita.	Interest per capita.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$
1860	201,450		64,842,288	4,877,886	59,964,402	41,443,321	1 91	0 11
1861	199,999		90,680,874	2,862,213	87,818,660	32,094,000	2 74	0 16
1862	280,195	158,591,890	524,176,412	18,863,660	505,312,752	32,704,000	15 45	0 67
1863	473,048	411,767,456	1,119,772,138	8,421,401	1,111,350,737	33,365,000	33 31	1 25
1864	416,335	455,437,271	1,815,784,370	106,332,093	1,709,452,277	34,046,000	60 21	2 32
1865	1,243,771	458,090,180	2,680,647,869	5,832,013	2,674,815,856	34,748,000	76 98	3 97
1865, Aug. 31.	1,503,020	461,616,311	2,844,649,626	88,218,055	2,756,431,571	35,228,000	78 25	4 29
1866	935,092	439,969,874	2,773,236,173	137,200,010	2,636,036,163	35,469,000	74 32	4 12
1867	1,840,615	428,218,101	2,678,126,103	169,974,892	2,508,151,211	36,211,000	69 26	3 84
1868	1,197,330	408,401,782	2,611,687,851	130,834,438	2,480,853,413	36,973,000	67 10	3 48
1869	5,260,181	421,131,510	2,588,452,213	155,680,340	2,432,771,873	37,756,000	64 43	3 32
1870	3,708,641	430,608,064	2,480,672,427	149,502,471	2,331,169,956	38,558,371	60 46	3 08
1871	1,948,902	416,665,680	2,353,211,332	106,217,864	2,246,994,068	39,555,000	56 81	2 83
1872	7,926,797	430,530,431	2,253,251,323	103,470,798	2,149,780,530	40,604,000	52 95	2 16
1873	51,929,710	472,069,332	2,234,482,963	129,020,933	2,105,462,030	41,704,000	50 49	2 35
1874	3,216,590	509,543,123	2,251,680,468	147,541,315	2,104,149,153	42,856,000	49 10	2 31
1875	11,425,820	498,182,411	2,232,284,531	142,243,361	2,090,041,170	44,060,000	47 44	2 19
1876	3,942,420	465,807,196	2,180,395,066	149,469,726	2,060,925,340	45,316,000	45 48	2 10
1877	16,648,860	476,764,931	2,205,301,392	136,025,961	2,019,275,431	46,624,000	43 31	2 00
1878	5,594,560	456,875,682	2,256,205,892	256,823,612	1,999,382,280	47,983,000	41 67	1 97

NOTE 1.—The annual interest charge is computed upon the amount of outstanding principal at the close of the fiscal year, and is exclusive of interest charge on Pacific Railway bonds.

2.—The statement of population for 1860 and 1870 is by enumeration, and for other years from estimates by E. B. Elliott, of this department.

3.—The slight increase of the interest charge for 1878 is owing to the interest charge on bonds sold for redemption, less the amount saved by refunding at lower rates.

4.—The Temporary Loan, per act of July 11, 1862, is included in the 4 per cents from 1862 to 1863, inclusive, with the exception of the amount outstanding for August 31, 1865, this being the date at which the public debt reached its highest point. This loan bore interest from 4 per cent. to 6 per cent., and was redeemable on ten-days' notice after thirty days, but being constantly changing, it has been considered more equitable to include the whole amount outstanding as bearing 4 per cent. interest on an average for the year.

DESCRIPTION OF UNITED STATES BONDS OUTSTANDING, JAN. 1, 1879.

[From the Monthly Debt Statement of the U. S. Treasury.]

TITLE OF LOAN.	Interest.	When redeemable.	Interest payable.	AMOUNT OUTSTANDING.		
				Registered	Coupon.	Total.
		After		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Loan of 1858 ...	5	Jan. 1, 1874.	Jan. & July	260,000	.....	260,000
Loan of Febr. 1861 ('81's)....	6	.....	Jan. & July	18,991,000	4,434,000	18,415,000
Oregon War Debt.....	6	.....	Jan. & July	.....	945,000	945,000
Loan of July & Aug. '61 ('81's)....	6	After June 30, 1881.	Jan. & July	130,267,000	50,004,350	180,321,350
Loan of 1863 ('81's).....	6	June 30, 1881.	Jan. & July	55,743,750	10,256,250	75,000,000
Consols of 1865 (5-20's).....	6	July 1, 1870.	Jan. & July	18,205,650	7,879,900	26,085,550
Consols of 1867 (5-20's).....	6	July 1, 1872.	Jan. & July	117,022,550	102,401,450	310,014,000
Consols of 1868 (5-20's).....	6	July 1, 1873.	Jan. & July	16,309,500	21,255,800	37,465,300
Ten forties of 1864.....	5	March 1, 1874	Mar. & Sep.	144,230,800	50,285,500	194,566,300
Funded Loan of 1881 (5's).....	5	May 1, 1881.	F.M.A. & N.	253,175,500	255,264,850	508,440,350
Funded Loan of 1891 (4½'s).....	4½	Sept. 1, 1891.	M.J.S. & D.	134,715,750	85,284,250	250,000,000
Funded Loan of 1907 (4's).....	4	July 1, 1907.	J. A. J. & O.	186,369,700	62,330,300	198,700,000
Aggregate of debt bearing interest in coin....				1,084,361,550	764,880,200	1,708,750,750

Bonds Issued to the Pacific Railway Companies, Interest Payable in Lawful Money.

NAME OF RAILWAYS.	Interest.	Principal Outstanding.	Interest paid by the United States.	Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.	Balance of interest paid by the United States.
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Central Pacific	6	25,885,120	15,687,019 27	2,516,742 86	13,170,276 41
Kansas Pacific.....	6	6,308,000	4,238,433 09	1,744,685 89	2,493,749 20
Union Pacific.....	6	27,236,512	16,780,896 81	6,145,214 86	10,641,681 95
Central Branch, Union Pacific.....	6	1,600,000	1,069,808 26	71,445 54	938,382 72
Western Pacific	6	1,970,560	1,077,080 94	9,367 00	1,067,713 94
Sioux City and Pacific..	6	1,628,320	975,801 49	83,648 56	892,152 98
Totals.....		64,623,512	39,835,039 86	10,571,102 71	29,263,037 15

All the above bonds bear 6 per cent. interest payable semi-annually, in January and July. The bonds run 30 years from date, bearing various dates from 1865 to 1869.

Information respecting the Bonds of the United States, the Various Issues authorized, the Interest, Methods of Purchase and Transfer, and Amount of each Issue Outstanding on the 1st of December, 1878.

Condensed from Fisk & Hatch's Circulars, and the Reports and Debt Statements of the Treasury Department.

ALTHOUGH the various issues of government bonds are quoted and dealt in at the Stock Exchange, the principal transactions take place in the offices of the large dealers, who make a specialty of dealing in them, and with whom parties desiring to buy or sell may transact the business direct.

Coupon bonds may be converted into registered bonds of the same issue, at the Treasury Department in Washington, but there is no provision of law for converting registered bonds into coupon bonds.

Coupon bonds, being payable to bearer, pass by delivery without assignment, and are therefore more convenient for sale and delivery than registered bonds. The interest coupons being also payable to the bearer upon presentation at any Sub-Treasury of the United States, the holder of coupon bonds may collect his interest without the necessity of personal identification. The coupons can also be sold to almost any bank, banker, or broker throughout the country at very nearly the market value of gold in New York at the time.

For these reasons the coupon bonds are preferred for temporary investment by parties who may wish to sell them within a short time, and also by those who desire to avoid the trouble attending the collection of the interest on registered bonds, and by those who have satisfactory facilities for the safe-keeping of their bonds.

The courts have decided that a coupon bond payable to bearer is good in the hands of an innocent and *bona-fide* holder; hence the risk of a bond not registered in the name of the owner.

The difficulty of holding coupon bonds with safety has been, to a considerable extent, removed by the establishment of "Safe Deposit Companies," who undertake for a moderate compensation the custody of securities under the most favorable conditions for securing absolute safety.

As a general rule, the smaller denominations of coupon bonds (50's and 100's) cannot be bought or sold at as close quotations as the larger denominations (500's and 1000's). The smaller denominations usually sell lower than the larger, the variations at different periods and in the different issues being from one quarter of one per cent to one per cent.

Registered bonds are issued without interest coupons, and are filled up in the name of the owner and made payable to him or his assigns, and are registered on the books of the Treasury Department in the name of the party to whom they are filled up, and are not available to any other person until properly assigned or transferred by the registered owner.

If registered bonds are lost or stolen, payment may be stopped by notifying the Treasury Department at Washington, when they will not be transferred or redeemed except on the order of the rightful owner. If destroyed by fire or otherwise, duplicates will be issued to the registered owner upon satisfactory proof.

For the foregoing reasons registered bonds afford greater security in case of loss, theft, or destruction than coupon bonds, and are therefore preferable for long or permanent investment, and for investors who have not the proper facilities for the safe keeping of coupon bonds.

They are transferable on the books of the Treasury Department at Washington, when forwarded there with a proper assignment filled up and executed, in accordance with a form printed on the back of the bonds. When a transfer is made, the old bond is cancelled and a new one issued in the name of the party to whom it has been transferred.

In assigning registered bonds for sale in the market, the space for the assignee's name should be left blank, to be filled up by the purchaser or future owner of the bond with the name of the person to whom it is to be transferred.

Registered bonds, properly assigned in this form, with the assignment duly acknowledged, pass by delivery among dealers and brokers, and parties known to each other, but should not be received from strangers without proper identification.

Purchasers of registered bonds, intending or expecting to hold them over the next semi-annual payment of interest, *should, in all cases, forward them to Washington for transfer to their own names before the closing of the transfer books prior to the payment of the interest.* Otherwise the interest will be payable to the previous

owner, in whose name the body of the bond is filled up, and can only be obtained by the present owner through him. The collection of the interest, under these circumstances, is often attended with much difficulty and embarrassment, and, sometimes, from inability to find the former owner, is impossible.

The transfer books close *thirty days* prior to the date at which the interest becomes due.

Registered bonds for transfer should be forwarded in time to reach the Treasury Department on or before the day on which the books close.

The dealers in government bonds will ordinarily forward the bonds for transfer for their customers at the time of purchase, when requested to do so, and deliver to the purchaser the new bonds in his own name in from two to four days thereafter.

The interest on registered bonds is payable at the Treasury Department at Washington, or at any Sub-Treasury of the United States (*which may be designated at the time the bonds are transferred*, or at which the owner may, at any time, prior to the closing of the transfer books, request that it may be made payable), to the owner in person, or to his duly authorized attorney, upon the signing of a receipt therefor.

"Called Bonds" are the five-twenties which have been called in by the government for redemption, and upon which interest has ceased.

They have been called in at different periods, the separate calls being known and designated by numbers, and the bonds cease to bear interest ninety days after the date at which they are called in.

QUOTATIONS, DENOMINATIONS, ETC.

All government bonds are dealt in and quoted *FLAT*—that is to say, the quoted market price is for the bond as it stands at the time, including the accrued interest—except that after the closing of the transfer books the registered bonds are quoted *EX-INTEREST*; that is to say, the interest then coming due belongs to the holder of the bond at the time of the closing of the books, and does not go with the bond to the purchaser.

The acts of July 14th, 1870, and January 30th, 1871, under which the five per cent bonds of 1881 are issued, known as the "Funding Acts," also authorize the issue of \$300,000,000 in 4½ per cent bonds, redeemable at the option of the government after fifteen years from their date, or May 1st, 1891, and \$700,000,000 in 4 per cent bonds, redeemable after thirty years. These bonds can only be issued for the purpose of funding the outstanding five-twenty bonds. The acts declare that no increase in the total of the public debt is authorized thereby, and prohibit the sale of the bonds at a less price than par in coin.

The negotiation of the four and a half per cent bonds was commenced in September, 1876, by the sale to a syndicate of American and foreign bankers of \$40,000,000, with an option to take any portion of the remainder of the issue upon the same terms, at any time prior to March 1st, 1877. The whole amount subscribed of the 4½ per cents up to December 1st, 1878, was \$350,000,000, of which \$335,000,000 were applied to the redemption of 6 per cent bonds.

The first negotiation of any of the four per cent bonds was on the 9th of June, 1877, by contract with a syndicate of bankers, who agreed to take 50 millions of the 4 per cents authorized by the act of 1870. The Secretary of the Treasury required as a condition precedent to the contract, that the 50 and 100 dollar bonds should be open to popular subscriptions at par and accrued interest for thirty days from the 16th of June, 1877. These subscriptions reached the sum of \$75,496,550 at the close of thirty days. The price paid by the syndicate was par in coin, but they were allowed one half of one per cent commission on all amounts taken, they paying all expenses of placing the bonds, whether in the United States or abroad.

Coupon bonds, at times, sell considerably higher than registered bonds of the same issue, the difference in some instances having been as high as two per cent.

For this reason holders of government bonds can, at times, materially increase their income from the investment by taking coupon bonds when the market price is the same, or nearly so, and exchanging them for registered bonds when a difference can be realized, and re-exchanging again when the price again becomes equalized.

Registered bonds rarely sell more than one eighth of one per cent higher than coupon bonds, for the reason that the latter can always be converted into the former at the bare cost of forwarding them to the Treasury Department for that purpose.

All the issues of United States bonds now outstanding, except the currency sixes, ARE PAYABLE IN COIN, either by the express terms of the acts under which they are issued, or by the pledge of the faith of the United States in the "Public Credit Act" of March 18th, 1869.

**RECEIPTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM MARCH 4,
1789, TO JUNE 30, 1878.**

YEARS.	Customs.	Internal Revenue.	Direct Tax.	Public Lands.
1789-1791.....	\$4,399,473 09	.....	.....	.....
1792.....	3,443,070 85	\$308,942 81	.....	.....
1793.....	4,255,306 56	837,705 70	.....	.....
1794.....	4,801,065 28	274,069 62	.....	.....
1795.....	5,588,461 26	337,755 86	.....	.....
1796.....	6,567,987 94	475,269 60	.....	\$4,836 13
1797.....	7,549,649 65	575,491 45	.....	88,540 60
1798.....	7,106,061 93	644,357 95	.....	11,963 11
1799.....	6,610,449 31	773,186 44	.....	.....
1800.....	9,060,932 73	809,396 55	\$734,223 97	443 75
1801.....	10,750,778 93	1,048,083 43	534,343 38	167,726 06
1802.....	12,438,235 74	631,898 39	206,565 44	188,628 02
1803.....	10,479,417 61	215,179 69	71,579 20	165,675 69
1804.....	11,098,565 33	50,941 29	50,198 44	487,526 79
1805.....	12,936,487 04	21,747 15	21,682 91	540,193 80
1806.....	14,667,696 17	20,101 45	55,763 86	765,245 73
1807.....	15,845,521 61	13,051 40	34,732 56	466,163 27
1808.....	16,363,550 58	8,190 23	19,159 21	647,939 06
1809.....	7,257,506 62	4,084 29	7,517 31	442,252 33
1810.....	8,583,309 31	7,430 63	12,448 68	696,548 82
1811.....	13,813,222 73	2,295 95	7,066 66	1,040,237 53
1812.....	8,958,777 53	4,903 06	859 22	710,427 73
1813.....	13,224,623 25	4,755 04	3,905 52	835,655 14
1814.....	5,996,773 06	1,662,984 82	2,219,497 26	1,135,971 09
1815.....	7,282,942 22	4,678,059 07	2,162,673 41	1,287,959 23
1816.....	36,806,874 88	5,124,708 81	4,253,635 09	1,717,985 03
1817.....	26,263,348 49	2,678,100 77	1,894,187 04	1,991,226 06
1818.....	17,176,335 00	955,270 20	264,333 36	2,606,564 77
1819.....	20,233,606 76	229,593 63	83,650 78	3,274,422 78
1820.....	15,005,612 15	106,260 53	31,586 82	1,635,871 61
1821.....	13,004,447 15	69,027 63	29,349 05	1,212,966 46
1822.....	17,569,761 94	67,665 71	20,961 56	1,803,581 54
1823.....	19,088,433 44	84,242 17	10,337 71	916,523 10
1824.....	17,878,325 71	84,663 37	6,301 96	984,418 15
1825.....	20,098,713 45	25,771 35	2,330 85	1,216,090 56
1826.....	23,341,331 77	21,569 93	6,688 76	1,393,785 09
1827.....	19,712,233 20	19,885 68	2,626 90	1,495,845 23
1828.....	23,305,523 64	17,451 54	2,218 81	1,018,308 73
1829.....	22,681,955 01	14,502 74	11,335 05	1,517,175 13
1830.....	21,922,391 89	12,160 62	16,960 59	2,329,356 14
1831.....	24,224,441 77	6,983 51	10,506 01	3,210,815 48
1832.....	28,465,237 24	11,630 65	6,791 13	2,623,381 08
1833.....	29,032,508 91	2,759 00	394 12	3,967,682 55
1834.....	16,214,957 15	4,196 09	19 80	4,857,600 69
1835.....	19,391,310 59	10,459 48	4,263 33	14,757,600 75
1836.....	23,409,940 53	370 00	738 79	24,877,179 86
1837.....	11,169,290 39	5,493 84	1,687 70	6,776,236 52
1838.....	16,158,800 36	2,467 27	.....	3,730,945 66
1839.....	23,137,924 81	2,553 32	755 22	7,361,576 40
1840.....	13,499,502 17	1,682 25	.....	3,411,818 68
1841.....	14,487,216 74	3,261 36	.....	1,365,637 43
1842.....	18,187,906 76	495 00	.....	1,335,797 53
1843.....	7,046,843 91	103 25	.....	898,158 18
1844.....	26,183,570 94	1,777 34	.....	2,050,939 80
1845.....	27,528,112 70	3,517 12	.....	2,077,022 30
1846.....	26,712,667 87	2,897 26	.....	2,694,452 48
1847.....	23,747,864 66	375 00	.....	2,498,355 20
1848.....	31,757,070 96	375 00	.....	3,328,642 56
1849.....	28,346,738 82	.....	.....	1,688,959 55
1850.....	39,668,686 42	.....	.....	1,859,894 23
1851.....	49,017,567 92	.....	.....	2,352,305 30
1852.....	47,839,326 62	.....	.....	2,043,239 58

RECEIPTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM MARCH 4,
1789, TO JUNE 30, 1878.

YEARS.	Premiums.	Interest.	Dividends.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total Net Ordinary Receipts, excluding Loans.
1789-1791..				\$10,478 10	\$4,409,951 19
1792			\$8,028 00	9,918 65	3,669,900 31
1793			38,500 00	21,410 88	4,652,923 14
1794			303,472 00	53,377 97	5,431,904 87
1795		\$4,800 00	160,000 00	28,317 97	6,114,534 59
1796		42,800 00	160,000 00	1,169,415 98	8,377,529 65
1797			80,960 00	399,139 29	8,688,760 99
1798		78,075 00	79,920 00	58,192 81	7,900,405 80
1799			71,040 00	86,187 56	7,546,813 31
1800			71,040 00	132,712 10	10,848,749 10
1801		10,125 00	88,800 00	345,649 15	12,935,330 95
1802			39,960 00	1,500,505 86	14,995,733 95
1803				131,945 44	11,064,067 63
1804				139,075 53	11,826,307 88
1805				40,382 30	13,580,003 20
1806				51,121 86	15,559,931 07
1807				38,550 42	16,398,019 28
1808				21,822 85	17,000,661 93
1809				62,162 57	7,773,473 12
1810				84,476 84	9,384,214 28
1811				59,211 22	14,422,634 09
1812				126,165 17	9,801,132 76
1813		300 00		271,571 00	14,340,409 95
1814		85 79		164,399 81	11,181,625 16
1815	\$32,107 64	11,541 74		285,262 84	15,696,916 82
1816	686 09	68,665 16		273,793 35	47,676,985 66
1817		267,819 14	202,426 30	109,761 08	33,099,049 74
1818		412 62	525,000 00	57,617 71	21,585,171 04
1819			675,000 00	57,098 42	24,603,374 37
1820	40,000 00		1,000,000 00	61,338 44	17,840,669 55
1821			105,000 00	152,539 43	14,573,379 72
1822			297,500 00	452,957 19	20,232,427 94
1823			350,000 00	141,129 84	20,540,606 26
1824			350,000 00	127,603 60	19,381,212 79
1825			367,500 00	130,451 81	21,840,858 02
1826			402,500 00	94,588 66	25,200,434 21
1827			420,000 00	1,315,722 83	22,966,303 96
1828			455,000 00	65,126 49	24,763,639 23
1829			490,000 00	112,648 55	24,827,627 38
1830			490,000 00	73,227 77	24,844,116 51
1831			490,000 00	584,124 05	28,526,890 82
1832			490,000 00	270,410 61	31,867,450 66
1833			474,985 00	470,096 67	33,948,436 25
1834			234,349 50	480,812 32	21,791,935 55
1835			506,480 82	759,973 18	35,430,037 10
1836			292,674 67	2,245,902 23	50,826,706 08
1837				7,001,444 59	24,954,153 04
1838				6,410,348 45	26,302,561 74
1839				979,989 86	31,482,749 61
1840				2,567,112 28	19,480,115 33
1841				1,004,054 75	16,860,160 27
1842				451,995 97	19,976,197 25
1843	71,700 83			226,896 92	8,231,001 20
1844	666 60			1,075,419 70	29,320,707 78
1845				261,453 68	29,970,105 80
1846				289,960 13	29,699,967 74
1847	28,365 91			220,808 30	26,467,408 16
1848	87,080 00			612,610 69	35,698,009 21
1849	487,085 48			686,379 13	30,721,077 50
1850	10,550 00			2,064,308 21	43,532,888 88
1851	4,264 92			1,185,166 11	52,555,089 83
1852				464,249 40	49,846,815 60

RECEIPTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM MARCH 4, 1789, TO JUNE 30, 1878—(Continued).

YEARS.	Customs.	Internal Revenue	Direct Tax.	Public Lands.
1853.....	\$56,981,865 52	.....	.....	\$1,667,064 99
1854.....	64,224,190 27	.....	.....	8,470,796 39
1855.....	53,085,794 21	.....	.....	11,497,049 07
1856.....	64,022,863 50	.....	.....	8,917,644 93
1857.....	63,875,905 05	.....	.....	3,829,486 64
1858.....	41,789,620 96	.....	.....	3,513,715 87
1859.....	49,585,894 38	.....	.....	1,756,087 80
1860.....	53,187,511 87	.....	.....	1,778,557 71
1861.....	39,582,125 64	.....	.....	870,658 54
1862.....	49,056,397 62	.....	\$1,795,381 73	152,303 77
1863.....	69,059,642 40	\$37,640,787 95	1,485,103 61	167,617 17
1864.....	103,316,152 99	109,741,134 10	475,648 96	588,333 29
1865.....	84,928,260 60	209,464,315 25	1,200,573 03	996,553 31
1866.....	179,046,651 58	309,228,813 43	1,974,754 12	665,081 08
1867.....	176,417,810 88	366,027,537 42	4,200,233 70	1,163,575 76
1868.....	164,464,599 56	191,087,589 41	1,788,445 85	1,348,715 41
1869.....	180,048,426 63	158,356,460 86	765,685 61	4,030,344 34
1870.....	194,538,374 44	184,899,756 49	229,102 88	3,350,481 76
1871.....	208,370,408 05	143,098,153 63	580,355 37	2,388,646 08
1872.....	216,370,286 77	130,642,177 72	.....	2,575,714 19
1873.....	188,069,522 70	113,729,314 14	815,254 51	2,882,312 38
1874.....	163,103,533 69	102,409,784 90	.....	1,882,423 93
1875.....	157,187,722 35	110,007,498 58	.....	1,413,640 17
1876.....	148,071,984 61	116,700,732 03	93,798 80	1,129,466 95
1877.....	130,256,498 07	118,630,407 63	.....	976,353 68
1878.....	130,170,680 20	110,581,624 74	.....	1,079,743 37
Total.....	\$4,115,191,315 10	\$2,434,521,996 27	\$37,648,735 73	\$203,622,031 75

EXPENDITURES OF THE UNITED STATES FROM MARCH 4, 1789, TO JUNE 30, 1878.

YEARS.	Civil and Miscellaneous.	War.	Navy.	Indians.
1789-1791.....	\$1,083,971 61	\$632,804 03	.....	\$27,000 00
1792.....	4,673,664 38	1,100,708 09	.....	13,648 83
1793.....	511,451 01	1,130,249 08	.....	27,288 65
1794.....	750,350 74	2,639,097 59	\$61,406 97	13,042 46
1795.....	1,378,920 66	2,480,910 13	410,562 08	23,475 68
1796.....	801,847 58	1,260,263 84	274,784 04	113,563 93
1797.....	1,259,422 62	1,039,402 46	368,631 89	62,396 58
1798.....	1,139,584 94	2,009,522 30	1,381,347 76	16,479 09
1799.....	1,089,391 68	2,466,946 98	2,858,061 84	20,302 19
1800.....	1,387,613 22	2,560,879 77	3,448,716 03	81 22
1801.....	1,114,768 45	1,672,944 08	2,111,424 00	9,000 00
1802.....	1,462,929 40	1,179,148 25	915,561 87	94,000 00
1803.....	1,842,685 76	822,055 85	1,215,220 53	60,000 00
1804.....	2,191,009 43	875,423 93	1,189,838 73	116,500 00
1805.....	3,768,598 75	712,751 23	1,597,500 00	196,500 00
1806.....	2,390,137 01	1,224,355 38	1,649,641 44	224,200 00
1807.....	1,697,897 51	1,288,685 91	1,722,064 47	205,425 00
1808.....	1,423,265 61	2,900,834 40	1,894,067 80	213,575 00
1809.....	1,315,903 79	3,245,772 17	2,427,758 80	337,503 84
1810.....	1,101,144 98	2,294,323 94	1,654,244 20	177,625 00
1811.....	1,867,391 40	2,093,828 19	1,965,566 39	151,875 00
1812.....	1,683,088 31	11,817,798 24	3,959,365 15	277,845 00

EXPENDITURES OF THE UNITED STATES, 1789-1878. 191

RECEIPTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM MARCH 4, 1789, TO JUNE 30, 1878—(Continued).

YEARS.	Premiums.	Interest.	Dividends.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total Net Ordinary Receipts, excluding Loans.
1853.....	\$22 50			\$988,081 17	\$61,587,081 68
1854.....				1,105,353 74	73,800,341 40
1855.....				827,731 40	65,350,574 08
1856.....				1,116,190 81	74,056,699 24
1857.....				1,259,920 88	68,965,312 57
1858.....				1,352,029 13	46,655,365 96
1859.....				1,454,596 24	52,777,107 02
1859.....	709,357 72			1,088,530 25	56,054,599 83
1860.....	10,006 00			1,023,515 31	41,476,299 49
1861.....	33,630 90			915,327 97	51,919,261 09
1862.....	68,400 00			3,741,794 88	112,094,945 51
1863.....	602,945 44			30,291,701 86	243,412,971 20
1864.....	21,174,101 01			25,441,556 00	322,031,158 19
1865.....	11,683,446 89			29,036,314 23	519,949,564 38
1866.....	38,083,055 68			15,037,523 15	402,840,679 92
1867.....	27,787,530 35			17,745,408 59	376,434,453 82
1868.....	29,203,629 50			13,997,538 65	357,188,256 09
1869.....	13,755,491 12			12,942,118 30	395,959,833 87
1870.....	15,295,643 76			22,093,541 21	374,431,104 94
1871.....	8,892,689 95			15,106,051 23	364,894,229 91
1872.....	9,412,637 65			17,161,270 05	322,177,673 78
1873.....	11,560,580 89			32,575,043 32	299,941,090 84
1874.....	5,037,665 22			15,431,915 31	284,020,771 41
1875.....	3,979,279 69			24,070,602 31	290,066,584 70
1876.....	4,029,360 58			18,031,655 46	269,000,586 62
1877.....	405,776 58			15,614,728 09	257,763,878 70
1878.....	317,102 30				
Total....	202,754,063 20	\$485,224 45	\$9,720,136 29	359,458,305 56	\$7,149,886,888 58

NOTE.—The receipts for 1843 are for the half year from January 1st to June 30th, 1843. After this date, the fiscal year was changed so as to run from July 1st to June 30th.

EXPENDITURES OF THE UNITED STATES FROM MARCH 4, 1789, TO JUNE 30, 1878.

YEARS.	Pensions.	Premiums.	Interest.	Total Net Ordinary Expenditures, excluding Interest.
1789-1791.....	\$175,813 88		\$1,177,863 08	\$1,919,589 52
1792.....	109,243 15		2,373,611 26	5,896,258 47
1793.....	80,087 81		2,097,859 17	1,749,070 73
1794.....	81,399 24		2,752,523 04	3,545,299 00
1795.....	68,673 22		2,947,059 06	4,362,541 72
1796.....	100,843 71		3,239,347 68	2,551,303 15
1797.....	92,256 97		3,172,516 73	2,896,110 52
1798.....	104,845 33		2,955,875 90	4,651,710 42
1799.....	95,444 03		2,815,651 41	6,480,166 72
1800.....	64,130 73		3,402,601 04	7,411,369 97
1801.....	73,533 37		4,411,890 06	4,981,669 30
1802.....	85,440 39		4,239,172 16	3,787,079 91
1803.....	63,902 10		3,949,462 36	4,002,824 24
1804.....	80,092 80		4,185,042 74	4,452,858 91
1805.....	81,854 59		2,657,114 22	6,357,224 62
1806.....	81,875 53		3,368,968 26	6,080,209 36
1807.....	70,500 00		3,369,578 43	4,984,572 89
1808.....	82,576 04		2,557,074 23	6,504,338 85
1809.....	87,833 54		2,866,074 90	7,414,672 14
1810.....	83,744 16		3,163,671 09	5,311,082 33
1811.....	75,042 88		2,585,435 57	5,592,604 86
1812.....	91,402 10		2,451,273 57	17,822,498 70

EXPENDITURES OF THE UNITED STATES FROM MARCH 4, 1789, TO
JUNE 30, 1878—(Continued).

YEARS.	Civil and Miscellaneous.	War.	Navy.	Indians.
1813.....	\$1,729,435 61	\$19,652,018 02	\$6,446,600 10	\$167,358 26
1814.....	2,208,029 70	20,550,806 86	7,311,290 60	167,394 86
1815.....	2,896,870 47	14,794,294 22	8,660,000 25	530,750 00
1816.....	2,999,741 17	16,012,096 80	3,908,278 30	274,512 16
1817.....	3,518,936 76	8,004,236 53	3,314,596 49	319,463 71
1818.....	3,635,639 51	5,632,715 10	2,958,695 00	505,704 27
1819.....	3,067,311 41	6,506,300 37	3,847,640 42	463,181 39
1820.....	2,592,021 94	2,630,392 31	4,387,990 00	315,750 01
1821.....	2,223,121 54	4,461,291 78	3,319,243 06	477,005 44
1822.....	1,967,996 24	3,111,961 48	2,224,458 98	575,007 41
1823.....	2,022,098 99	3,096,924 43	2,503,765 83	350,781 82
1824.....	7,155,308 81	3,340,939 85	2,904,581 56	429,967 90
1825.....	2,745,544 89	3,659,914 18	3,049,059 86	724,106 44
1826.....	2,600,177 79	3,943,194 37	4,918,902 45	743,447 83
1827.....	2,718,476 58	3,948,977 88	4,963,877 45	750,694 88
1828.....	3,676,052 64	4,145,544 56	3,918,796 44	705,064 24
1829.....	3,082,234 65	4,724,291 07	3,308,745 47	576,344 74
1830.....	3,237,416 04	4,767,128 88	3,229,428 63	622,262 47
1831.....	3,064,646 10	4,841,635 55	3,856,163 07	930,728 04
1832.....	4,577,141 45	5,446,034 88	3,956,370 29	1,323,419 75
1833.....	5,716,245 93	6,704,019 10	3,901,356 75	1,002,960 93
1834.....	4,404,728 95	5,696,189 38	3,956,260 42	1,008,953 20
1835.....	4,229,698 53	5,750,156 89	3,964,939 06	1,706,444 48
1836.....	5,393,279 72	11,747,845 25	5,907,718 23	5,037,023 88
1837.....	9,893,370 27	13,662,730 80	6,646,914 53	4,948,096 19
1838.....	7,160,664 76	12,897,224 16	6,131,580 33	5,504,191 24
1839.....	5,726,990 89	8,916,995 80	6,182,394 25	2,528,917 23
1840.....	5,995,398 96	7,095,267 23	6,113,896 89	2,331,794 86
1841.....	6,490,581 45	8,901,610 94	6,001,078 97	2,514,837 12
1842.....	6,776,634 61	6,610,428 02	8,297,242 95	1,199,099 68
1843.....	3,202,713 00	2,908,871 95	3,727,711 53	578,371 00
1844.....	5,645,183 86	5,218,183 66	6,498,199 11	1,256,532 39
1845.....	5,911,760 98	5,746,391 28	6,297,177 69	1,559,351 35
1846.....	6,711,283 89	10,413,370 58	6,455,013 92	1,087,696 64
1847.....	6,885,908 35	35,840,030 33	7,900,625 76	1,430,411 30
1848.....	5,650,851 25	27,688,324 21	9,408,476 02	1,352,296 81
1849.....	12,885,334 24	14,558,473 26	9,786,705 92	1,374,161 55
1850.....	16,043,763 36	9,687,084 58	7,904,734 66	1,663,591 47
1851.....	17,888,992 18	12,161,965 11	8,890,581 33	2,829,301 77
1852.....	17,504,171 45	8,521,506 19	8,918,842 10	3,043,576 04
1853.....	17,463,068 01	9,910,498 49	11,067,789 53	3,880,494 12
1854.....	26,672,144 66	11,722,292 87	10,790,096 32	1,550,339 55
1855.....	24,090,425 43	14,648,074 07	13,327,095 11	2,772,990 78
1856.....	31,794,038 87	16,963,160 51	14,074,834 64	2,644,263 97
1857.....	26,563,498 77	19,159,150 87	12,651,694 61	4,354,418 87
1858.....	26,400,016 42	25,679,121 63	14,053,264 64	4,978,266 18
1859.....	23,797,544 40	23,154,730 53	14,690,927 80	3,490,534 53
1860.....	27,977,978 30	16,472,202 73	11,514,649 53	2,991,121 64
1861.....	23,327,297 69	23,001,530 67	12,387,156 53	2,865,481 17
1862.....	21,385,662 59	389,173,562 29	42,640,353 09	2,327,948 37
1863.....	23,193,382 37	603,214,411 82	63,261,235 31	3,154,082 70
1864.....	27,572,216 87	690,391,048 66	85,704,963 74	2,639,975 97
1865.....	42,969,388 10	1,080,690,400 06	122,617,434 07	5,059,360 71
1866.....	40,613,114 17	283,154,676 06	43,285,682 00	3,325,739 32
1867.....	51,110,223 72	95,224,415 63	31,094,011 04	4,642,531 77
1868.....	53,009,367 67	123,246,648 62	25,775,502 72	4,100,682 33
1869.....	56,474,061 53	73,501,990 61	20,000,757 97	7,042,928 05
1870.....	53,287,461 56	57,655,675 40	21,780,229 87	3,407,938 15
1871.....	60,481,916 23	35,799,991 82	19,431,027 21	7,426,997 44
1872.....	60,984,737 42	35,372,157 20	21,349,309 99	7,061,728 38
1873.....	73,328,110 06	46,323,138 31	23,526,256 70	7,951,704 83
1874.....	*55,141,593 61	42,313,327 22	30,982,587 42	6,692,463 09
1875.....	71,070,702 98	41,120,645 98	21,497,626 27	8,364,656 83
1876.....	73,599,961 04	38,070,888 64	18,963,309 82	5,966,538 17
1877.....	56,252,086 60	37,682,735 90	14,959,935 36	5,377,007 98
1878.....	53,177,703 57	32,154,147 85	17,365,301 37	4,629,280 23
Total.....	\$1,392,191,440 81	\$4,235,126,455 53	\$984,143,161 39	\$176,003,969 05

* In this amount is included \$15,500,000 invested under Geneva award.

EXPENDITURES OF THE UNITED STATES, 1789-1878. 193

EXPENDITURES OF THE UNITED STATES FROM MARCH 4, 1789, TO
JUNE 30, 1878—(Continued).

YEARS.	Pensions.	Premiums.	Interest.	Total Net Ordinary Expenditures, excluding Interest.
1813.....	\$86,980 91		\$3,599,455 22	\$28,082,396 92
1814.....	90,164 86		4,593,289 04	30,127,686 88
1815.....	69,656 00		5,990,090 24	26,953,571 00
1816.....	188,804 15		7,822,923 34	23,373,432 58
1817.....	297,374 43		4,536,283 55	15,454,609 12
1818.....	890,719 90		6,209,954 08	13,808,673 78
1819.....	2,415,939 85		5,211,730 56	16,300,273 44
1820.....	3,308,576 81		5,151,004 32	13,134,530 57
1821.....	242,817 25		5,126,073 79	10,723,479 07
1822.....	1,948,199 40		5,172,788 79	9,827,643 51
1823.....	1,730,588 52		4,923,476 40	9,784,154 59
1824.....	1,499,286 59		4,943,557 93	15,330,144 71
1825.....	1,308,810 57		4,366,757 40	11,490,459 04
1826.....	1,556,593 83		3,975,542 95	12,062,316 27
1827.....	976,138 86		3,486,071 51	12,633,085 65
1828.....	850,573 67		3,096,800 60	13,296,041 45
1829.....	949,594 47		2,542,843 23	12,641,210 40
1830.....	1,363,297 31		1,912,574 98	13,229,533 33
1831.....	1,170,665 14		1,373,745 74	13,864,067 90
1832.....	1,184,422 40		772,561 50	16,516,388 77
1833.....	4,689,152 40		803,796 87	22,713,755 11
1834.....	3,364,285 30		202,152 98	18,425,417 25
1835.....	1,954,711 32		57,863 08	17,514,950 28
1836.....	2,882,797 96			30,868,164 04
1837.....	2,672,162 45			37,243,214 24
1838.....	2,156,057 29		14,996 48	33,849,718 08
1839.....	3,142,750 51		899,833 89	26,496,948 78
1840.....	2,608,582 17		174,566 06	24,139,920 11
1841.....	2,383,434 51		284,979 55	26,196,840 29
1842.....	1,378,931 33		773,549 83	24,361,336 50
1843.....	839,041 12		523,583 91	11,256,508 60
1844.....	2,082,008 99		1,833,452 13	20,650,108 01
1845.....	2,400,789 11	\$18,231 43	1,040,458 18	21,895,369 61
1846.....	1,811,097 56		842,723 27	26,418,459 59
1847.....	1,744,883 63		1,119,214 72	53,801,569 37
1848.....	1,227,496 48		2,390,765 88	45,227,454 77
1849.....	1,328,867 64	82,865 81	3,565,583 78	39,933,542 61
1850.....	1,686,886 02		3,782,393 08	37,165,990 09
1851.....	2,293,377 22	69,713 19	3,696,760 75	44,054,717 66
1852.....	2,401,858 78	170,063 42	4,000,297 80	40,389,954 56
1853.....	1,756,306 20	420,496 64	3,665,832 74	44,078,156 35
1854.....	1,232,665 00	2,877,818 69	3,070,926 69	51,967,528 42
1855.....	1,477,612 33	872,047 39	2,314,464 99	56,316,197 72
1856.....	1,296,229 65	385,373 90	1,963,823 37	66,772,527 64
1857.....	1,310,380 58	363,573 39	1,563,365 23	66,041,143 70
1858.....	1,219,768 30	574,443 08	1,652,055 67	72,330,437 17
1859.....	1,222,222 71		2,637,649 70	66,365,950 07
1860.....	1,100,802 33		3,144,130 94	60,056,754 71
1861.....	1,084,589 73		4,094,157 30	62,016,056 78
1862.....	858,170 47		13,190,344 84	456,379,596 81
1863.....	1,073,513 36		24,729,700 62	694,004,575 58
1864.....	4,985,473 90		53,685,421 69	811,283,679 14
1865.....	16,347,621 84	1,717,900 11	77,395,090 30	1,217,704,109 23
1866.....	15,605,549 88	58,476 51	133,067,724 91	385,954,731 43
1867.....	20,936,551 71	10,813,949 38	143,781,591 91	202,947,788 87
1868.....	23,782,886 78	7,001,151 04	140,424,045 71	229,915,088 11
1869.....	28,476,821 78	1,674,080 35	130,694,242 80	190,496,364 95
1870.....	28,340,602 17	15,996,555 60	129,235,496 00	164,421,507 15
1871.....	34,443,594 88	9,016,194 74	125,576,565 98	157,583,827 58
1872.....	28,533,402 76	6,958,266 76	117,357,839 73	153,201,556 19
1873.....	29,359,426 86	5,105,919 99	104,750,689 44	180,488,636 90
1874.....	29,088,414 66	1,395,073 55	107,119,815 21	194,118,966 00
1875.....	29,450,216 23		108,038,544 87	171,529,848 27
1876.....	28,267,395 69		100,943,271 28	164,367,813 86
1877.....	27,963,752 27		97,124,511 68	141,585,497 35
1878.....	27,137,010 08		102,500,874 63	131,463,452 15
Total.....	\$453,842,673 74	\$63,572,794 07	\$1,904,544,807 50	\$7,342,813,717 53

SUMMARY OF INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS, FROM ALL SOURCES, FOR SIXTEEN YEARS, 1863-1878.

[From the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.]

	Spirits.	Tobacco.	Fermented liquors.	Banks and Bankers.	Penalties, etc.	Adhesive stamps.	Articles and occupations formerly taxed, but now exempt.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1863....	5,176,530	3,097,620	1,628,934	.....	27,170	4,140,175	26,932,763
1864....	30,329,150	8,592,099	2,290,009	2,837,720	193,000	5,894,945	67,008,225
1865....	18,731,422	11,401,373	3,734,928	4,940,871	520,363	11,162,392	160,638,180
1866....	33,268,172	16,531,008	5,220,553	3,463,988	1,142,853	15,044,373	226,236,037
1867....	33,542,952	19,765,148	6,057,501	2,046,562	1,459,171	16,094,718	186,954,423
1868....	18,655,531	18,730,095	5,935,839	1,866,746	1,256,882	14,852,252	129,863,090
1869....	45,071,231	22,430,708	6,099,880	2,196,054	877,908	16,420,710	65,943,673
1870....	55,606,094	31,350,708	6,319,127	3,020,084	827,905	16,544,043	71,567,908
1871....	46,281,848	33,578,907	7,389,502	3,644,242	636,980	15,342,739	87,136,958
1872....	43,475,516	33,736,171	8,258,498	4,628,229	442,205	16,177,321	19,053,007
1873....	52,009,372	34,886,303	9,324,938	3,771,031	461,653	7,702,377	6,329,782
1874....	49,444,090	33,242,876	9,304,680	3,387,161	364,216	6,136,845	764,880
1875....	52,081,091	37,363,462	9,144,004	4,097,248	281,108	6,557,230	1,080,111
1876....	56,426,365	39,795,340	9,571,281	4,006,698	409,284	6,518,488	509,631
1877....	57,469,430	41,106,547	9,480,789	3,829,729	419,999	6,450,429	238,261
1878....	50,420,816	40,091,755	9,937,052	3,492,032	346,008	6,380,465	429,659
Total in 16 years	654,080,510	426,140,120	109,717,545	51,228,305	9,606,486	171,419,442	1,010,686,588

The total cost of collecting internal revenue in the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1878, was as follows:

For salaries and expenses of collectors, including pay of deputy collectors, clerks, etc.....	\$1,791,608 62
For salaries and expenses of revenue agents, surveyors of distilleries, gangers, and storekeepers.....	1,429,572 32
For dies, paper, and stamps.....	430,878 65
For salaries of officers, clerks, and employees in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.....	253,407 90
For counsel fees, expenses, and rewards.....	47,039 12
For miscellaneous expenses.....	135,580 65
Total cost.....	\$4,068,087 26
Total collections (not including commissions on sale of stamps).....	\$110,654,183 37
Cost per cent.....	3 1/2

REFUNDING THE DEBT.

THE great rapidity with which the public debt of the United States is being refunded at 4 per cent interest is the most remarkable financial fact of the day. The advantage to the country of placing the debt at 4 per cent instead of 6 per cent involves far more than the saving of interest to the taxpayers, which alone amounts to 33 per cent, or about thirty million dollars per annum, provided the whole public debt should be successfully converted. The saving in interest reduces correspondingly the annual expenditure of the Government, leaving that amount of money in the hands of the people for investment and use. But the other great advantage of refunding is that nearly the whole debt will be changed from securities held abroad to a loan held and owned by the people of the United States. The calling in of the 6 per cent bonds, the high rate of interest on which, and the security, caused them to be sought for in Europe, saves the annual drain of specie to pay the interest. This has already reversed the balance of exchanges in the precious metals, the United States becoming an importer of gold and silver, instead of an exporter. The interest on the debt stays at home, fructifying all the channels of our national commerce and industry. The Treasury Department, instead of sending its officers to London with safes full of United States bonds to be sold abroad, has its hands full in supplying the wants of our own citizens for 4 per cent bonds. Now that the rate of interest is so reduced, foreign investors prefer European securities, British 3 per cent consols, which can always be bought below par, or French *rentes*, which draw 5 per cent interest, while none of our bonds are sold under par. It is now in order for France to refund her national debt more than six milliards (over \$1,200,000,000) of which was placed in 1871-2 at 82 1/2 and 84 1/2, thus actually costing the French Government in interest a fraction over 6 per cent instead of 5 per cent, which it nominally draws.

RECEIPTS FROM INTERNAL REVENUE, 1863-1878. 195

AGGREGATE RECEIPTS FROM INTERNAL REVENUE (BY STATES) FOR SIXTEEN YEARS, 1863-1878.

[From the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.]

FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1 Alabama.....				4,132,311	4,119,130
2 Arizona.....					2,665
3 Arkansas.....				256,147	1,752,157
4 California.....	631,832	1,070,388	3,944,052	4,928,899	6,737,132
5 Colorado.....	21,079	41,160	132,392	150,614	151,637
6 Connecticut.....	1,552,615	3,272,516	6,576,064	9,636,688	7,582,971
7 Dakota.....					1,900
8 Delaware.....	167,468	391,025	819,902	1,013,723	785,967
9 Dist. of Columbia.....	45,340	365,984	748,632	766,826	704,302
10 Florida.....				98,215	557,989
11 Georgia.....				4,308,577	4,487,441
12 Idaho.....				79,519	81,237
13 Illinois.....	2,012,592	9,897,971	9,523,722	15,397,464	12,112,986
14 Indiana.....	924,904	3,398,210	4,821,243	5,417,326	4,122,863
15 Iowa.....	285,963	632,337	1,746,758	2,715,331	2,074,052
16 Kansas.....	38,906	65,440	215,319	359,364	267,543
17 Kentucky.....	1,382,772	3,946,093	4,857,134	5,922,122	5,415,134
18 Louisiana.....	154,341	2,274,543	1,714,502	6,197,813	6,226,788
19 Maine.....	514,636	1,294,094	2,618,823	2,822,863	2,326,380
20 Maryland.....	961,406	3,010,823	5,422,764	7,758,672	6,162,178
21 Massachusetts.....	4,830,501	12,173,222	25,250,362	34,989,308	28,088,078
22 Michigan.....	344,419	1,201,087	2,602,438	3,480,832	3,112,070
23 Minnesota.....	59,561	67,701	256,725	381,911	452,104
24 Mississippi.....				781,261	4,583,183
25 Missouri.....	1,184,326	3,307,451	5,480,304	7,489,908	6,494,096
26 Montana.....			36,023	113,280	77,431
27 Nebraska.....	12,338	26,796	57,419	100,875	107,975
28 Nevada.....	22,905	79,784	238,042	283,408	290,174
29 New Hampshire.....	483,092	1,074,267	2,544,782	3,480,349	2,832,147
30 New Jersey.....	1,227,444	3,116,358	7,589,310	10,191,967	7,890,263
31 New Mexico.....	9,318	10,941	49,043	71,358	64,365
32 New York.....	9,241,039	27,215,721	53,708,375	71,922,529	58,825,159
33 North Carolina.....				414,407	1,648,752
34 Ohio.....	3,217,481	12,224,450	16,022,925	25,732,500	19,902,523
35 Oregon.....	61,304	104,028	159,209	279,445	351,450
36 Pennsylvania.....	5,226,486	14,029,529	30,289,241	39,941,599	27,580,633
37 Rhode Island.....	826,950	1,984,969	4,312,781	6,121,935	5,049,974
38 South Carolina.....				986,486	1,816,894
39 Tennessee.....		602,706	1,605,263	3,381,841	3,340,460
40 Texas.....				1,573,290	3,211,864
41 Utah.....	6,141	13,748	41,728	62,008	64,296
42 Vermont.....	202,236	463,052	897,587	1,202,404	986,279
43 Virginia.....	758	137,514	221,273	1,175,447	1,966,732
44 Washington.....	8,263	22,395	76,741	48,031	78,912
45 West Virginia.....	90,358	351,957	635,759	1,020,565	944,524
46 Wisconsin.....	409,307	1,032,511	1,845,755	2,741,765	2,513,025
47 Wyoming.....					
Aggregate receipts each year.....	36,158,782	109,526,663	197,112,892	289,931,797	248,124,750
Adhesive stamps.....	4,140,175	5,894,945	11,162,392	15,044,373	16,094,718
Salaries.....	696,182	1,705,125	2,826,333	3,717,395	1,029,992
Passports, through Department of State.....	8,043	10,515	25,675	29,739	27,101
Fines, penalties, collections, etc.....		8,376	2,735	2,184,342	643,902
Aggregate receipts from all sources.....	41,003,272	117,145,634	211,120,980	310,906,606	265,920,263

AGGREGATE RECEIPTS FROM INTERNAL REVENUE (BY STATES) FOR SIXTEEN YEARS, 1863-1878.

[From the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.]

FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1863.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1 Alabama.....	4,279,606	472,316	595,700	363,758	228,160
2 Arizona.....	13,901	11,315	15,615	16,889	15,579
3 Arkansas.....	844,390	144,985	369,284	130,524	94,301
4 California.....	6,552,526	4,529,547	4,602,439	3,606,922	3,053,517
5 Colorado.....	119,222	60,999	73,910	69,994	63,272
6 Connecticut.....	4,400,398	2,340,506	2,564,671	1,426,871	1,204,615
7 Dakota.....	10,310	10,900	8,716	7,130	5,986
8 Delaware.....	588,254	425,106	451,986	444,016	400,101
9 Dist. of Columbia.....	485,366	446,045	514,482	267,809	217,000
10 Florida.....	402,746	71,699	106,318	121,031	99,456
11 Georgia.....	6,146,955	1,010,282	1,144,241	736,944	583,160
12 Idaho.....	95,414	78,106	65,424	53,011	23,974
13 Illinois.....	7,564,887	13,063,257	18,364,367	15,119,609	15,799,667
14 Indiana.....	2,342,327	3,869,758	5,045,024	4,798,469	5,441,893
15 Iowa.....	1,182,230	1,558,265	1,377,981	1,081,841	1,067,797
16 Kansas.....	253,938	214,764	343,231	236,766	161,372
17 Kentucky.....	4,139,414	7,547,270	9,887,624	6,514,141	5,847,468
18 Louisiana.....	3,826,416	1,902,116	2,981,524	1,912,755	1,627,782
19 Maine.....	1,594,080	669,906	807,224	412,096	302,123
20 Maryland.....	4,281,053	4,547,593	5,438,473	3,708,855	3,791,270
21 Massachusetts.....	17,751,223	9,272,435	10,684,090	6,801,075	6,329,061
22 Michigan.....	2,757,816	2,642,514	2,918,987	2,639,670	2,399,972
23 Minnesota.....	368,391	363,338	467,879	252,588	248,979
24 Mississippi.....	3,751,872	194,129	284,792	238,257	133,675
25 Missouri.....	4,913,361	5,295,805	6,004,278	5,095,076	4,618,219
26 Montana.....	108,284	64,336	103,556	82,105	23,955
27 Nebraska.....	127,735	161,388	308,502	224,269	195,699
28 Nevada.....	308,970	229,577	188,027	103,634	77,359
29 New Hampshire.....	1,941,493	651,348	632,407	396,927	304,236
30 New Jersey.....	5,695,200	3,792,362	4,075,360	2,458,600	2,401,434
31 New Mexico.....	57,435	43,615	46,927	34,811	23,756
32 New York.....	39,395,788	35,716,423	36,361,550	28,870,402	23,483,729
33 North Carolina.....	1,977,266	750,537	1,398,720	1,362,268	1,108,525
34 Ohio.....	12,224,617	16,116,548	19,568,744	15,149,489	14,905,229
35 Oregon.....	350,328	171,898	329,212	156,548	125,542
36 Pennsylvania.....	18,269,446	15,470,400	16,748,704	12,535,522	9,227,091
37 Rhode Island.....	2,852,575	1,286,395	1,282,377	672,493	636,927
38 South Carolina.....	2,634,801	353,860	412,040	258,720	199,181
39 Tennessee.....	3,717,010	1,255,781	1,470,860	874,222	766,840
40 Texas.....	1,802,023	483,218	390,954	350,680	322,359
41 Utah.....	48,685	67,971	46,296	39,996	39,481
42 Vermont.....	622,274	318,673	352,317	279,333	158,847
43 Virginia.....	1,783,320	2,734,144	5,496,351	5,319,273	4,939,028
44 Washington.....	70,101	49,367	83,273	36,753	23,800
45 West Virginia.....	792,160	563,043	756,967	627,321	465,605
46 Wisconsin.....	1,811,415	1,959,041	2,363,015	1,977,704	2,000,227
47 Wyoming.....	.....	5,106	25,880	10,845	6,727
Aggregate receipts each year.....	175,557,261	143,027,877	167,560,195	127,873,141	115,291,159
Adhesive stamps.....	14,852,252	16,420,710	16,544,049	15,342,739	16,177,321
Salaries.....	1,043,561	561,963	1,109,526	787,263	294,565
Passports, through Department of State....	27,500	28,683	22,191	8,065	.....
Aggregate receipts from all sources..	191,180,825	160,039,233	185,235,962	144,011,287	131,773,105

RECEIPTS FROM INTERNAL REVENUE, 1863-1878. 197

AGGREGATE RECEIPTS FROM INTERNAL REVENUE (BY STATES) FOR SIXTEEN YEARS, 1863-1878.

[From the Annual Reports of Commissioner of Internal Revenue.]

FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1 Alabama...	152,493	135,793	115,689	109,341	108,010	137,970
2 Arizona....	13,563	10,043	10,263	11,976	15,520	20,371
3 Arkansas....	88,861	68,877	75,377	68,201	85,850	115,736
4 California...	2,367,911	2,481,841	2,988,033	3,095,040	2,749,594	2,146,790
5 Colorado....	75,740	64,855	70,582	72,669	72,775	88,508
6 Connecticut	873,985	580,379	627,718	658,115	661,420	530,886
7 Dakota.....	7,597	11,944	10,040	12,156	22,236	29,954
8 Delaware....	429,303	357,651	360,331	417,593	470,175	480,937
9 Dist. of Col.	183,425	115,574	112,227	114,599	26,018	*
10 Florida.....	158,142	133,675	184,778	174,258	165,891	183,523
11 Georgia....	477,960	334,623	388,227	362,726	278,279	333,520
12 Idaho	19,276	18,832	19,136	16,991	16,562	19,778
13 Illinois....	16,493,169	15,419,721	17,634,827	21,780,694	21,870,208	19,668,791
14 Indiana....	5,678,053	4,823,496	4,653,789	5,579,126	6,087,320	5,710,838
15 Iowa.....	1,012,997	933,261	1,040,218	1,212,618	1,810,400	958,851
16 Kansas.....	161,470	149,758	133,686	150,604	139,763	153,358
17 Kentucky....	5,456,628	6,950,379	9,025,588	7,705,593	9,534,425	6,880,614
18 Louisiana...	1,339,607	982,465	606,264	529,788	626,440	850,641
19 Maine.....	214,606	123,089	107,473	90,656	79,621	70,696
20 Maryland....	2,653,802	2,351,107	2,760,737	2,577,579	2,705,246	2,320,795
21 Massachusetts	3,761,005	2,792,303	2,708,014	2,752,216	2,668,727	2,424,364
22 Michigan....	2,205,721	1,788,080	1,931,285	2,066,164	1,821,982	1,602,903
23 Minnesota...	231,405	227,356	228,862	248,776	239,462	275,003
24 Mississippi..	128,079	107,619	96,968	85,165	78,983	86,524
25 Missouri....	4,259,320	4,325,486	4,594,875	2,981,942	4,460,063	5,071,223
26 Montana....	24,018	29,028	23,666	20,988	20,730	27,104
27 Nebraska....	242,962	276,387	292,472	502,393	602,743	699,821
28 Nevada....	72,305	52,549	58,803	67,923	58,312	59,017
29 N. Hamp'se	325,455	248,679	299,390	260,261	234,999	228,188
30 New Jersey	2,567,442	1,725,627	2,363,469	3,779,940	4,987,961	5,095,325
31 N. Mexico...	23,238	18,418	22,066	22,162	17,711	19,325
32 New York....	19,219,505	15,182,363	15,238,882	14,616,724	14,452,179	14,051,520
33 N. Carolina..	1,408,322	1,485,731	1,639,424	1,671,138	1,775,848	1,818,460
34 Ohio.....	14,851,309	14,985,411	14,662,720	16,587,909	15,479,690	14,770,506
35 Oregon....	73,544	46,773	47,030	49,573	53,100	60,683
36 Pennsylv'a.	7,826,276	6,373,672	6,157,960	5,973,432	6,279,046	5,917,422
37 Rhode Isl'd	324,552	233,165	231,978	222,673	233,165	246,760
38 S. Carolina..	167,214	108,581	122,278	105,804	105,633	119,242
39 Tennessee...	644,481	664,717	861,645	596,714	697,182	844,483
40 Texas.....	272,326	272,628	258,297	245,709	237,949	265,952
41 Utah.....	40,786	41,684	31,890	33,332	28,438	43,936
42 Vermont....	75,860	56,317	58,582	47,125	50,098	44,239
43 Virginia....	7,343,799	6,308,665	7,660,921	7,314,394	7,932,221	6,501,730
44 Washingt'n	15,699	17,999	21,147	20,411	21,378	23,011
45 W. Virginia.	449,662	516,119	698,868	430,978	461,031	320,472
46 Wisconsin...	1,881,821	2,369,564	2,722,077	3,308,770	2,867,440	2,481,801
47 Wyoming...	10,653	11,233	11,942	15,063	15,204	15,207
Aggregate receipts each year.	106,255,519	96,368,422	103,771,723	110,718,683	112,544,657	104,717,320
Adhesive stamps.....	7,702,377	6,136,845	6,557,230	6,518,498	6,450,429	6,880,403
Salaries	117,542	139,472	233	568	98	
Collections under Act of May 8, 1872..			216,027			
Aggregate receipts from all sources..	114,075,838	102,644,749	110,546,876	117,237,770	118,995,184	111,097,725

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE TAXES.

[From the Revised Statutes of the United States as amended in 1873.]

Ale, per bbl. of 31 gallons.....	\$1 00
Banks and bankers, on average amount of deposits, each month.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 per ct.
Banks, savings, and savings institutions, having no capital stock and making no profit on deposits, are exempt from tax on so much of their deposits as is invested in United States securities, and on all sums not exceeding \$2,000 in the name of one person.	
Banks and bankers, on capital, beyond the average amount invested in United States bonds, each month.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 per ct.
Banks and bankers, on average amount of circulation, each month.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 per ct.
Banks, on average amount of circulation, beyond 90 per cent. of the capital, an additional tax each month.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 per ct.
Banks, persons, firms, associations, etc., on amount of notes of any person, firm, association (other than a national banking association), corporation, State bank, or State banking association, town, city, or municipal corporation, used and paid out as circulation.....	10 per ct.
Banks, persons, firms, associations (other than national bank associations), and every corporation, State bank, or State banking association, on the amount of their own notes used for circulation and paid out by them.....	10 per ct.
Beer, per bbl. of 31 gallons.....	\$1 00
Brandy, per gallon.....	90
Brewers, manufacturing 500 bbls. or more, annually.....	100 00
— manufacturing less than 500 bbls. annually.....	50 00
Cigars, manufacturers of, special tax.....	10 00
Cigars of all descriptions, made of tobacco or any substitute, per 1,000.....	6 00
Cigarettes, not weighing more than 3 lbs. per 1,000, per 1,000.....	1 75
Cigarettes, weight exceeding 3 lbs. per 1,000, per 1,000.....	6 00
Cigars or cigarettes, imported in addition to import duty to pay same as above.	
Liquors, fermented, per bbl.....	1 00
Liquors, distilled, per gallon.....	90
Liquor dealers (wholesale), special tax.....	100 00
Malt liquor dealers (wholesale).....	50 00
Liquor dealers (retail), special tax.....	25 00
Malt liquor dealers (retail).....	20 00
Manufacturers of stills.....	50 00
Manufacturers of stills, for each still or worm made.....	20 00
Rectifiers, special tax.....	200 00
Snuff, or snuff flour, manufactured of tobacco, or any substitute, per lb.....	32
Spirits distilled, per proof gallon.....	90
Stamps, for distilled spirits for export, wholesale liquor dealers, special bonded warehouse, distillery warehouse, and rectified spirits..... each	10
Tobacco, all kinds, per lb.....	24
Tobacco, dealers in.....	5 00
Tobacco, manufacturers of.....	10 00
Tobacco, dealers in leaf, wholesale.....	25 00
Tobacco, dealers in leaf, retail.....	500 00
Tobacco, dealers in leaf, for sales in excess of \$1,000, per dollar of excess....	50
Tobacco pedlars, travelling with more than two horses, mules, etc.....	50 00
Tobacco pedlars, travelling with two horses, mules, or other animals.....	25 00
Tobacco pedlars, travelling with one horse, mule, or other animal.....	15 00
Tobacco pedlars, travelling on foot, or by public conveyance.....	10 00
Tobacco, snuff, and cigars, for export, stamps for, each.....	10
Whiskey, per proof gallon.....	90

Wines and champagne (imitation), not made from grapes grown in the United States, and liquors not made from grapes, currants, rhubarb, or berries, grown in the United States, but rectified or mixed with distilled spirits, or by infusion of any matter in spirits, to be sold as wine or substitute for it, per dozen bottles of more than a pint and not more than a quart.....	\$2 40
Imitation wines, containing not more than one pint, per dozen bottles....	1 20

STAMP TAXES.

Bank check, draft, or order for the payment of any sum of money whatsoever, drawn upon any bank, banker, or trust company.....	2 cents.
Playing cards, each pack.....	5 cents.

MEDICINES, PREPARATIONS, COSMETICS, ETC.

Every packet, box, bottle, pot, vial, or other inclosure, containing any pills, powders, tinctures, troches, or lozenges, syrups, cordials, bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters, essences, spirits, oils, or other preparations or compositions whatsoever, made and sold, or removed for consumption and sale, by any person or persons whatever, wherein the person making or preparing the same has, or claims to have, any private formula or occult secret or art for the making or preparing the same, or has, or claims to have, any exclusive right or title to the making or preparing the same, or which are prepared, uttered, vended or exposed for sale under any letters-patent, or held out or recommended to the public by the makers, venders, or proprietors thereof as proprietary medicines, or as remedies or specifics, and for every packet, box, bottle, pot, vial, or other inclosure, containing any essence, extract, toilet water, cosmetic, hair oil, pomade, hair dressing, hair restorative, hair dye, tooth wash, dentifrice, tooth paste, aromatic cachous, or any similar articles, by whatsoever name the same have been, now are, or may hereafter be called, known, or distinguished, used or applied, or to be used or applied as perfumes or applications to the hair, mouth, or skin, made, prepared, and sold or removed for consumption and sale in the United States as follows; where such packet, box, bottle, vial, or other inclosure, with its contents, shall not exceed, at the retail price or value, the sum of twenty-five cents.....	1 cent.
Exceeding twenty-five, and not exceeding fifty cents.....	2 cents.
Exceeding fifty, and not exceeding seventy-five cents.....	3 cents.
Exceeding seventy-five cents, and not exceeding one dollar.....	4 cents.
Exceeding one dollar, for every additional fifty cents or fractional part thereof, an additional....	2 cents.

MATCHES, WAX TAPERS, AND CIGAR LIGHTS.

Friction matches, or lucifer matches, or other articles made in part of wood, and used for like purposes, in parcels or packages containing 100 matches or less, for each parcel or package.....	1 cent.
Packages containing more than 100, and not more than 200 matches.....	2 cents.
And for every additional 100 matches, or fractional parts thereof.....	1 cent.
Wax tapers, double the rates upon friction or lucifer matches.	
Cigar lights, made in part of wood, wax, glass, paper, or other materials, in parcels or packages containing 25 lights or less in each parcel or package.....	1 cent.
Parcels or packages containing more than 25, and not more than 50 lights....	2 cents.
For every additional 25 lights or fractional part of that number, one cent additional.....	1 cent.

SPECIE VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM SEPT. 30, 1789, TO JUNE 30, 1878.

[From the Annual Reports on Commerce and Navigation.]

FISCAL YEAR.	IMPORTS.			FOREIGN EXPORTS.		
	Merchan- disc.	Coin and bullion.	Total.	Merchan- disc.	Coin and bullion.	Total.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1790....			23,000,000			539,156
1791....			29,200,000			512,041
1792....			31,500,000			1,753,098
1793....			31,100,000			2,109,572
1794....			34,600,000			6,526,233
1795....			69,756,268			8,489,472
1796....			81,436,164			26,300,000
1797....			75,379,406			27,000,000
1798....			68,551,700			23,000,000
1799....			79,069,148			45,523,000
1800....			91,252,768			39,130,877
1801....			111,363,511			46,642,721
1802....			76,333,333			35,774,971
1803....			64,666,666			13,594,072
1804....			85,000,000			36,231,597
1805....			120,600,000			53,179,019
1806....			129,410,000			60,288,236
1807....			138,500,000			19,643,558
1808....			56,990,000			12,997,414
1809....			50,400,000			20,797,531
1810....			85,400,000			24,391,295
1811....			53,400,000			16,022,790
1812....			77,030,000			8,495,127
1813....			22,005,000			2,847,845
1814....			12,965,000			145,169
1815....			113,041,274			6,583,350
1816....			147,103,000			17,138,556
1817....			99,250,000			19,358,069
1818....			121,750,000			19,426,606
1819....			87,125,000			19,165,683
1820....			74,450,000			18,008,029
1821 ²	54,520,835	8,064,890	62,585,724	10,824,429	10,478,059	21,302,488
1822....	79,871,695	3,369,846	83,241,541	11,476,022	10,810,180	22,286,202
1823....	72,481,371	5,697,896	77,579,267	21,170,635	6,372,987	27,543,622
1824....	72,170,037	8,378,970	80,549,007	18,322,605	7,014,552	25,337,157
1825....	90,189,310	6,150,765	96,340,075	23,793,588	8,797,055	32,590,643
1826....	78,093,511	6,880,966	84,974,477	20,440,934	4,098,678	24,539,612
1827....	71,332,938	8,151,130	79,484,068	16,431,830	6,971,366	23,403,196
1828....	81,020,083	7,480,741	88,509,824	14,044,578	7,550,439	21,595,017
1829....	67,088,915	7,403,612	74,492,527	12,347,344	4,311,124	16,658,478
1830....	62,720,956	8,155,964	70,876,920	13,145,857	1,241,622	14,387,479
1831....	95,885,179	7,305,945	103,191,124	13,077,069	6,956,457	20,033,526
1832....	95,121,762	5,907,504	101,029,266	19,794,074	4,245,399	24,039,473
1833....	101,047,943	7,070,368	108,118,311	17,577,876	2,244,859	19,822,735
1834....	108,609,700	17,911,632	126,521,332	21,636,553	1,676,258	23,312,811
1835....	136,764,295	13,131,447	149,895,742	14,756,321	5,748,174	20,504,495
1836....	170,579,154	13,400,881	189,980,035	17,767,762	3,978,598	21,746,360
1837....	130,472,808	10,516,414	140,989,217	17,162,232	4,692,730	21,854,963
1838....	95,970,288	17,747,116	113,717,404	9,417,690	3,035,105	12,452,795
1839....	156,496,956	5,595,176	162,092,132	10,626,140	6,868,385	17,494,525
1840....	98,258,706	8,832,813	107,141,519	12,008,371	6,181,941	18,190,313
1841....	122,957,544	4,988,633	127,946,177	8,181,235	7,287,846	15,469,081
1842....	96,075,071	4,087,016	100,162,087	8,078,753	3,642,785	11,721,538
1843 ³	42,433,464	22,320,335	64,753,799	5,139,335	1,413,362	6,552,697
1844....	102,604,606	5,830,429	108,435,035	6,214,058	5,270,809	11,484,867
1845....	113,184,322	4,070,242	117,254,564	7,584,781	7,762,049	15,346,830
1846....	117,914,065	3,777,732	121,691,797	7,865,206	3,481,417	11,346,623
1847....	122,424,349	24,121,289	146,545,638	6,166,754	1,844,404	8,011,153
1848....	148,638,644	6,360,284	154,998,928	7,986,806	13,141,204	21,128,010
1849....	141,206,199	6,651,340	147,857,439	8,641,091	4,447,774	13,088,865

2. Before 1821, the Treasury accounts did not separate merchandise from specie.

3. The figures for 1843 are for 9 months, the fiscal year having then been changed from Sept. 30 to June 30.

SPECIE VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES
FROM SEPT. 30, 1739, TO JUNE 30, 1878—(Continued).

FISCAL YEAR.	NET IMPORTS (less re-exports).			DOMESTIC EXPORTS.		
	Merchan- dise.	Coin and bullion.	Total.	Merchan- dise.	Coin and bullion.	Total.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1790.....			22,460,844			19,066,000
1791.....			28,687,959			18,500,000
1792.....			29,746,902			19,000,000
1793.....			28,990,428			24,000,000
1794.....			28,073,767			20,500,000
1795.....			61,266,796			39,500,000
1796.....			55,136,164			40,764,097
1797.....			48,379,406			29,850,206
1798.....			35,551,700			22,527,097
1799.....			33,546,148			33,142,522
1800.....			52,121,891			31,840,903
1801.....			64,720,799			47,473,204
1802.....			40,558,862			36,708,189
1803.....			51,072,594			42,205,961
1804.....			48,768,403			41,467,477
1805.....			67,420,981			42,387,002
1806.....			69,126,764			41,253,727
1807.....			78,856,442			48,699,592
1808.....			43,992,586			9,433,546
1809.....			38,602,469			31,405,702
1810.....			61,008,705			42,366,675
1811.....			37,377,210			45,294,043
1812.....			68,534,873			30,032,109
1813.....			19,157,155			25,008,152
1814.....			12,819,831			6,782,272
1815.....			106,457,924			45,974,403
1816.....			129,964,444			64,781,896
1817.....			79,891,331			68,313,500
1818.....			102,323,304			73,854,437
1819.....			67,959,317			50,976,838
1820.....			56,441,971			51,683,640
1821.....	43,693,405	12,413,169	41,283,236	43,671,891		43,671,894
1822.....	68,395,674	17,440,385	60,955,359	49,874,079		49,874,079
1823.....	51,310,736	1,275,091	50,035,645	47,155,408		47,155,408
1824.....	53,847,482	1,364,418	55,211,850	50,649,500		50,649,500
1825.....	66,395,722	1,646,290	63,749,432	66,944,745		66,944,745
1826.....	57,652,577	2,782,238	60,434,865	52,449,825	605,835	53,055,710
1827.....	54,901,108	1,179,824	56,080,932	57,878,117	1,048,574	58,921,691
1828.....	66,975,505	160,698	66,914,807	49,976,632	603,037	50,669,669
1829.....	54,741,571	3,092,478	57,834,049	55,087,307	612,886	55,700,193
1830.....	49,575,099	6,914,842	56,489,441	58,524,878	937,151	59,462,029
1831.....	82,808,110	349,488	83,157,598	59,218,583	2,058,474	61,277,057
1832.....	75,327,688	1,662,105	76,989,793	61,720,529	1,410,041	63,137,470
1833.....	83,470,067	4,825,509	88,295,576	69,950,856	366,842	70,317,698
1834.....	86,973,147	16,235,374	103,208,521	80,623,662	400,500	81,024,162
1835.....	122,007,974	7,363,273	129,391,247	100,459,481	729,601	101,189,082
1836.....	158,811,392	9,422,283	168,233,675	106,570,942	343,739	106,916,680
1837.....	113,810,571	5,833,684	119,134,255	94,280,895	1,283,519	95,564,414
1838.....	86,552,598	14,712,011	101,264,609	95,560,880	472,041	96,032,921
1839.....	145,870,816	11,273,209	144,597,607	101,625,533	1,906,358	103,532,891
1840.....	86,250,335	2,700,872	88,951,207	111,680,561	2,235,073	113,915,634
1841.....	114,776,309	12,299,213	112,477,096	103,636,226	2,746,486	106,382,722
1842.....	87,996,318	444,231	88,440,549	91,799,342	1,170,754	92,969,996
1843.....	87,294,129	20,906,973	58,201,102	77,686,354	107,429	77,793,783
1844.....	96,390,548	559,620	96,950,168	99,531,774	183,405	99,715,179
1845.....	105,509,541	13,691,807	101,907,734	98,455,330	844,446	99,299,776
1846.....	110,048,359	296,315	110,345,174	101,718,042	422,351	102,141,893
1847.....	116,237,595	22,276,885	138,514,480	150,574,844	62,620	150,637,464
1848.....	140,651,338	16,780,920	138,870,918	130,203,709	2,700,412	132,904,121
1849.....	132,565,108	2,203,466	134,768,574	131,710,081	956,874	132,666,955

1. Excess of foreign specie exported over imports.

**SPECIE VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES,
FROM SEPT. 30, 1789, TO JUNE 30, 1878—(Continued).**

FISCAL YEAR.	IMPORTS.			FOREIGN EXPORTS.		
	Merchan- dise.	Coin and bullion.	Total.	Merchan- dise.	Coin and bullion.	Total.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1850....	173,509,526	4,628,792	178,138,318	9,475,493	5,476,315	14,951,803
1851....	210,771,429	5,453,503	216,224,932	10,295,121	11,403,172	21,698,293
1852....	207,440,398	5,505,044	212,945,442	12,053,084	5,236,298	17,289,382
1853....	263,777,265	4,201,382	267,978,647	13,620,120	2,938,340	17,558,460
1854....	297,623,039	6,939,342	304,562,381	21,631,200	3,218,934	24,850,134
1855....	257,808,708	3,659,812	261,468,520	26,158,368	2,289,925	28,448,293
1856....	310,432,310	4,207,632	314,639,942	14,781,372	1,597,206	16,378,578
1857....	348,428,342	12,461,799	360,890,141	14,917,047	9,058,570	23,975,617
1858....	263,338,654	19,274,496	282,613,150	20,660,241	10,225,901	30,886,142
1859....	331,333,341	7,434,789	338,768,130	14,509,971	6,385,106	20,895,077
1860....	353,616,119	8,550,135	362,166,254	17,333,634	9,599,888	26,933,522
1861....	289,310,542	46,339,611	335,650,153	14,654,217	5,991,210	20,645,427
1862....	189,356,677	16,415,052	205,771,729	11,026,477	5,842,989	16,869,466
1863....	243,335,815	9,584,105	252,919,920	17,960,535	8,163,049	26,123,584
1864....	316,447,283	13,115,612	329,562,895	15,333,961	4,922,979	20,256,940
1865....	238,745,580	9,810,072	248,555,652	22,089,055	3,025,102	25,114,157
1866....	434,812,066	10,700,092	445,512,158	11,341,430	3,400,697	14,742,127
1867....	335,631,100	22,070,475	417,833,575	14,719,332	5,892,176	20,611,508
1868....	337,436,440	14,188,368	371,624,808	12,562,999	10,038,127	22,601,126
1869....	417,506,379	19,807,876	437,314,255	10,951,000	14,222,414	25,173,414
1870....	433,958,408	26,419,179	460,377,587	16,155,295	14,271,864	30,427,159
1871....	520,223,684	21,270,024	541,493,708	14,421,270	14,038,629	28,459,899
1872....	626,595,077	13,743,680	640,338,756	15,690,455	7,079,294	22,769,749
1873....	642,136,210	21,480,937	663,617,147	17,446,483	10,703,028	28,149,511
1874....	567,406,342	28,454,906	595,861,248	16,849,619	6,930,719	23,780,338
1875....	533,005,436	20,900,717	553,906,153	14,158,611	8,275,013	22,433,624
1876....	460,741,190	15,936,681	476,677,871	14,802,424	6,467,611	21,270,035
1877....	451,323,126	40,774,414	492,097,540	12,804,996	13,027,499	25,832,495
1878....	437,051,532	29,831,314	466,872,846	14,154,098	6,678,240	20,832,338

The import values are invoice prices in gold at place of shipment, and the export values are also in specie. From 1862 to 1878, representing the period of suspension of specie payments, an additional column on the right exhibits the currency value of domestic exports, added to the specie of domestic production exported.

**Estimated Aggregate Production of the Precious Metals during
the Twenty-seven Years from 1849 to 1875, inclusive.**

COUNTRIES.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold and Silver.
	Million dollars.	Million dollars.	Million dollars.
Entire World.....	2,761.7	1,573.9	4,335.6
United States.....	1,351.6	*265.55	1,617.15
Other Countries.....	1,410.1	1,308.35	2,718.45

* Seventeen years, 1859 to 1875. The silver mines of the United States were first discovered in 1850.

SPECIE VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES,
FROM SEPT. 30, 1789, TO JUNE 30, 1878—(Continued).

FISCAL YEAR.	NET IMPORTS (less re-exports).			DOMESTIC EXPORTS.			
	Merchan- dise.	Coin and bullion.	Total	Merchan- dise.	Coin and bullion.	Total.	Mixed values, gold and currency.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1850..	164,034,083	2847,523	163,186,510	134,900,233	2,046,679	136,946,912	.....
1851..	200,476,308	5,949,669	194,526,639	178,620,138	18,069,580	196,689,718	.....
1852..	195,387,314	268,746	195,656,060	154,931,147	37,437,837	192,368,984	.....
1853..	250,157,145	263,042	250,420,187	189,869,162	23,548,535	213,417,697	.....
1854..	275,991,779	3,720,408	279,712,187	215,328,200	38,062,570	253,390,870	.....
1855..	231,650,340	1,369,887	233,020,227	192,751,135	53,957,418	246,708,553	.....
1856..	295,650,988	2,610,426	298,261,364	266,438,051	44,148,279	310,586,330	.....
1857..	333,511,295	3,403,229	336,914,524	278,906,713	60,078,352	338,985,065	.....
1858..	242,678,413	9,048,595	251,727,008	251,351,033	42,407,246	293,758,279	.....
1859..	316,823,370	1,049,683	317,873,053	278,392,080	57,502,305	335,894,385	.....
1860..	336,282,483	1,049,253	337,331,736	316,242,423	56,946,851	373,189,274	.....
1861..	274,656,325	40,348,401	315,004,726	204,899,616	23,799,870	228,699,486	.....
1862..	178,330,200	10,572,063	188,902,263	179,644,024	31,044,651	210,688,675	213,060,519
1863..	225,375,280	1,421,056	226,796,336	186,003,912	55,993,562	241,997,474	305,884,998
1864..	301,113,322	8,192,633	309,305,955	143,504,027	100,473,562	243,977,589	320,035,199
1865..	209,656,525	6,784,970	216,441,495	136,940,248	64,618,124	201,558,372	323,743,187
1866..	423,470,646	7,299,395	430,770,041	337,518,102	82,643,374	420,161,476	550,684,277
1867..	381,043,768	16,178,299	397,222,067	279,786,809	54,976,196	334,763,005	440,722,238
1868..	344,873,441	4,150,241	349,023,682	269,389,900	83,745,975	353,135,875	454,301,713
1869..	406,555,379	5,585,462	412,140,841	275,166,697	42,915,966	318,082,663	413,961,115
1870..	419,803,113	12,147,315	431,950,428	376,616,473	43,883,802	420,500,275	499,092,143
1871..	505,802,414	7,231,395	513,033,809	428,398,908	84,403,359	512,802,267	562,518,651
1872..	610,904,622	6,664,395	617,569,017	428,487,131	72,798,240	501,285,371	549,219,718
1873..	624,689,737	10,777,909	635,467,636	505,033,439	73,905,546	578,938,985	649,132,563
1874..	550,556,723	21,524,187	572,080,910	569,433,421	59,699,686	629,133,107	693,039,054
	.....	.....	.....	*10,200,059	.....	*10,200,059	*11,424,066
1875..	518,846,825	12,625,704	531,472,529	499,284,100	83,857,129	583,141,229	643,094,767
	.....	.....	.....	*15,596,524	.....	*15,596,524	*15,596,524
1876..	445,938,766	9,469,070	455,407,836	525,582,247	50,038,691	575,620,938	644,956,406
	.....	.....	.....	*10,507,563	.....	*10,507,563	*10,507,563
1877..	438,518,130	27,746,915	466,265,045	589,670,221	43,134,738	632,804,962	676,115,592
	.....	.....	.....	*13,051,798	.....	*13,051,798	*13,051,798
1878..	422,896,834	23,143,074	446,039,908	680,683,798	27,054,985	707,738,783	722,779,499
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*10,535,857	*10,535,857

4. These figures represent additional exports to Canada, by land carriage, not embraced in the United States customs accounts, but from Canadian official reports..

Annual Average Production of the Precious Metals in the World,
also in the United States of America, since 1848, the Year of the
Discovery of the Gold-fields of California.

COUNTRIES.	EPOCHS.	No. of Years.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold and Silver.
			Million dollars.	Million dollars.	Million dollars.
Entire World.....	1849-'75 ..	27	102.29	58.29	160.53
United States.....	1849-'75 ..	27	50.06	.....	59.89
“ “.....	1850-'75 ..	17	.....	15.62	.....
Other Countries	1849-'75 ..	27	52.23	49.94	102.17

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES. **LAST TWO YEARS.**

From the Official Report of the Bureau of Statistics. Corrected to August 14, 1878.		Twelve Months ended June 30.	
		1877.	1878.
	VALUES.	VALUES.	VALUES.
FREE OF DUTY.			
Argols.....	\$1,277,886	\$1,298,568	
Articles, the produce or manufacture of the United States brought back.....	2,780,544	3,022,701	
BARKS:			
Medicinal: Peruvian, calisaya, Lima, etc.....	564,488	1,417,695	
Barks used for tanning.....	311,258	412,575	
Cork bark and wood, unmanufactured.....	419,114	483,061	
Bolting cloths.....	193,740	240,868	
Books.....	265,214	258,351	
Camphor, crude.....	153,229	166,695	
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines.....	3,944,796	4,194,810	
Chloride of lime, or bleaching-powder.....	711,600	598,813	
Cocon, crude, and leaves and shells of.....	597,847	605,340	
Cochineal.....	649,825	698,055	
Coffee.....	53,634,991	51,914,605	
Cotton, raw.....	413,508	469,882	
Cutch, or catechu, and terra-japonica, or gambier.....	910,479	978,539	
Dye-woods, in sticks.....	1,175,889	1,366,435	
Eggs.....	617,622	726,037	
FISH, NOT OF AMERICAN FISHERIES:			
Fresh, of all kinds.....	236,098	339,561	
Herring, pickled.....	210,786	230,538	
Mackerel, pickled.....	872,280	907,246	
All other.....	581,592	637,437	
Fur-skins, undressed.....	1,561,666	1,714,066	
GOLD AND SILVER:			
Gold bullion.....	2,119,570	1,572,699	
Silver bullion.....	4,693,253	9,971,849	
Gold coin.....	24,126,664	11,357,553	
Silver coin.....	9,634,927	9,519,250	
Guano (except from bonded islands).....	873,390	849,607	
Gums.....	1,287,310	1,297,855	
Gypsum, or plaster of Paris, unground.....	105,635	106,703	
HAIR, UNMANUFACTURED:			
Horse-hair, used for weaving.....	215,239	182,424	
Hair of all kinds, not specified.....	268,898	240,038	
Hides and skins, other than furs.....	14,963,701	17,222,363	
Household and personal effects and wearing apparel, old and in use, of persons arriving from foreign countries.....	1,152,765	1,185,943	
India-rubber and gutta-percha, crude.....	5,542,166	4,711,102	
Indigo.....	1,301,058	1,587,680	
Madder, not including the extract of.....	144,313	52,023	
OILS: Whale or fish, not of American fisheries.....	84,068	176,384	
Vegetable, fixed or expressed.....	564,813	448,833	
Volatile, or essential.....	344,486	454,395	
Paintings, statuary, and other works of art of American artists.....	228,182	174,321	
PAPER MATERIALS:			
Rags of cotton or linen.....	2,587,217	2,814,515	
Other materials.....	1,329,582	1,179,154	
Seeds.....	491,689	307,909	
Silk, raw.....	6,792,937	5,103,084	
Soda, nitrate of.....	1,823,547	973,223	
Sulphur or brimstone, crude.....	1,242,768	1,173,156	
Tea.....	16,181,467	15,660,163	
Tin in bars, blocks, and pigs.....	1,793,613	2,183,094	
Wood, unmanufactured.....	1,237,518	1,420,096	
Articles imported from Hawaiian Islands under reci- procity treaty.....	2,277,354	2,522,254	
All other free articles.....	6,770,929	6,579,173	
Total imports free of duty.....	\$181,562,866	\$171,000,579	

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES—(Continued).

From the Official Report of the Bureau of Statistics, Corrected to August 14, 1878.	Twelve Months ended June 30.	
	1877.	1878.
DUTIABLE.	VALUES.	VALUES.
Animals, living.....	\$1,048,403	\$2,064,676
Beer, ale, porter, and other malt liquors.....	758,835	592,707
Books, pamphlets, engravings, and other publications.....	1,627,877	1,612,229
Bra-s, and manufactures of.....	247,822	245,670
BREADSTUFFS AND OTHER FARINACEOUS FOOD :		
Barley.....	5,099,32	4,105,748
Barley-malt.....	247,722	399,844
Bread and blecuit.....	30,713	23,431
Indian corn, or maize.....	25,04	12,964
Oats.....	19,461	8,719
Rice.....	1,439,767	1,136,327
Rye.....	72,922	271,582
Wheat.....	372,693	1,549,084
Wheat-flour.....	50,872	47,436
Meal or flour made from oats, Indian corn, rye, and buckwheat.....	99,867	81,650
Pease, beans, and other seeds of leguminous plants, bushels.....	574,411	614,110
All other farinaceous food, and preparations of, in- cluding arrow-root, pearl or hulled barley, etc.....	208,577	263,120
Bristles.....	536,46	662,937
Buttons of all kinds, including button materials partly fitted for buttons exclusively.....	2,273,422	3,362,085
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines.....	4,872,006	3,506,973
Chicory, ground or prepared, and root.....	139,304	106,358
CLOTHING (except when of silk, and except hosiery, etc., of cotton or wool) :		
Cut and sewed together.....	228,717	168,583
Articles of wear.....	961,29	1,091,836
Coal, bituminous.....	1,775,607	1,926,187
Cocoa, manufactured, not including chocolate.....	9,182	14,806
COPPER, AND MANUFACTURES OF :		
Ore.....	2,472	84,359
Pigs, bars, ingots, old and other, unmanufactured.....	254,096	49,700
Manufactures of.....	330,016	322,418
Cordage, rope, and twine, of all kinds.....	67,650	129,663
COTTON, MANUFACTURES OF :		
Bleached and unbleached.....	1,237,312	1,078,143
Printed, painted, or colored.....	1,415,112	1,066,426
Hosiery, shirts, and drawers.....	3,904,520	4,682,246
Jeans, denims, drillings, etc.....	88,919	104,633
Other manufactures of, not specified.....	12,579,751	12,181,560
Earthen, stone, and China ware.....	3,709,542	4,051,786
Fancy-goods.....	3,623,303	4,200,787
FISH, NOT OF AMERICAN FISHERIES :		
Herring.....	180,015	180,840
Mackerel.....	148	67
Sardines and anchovies, preserved in oil or otherwise.....	773,331	677,910
All other, not specified.....	91,034	149,853
FLAX, AND MANUFACTURES OF :		
Flax, raw.....	1,243,064	1,177,229
Manufactures of, by yard.....	11,509,894	11,490,753
Other manufactures of.....	2,402,496	2,922,812
Fruits of all kinds, including nuts.....	9,836,779	9,738,546
Furs and dressed fur-skins.....	2,401,778	2,280,204
GLASS AND GLASS WARE :		
Cylinder, crown, or common window.....	1,006,456	812,612
Cylinder and crown, polished.....	5,493	7,163
Fluted, rolled, or rough plate.....	14,405	5,685
Cast polished plate, not silvered.....	1,263,864	885,823
Cast polished plate, silvered.....	552,899	572,066
Other manufactures of.....	1,000,680	1,061,735
HAIR (excepting that of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals) AND MANUFACTURES OF :		
Hair, human, and manufactures of.....	77,075	135,776
Hair, other, and manufactures of.....	163,506	164,127
HEMP, AND MANUFACTURES OF :		
Raw.....	1,852,480	2,321,164

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES—(Continued).

From the Official Report of the Bureau of Statistics. Corrected to August 14, 1878.		Twelve Months ended June 30.	
		1877.	1878.
HEMP :	DUTIABLE.	VALUES.	VALUES.
Manufactures of, by yard.....		\$7,404	\$2,282
Other manufactures of.....		91,588	90,894
India-rubber and gutta-percha, manufactures of.....		825,113	242,564
IRON AND STEEL, AND MANUFACTURES OF :			
Pig-iron.....		1,556,415	1,260,057
Castings.....		3,044	6,015
Bar-iron.....		1,515,691	1,541,115
Boiler-iron.....		1,182	108
Band, hoop, and scroll-iron.....		12,659	45
Sheet-iron.....		103,228	85,784
Old and scrap-iron.....		148,201	105,992
Hardware.....		96,527	92,603
Anchor, cables, and chains of all kinds.....		156,799	87,514
Machinery.....		730,030	638,667
Muskets, pistols, rifles, and sporting-guns.....		818,137	323,297
Steel ingots, bars, sheets, and wire.....		1,338,982	1,230,037
Railroad bars or rails, of steel.....		1,464	530
Cutlery.....		875,276	1,161,333
Files.....		125,585	125,448
Saws and tools.....		13,507	8,934
Other manufactures of iron and steel.....		2,563,223	2,410,106
Jewelry, and all manufactures of gold and silver.....		542,838	249,253
JUTE AND OTHER GRASSES, AND MANUFACTURES OF :			
Raw.....		2,351,778	2,438,198
Manufactures of, by yard.....		620	114
Gunny-cloth and gunny-bags, and manufactures of, used for bagging.....		162,280	155,645
Other manufactures of, not specified.....		2,213,694	1,510,630
LEAD, AND MANUFACTURES OF :			
Pigs, bars, and old.....		702,240	353,936
Manufactures of.....		46,442	7,958
LEATHER, AND MANUFACTURES OF :			
Leather of all kinds.....		4,589,713	3,784,729
Gloves of kid, and all other, of skin or leather, doz. pairs.....		3,123,919	3,195,702
Other manufactures of.....		537,014	498,928
Marble and stone, and manufactures of.....		865,133	746,956
Metals, metal compositions, and manufactures of.....		847,041	875,946
Musical instruments.....		554,530	561,957
OILS : Coal and other mineral oils.....		376,563	535
Whale and fish, not of American fisheries.....		44,015	56,616
Olive, salad.....		376,781	414,435
Olive, not salad.....		114,650	44,345
All other vegetable, fixed.....		169,316	200,042
Volatile, or essential.....		231,533	171,740
Opium, and extract of.....		1,788,347	1,574,815
Paintings, chromo-lithographs, photographs, and statuary		996,691	794,193
PAINTS :			
White lead.....		173,006	100,799
Red lead and litharge.....		27,069	10,984
Whiting and Paris white.....		11,270	7,967
Other paints and painters' colors.....		715,747	719,363
PAPER, AND MANUFACTURES OF :			
Printing paper.....		413	2,721
Writing paper.....		8,944	13,006
Paper-hangings, and other paper.....		100,134	119,700
Papier-maché, and other manufactures of paper not specified, including parchment.....		1,080,612	1,331,138
Perfumery and cosmetics.....		331,822	348,266
Potatoes.....		1,652,963	245,515
Precious stones.....		2,114,704	2,975,512
Provisions (meats, poultry, lard, butter, cheese, etc.), not including vegetables.....		724,252	927,264
Salt.....		1,659,521	1,632,865
Saltpetre (nitrate of potash).....		512,327	392,990
SEEDS :			
Flaxseed, or linseed.....		1,916,240	1,883,333
All other, not specified.....		378,121	330,060

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES—(Continued).

From the Official Report of the Bureau of Statistics. Corrected to August 14, 1873.		Twelve Months ended June 30.	
		1877.	1878.
	DUTIABLE.	VALUES.	VALUES.
SILK, MANUFACTURES OF:			
Dress and piece goods.....		\$16,750,826	\$13,861,195
Hosiery.....		78,040	186,201
Other manufactures of.....		5,000,393	5,840,530
SODA, AND SALTS OF:			
Bicarbonate.....		107,169	96,244
Carbonate, including sal-soda and soda-ash.....		3,441,432	3,385,569
Caustic soda.....		1,114,045	1,076,008
Acetate, sulphate, phosphate, and all other salts of soda.....		8,906	12,865
Spices of all kinds; also ginger (ground), pepper, and mustard.....		1,437,995	1,936,217
Straw and palm-leaf, manufactures of.....		1,679,731	2,296,266
SUGAR AND MOLASSES:			
Brown sugar.....		81,187,504	69,642,368
Refined sugar.....		28,043	7,469
Molasses.....		7,806,257	6,764,119
Melado and sirup of sugar-cane.....		1,654,165	1,123,613
Candy and confectionery.....		5,857	6,896
Sulphur, refined.....		48,868	14,924
TIN, AND MANUFACTURES OF:			
In plates.....		9,751,327	9,929,496
Other manufactures of.....		39,332	58,496
TOBACCO, AND MANUFACTURES OF:			
Leaf.....		3,738,612	4,102,782
Cigars.....		2,002,847	2,269,267
Other manufactures of.....		61,231	67,819
Watches and watch movements and materials.....		772,432	812,582
WINES, SPIRITS, AND CORDIALS:			
Spirits and cordials in casks.....		1,461,652	1,149,166
Spirits and cordials in bottles.....		473,065	406,116
Wine in casks.....		1,839,871	1,838,691
Wine in bottles.....		2,236,889	2,128,254
WOOD, AND MANUFACTURES OF:			
Cabinet-ware, house-furniture, and all manufac- tures of wood, not otherwise specified.....		798,175	832,267
Boards, deals, planks, joists, and scantling.....		3,146,093	3,174,335
Shingles.....		69,189	97,149
Timber, sawed or hewed, wholly or in part.....		7,170	3,893
Other lumber.....		224,679	300,016
WOOL, SHEEP'S (and hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals), AND MANUFACTURES OF:			
Unmanufactured.....		7,155,944	8,363,015
Cloths and cassimeres.....		6,624,909	6,771,653
Woolen rags, shoddy, mungo, waste, and flocks..		33,265	19,071
Shawls.....		1,298,129	1,341,447
Blankets.....		9,939	2,352
Carpets.....		674,011	398,389
Dress goods.....		12,549,587	12,055,806
Hosiery, shirts, and drawers.....		559,941	582,922
Other manufactures of.....		3,948,239	4,058,514
ZINC, SPelter, OR Tutenag, AND MANUFACTURES OF:			
In blocks or pigs.....		64,956	59,601
In sheets.....		77,713	69,562
All other dutiable articles.....		4,007,484	3,570,904
Total value of dutiable commodities.....		\$310,527,540	\$295,773,267
Total value of commodities free of duty.....		181,562,366	171,099,579
Total imports.....		\$492,090,406	\$466,872,846
Total value of coin and bullion.....		\$40,774,414	\$39,821,314
Total value of merchandise.....		451,315,992	427,051,532
Total imports.....		\$492,090,406	\$466,872,846
Brought in American vessels.....		\$151,826,933	\$146,499,258
Brought in foreign vessels.....		339,565,633	307,407,565
Brought in cars and other land vehicles.....		10,697,840	13,965,999

EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

LAST TWO YEARS.

From the Official Report of the Bureau of Statistics. Corrected to August 14, 1878.	Twelve Months ended June 30.	
	1877.	1878.
OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION.		
	VALUES.	VALUES.
Acids.....	\$74,930	\$48,534
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS:		
Fanning-mills.....	10,554	2,066
Horse-powers.....	24,897	19,872
Mowers and reapers.....	765,249	1,018,916
Ploughs and cultivators.....	129,235	154,877
All other, not specified.....	696,538	1,379,467
ANIMALS, LIVING:		
Hogs.....	669,160	267,239
Horned cattle.....	1,598,060	3,896,818
Horses.....	301,124	796,723
Mules.....	478,484	501,518
Sheep.....	234,480	338,499
All other, and fowls.....	18,895	46,841
Ashes, pot and pearl.....	58,170	36,389
Bark, for tanning.....	67,176	111,335
BEER, ALE, PORTER, AND CIDER:		
In bottles.....	51,077	108,054
In casks.....	40,138	39,143
Bells and bell and bronze metal.....	12,366	12,579
Billiard-tables and apparatus.....	33,903	18,968
Blacking.....	101,896	103,434
Bones and bone-dust.....	121,488	78,899
Bone-black, ivory-black, and lamp-black.....	22,876	80,740
Books, pamphlets, maps, and other publications.....	634,345	586,355
Brass, and manufactures of.....	397,817	589,451
BREAD AND BREADSTUFFS:		
Barley.....	708,541	2,568,738
Bread and biscuit.....	696,084	730,317
Indian corn.....	41,631,345	48,080,358
Indian-corn meal.....	1,511,152	1,335,892
Oats.....	1,150,686	1,277,920
Rye.....	1,622,766	3,051,739
Rye flour.....	89,872	80,775
Wheat.....	47,135,562	96,872,016
Wheat flour.....	21,668,947	23,092,826
Other small grain and pulse.....	876,665	1,077,289
Malzena, farina, and all other preparations of bread-stuffs used as food.....	650,296	1,700,639
Bricks.....	26,571	264,446
Brooms and brushes of all kinds.....	172,000	148,032
Candles, tallow and other.....	228,694	218,963
Carriages, carts, and parts of.....	866,018	979,008
Cars, railroad, passenger and freight.....	538,997	532,840
Clocks, and parts of.....	1,023,566	936,008
Coffee, cocoa, and spices, including ginger, pepper, and mustard.....	41,264	60,755
COAL:		
Bituminous.....	1,024,711	1,066,843
Other.....	1,861,351	1,853,624
Combs.....	8,969	15,266

EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES—(Continued).

	Twelve Months ended June 30.	
	1877.	1878.
	VALUES.	VALUES.
COPPER, AND MANUFACTURES OF:		
Ore.....	\$109,451	\$169,027
In pigs, bars, sheets, and old.....	2,718,218	2,102,455
Other manufactures of.....	185,730	217,423
Cordage, rope, and twine of all kinds.....	323,868	383,973
COTTON, AND MANUFACTURES OF:		
Sea-island.....	1,084,509	1,616,214
Other, unmanufactured.....	170,033,999	178,415,270
Colored manufactures.....	2,484,131	2,959,910
Uncolored.....	6,437,223	7,053,463
All other manufactures of.....	1,314,489	1,424,255
Drugs, chemicals, and medicines.....	1,979,957	2,302,967
Dye-stuffs.....	628,309	527,281
Earthen and stone ware.....	87,355	96,085
Fancy articles.....	335,810	719,117
FRUITS:		
Apples, dried.....	920,292	259,955
Apples, green or ripe.....	986,112	886,090
Other fruit, green, ripe, or dried.....	268,292	286,096
Preserved, in cans or otherwise.....	762,344	434,838
Furs and fur-skins.....	3,788,802	2,616,730
Gas-fixtures and chandeliers.....	26,899	59,230
Ginseng.....	562,268	497,247
Glass and glass-ware.....	658,061	869,641
Glue.....	16,069	31,247
GOLD AND SILVER, AND MANUFACTURES OF:		
Gold bullion.....	1,084,536	905,310
Gold coin.....	21,274,565	6,420,851
Silver bullion.....	11,463,894	15,035,045
Silver coin... } Trade-dollars.....	8,672,596	5,103,006
} Other coin.....	620,147	223,264
Gold and silver leaf.....	141	281
Jewelry, and other manufactures of gold and silver.....	132,499	208,142
HAIR:		
Unmanufactured.....	333,487	331,343
Manufactures of.....	9,896	30,283
HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS:		
Of wool, fur, and silk.....	262,271	262,251
Of palm-leaf, straw, etc.....	43,599	40,838
Hay.....	116,936	141,340
HEMP, AND MANUFACTURES OF:		
Unmanufactured.....	12,182	18,210
Cables and cordage.....	175,750	146,043
All other manufactures of.....	695,625	1,050,709
Hides and skins, other than fur.....	2,430,427	1,266,840
Hoop-skirts.....	2,305,355	2,152,873
Hops.....	214,084	227,328
Ice.....	214,084	227,328
INDIA-RUBBER AND GUTTA-PERCHA MANUFACTURES:		
Boots and shoes.....	27,445	22,801
Other manufactures.....	192,037	274,943
IRON AND STEEL, AND MANUFACTURES OF:		
Pig.....	89,029	140,148
Bar.....	194,775	183,373
Boiler-plate.....	14,305	11,513
Railroad bars or rails.....	243,811	324,933
Sheet, band, and hoop.....	21,518	13,083
Castings, not otherwise specified.....	218,279	275,783
Car-wheels.....	122,089	69,623
Stoves, and parts of.....	113,331	140,334
Steam-engines, locomotive.....	568,802	1,016,974
Steam-engines, stationary.....	54,038	120,272
Boilers for steam-engines, when separate from the engines.....	70,018	109,708
Machinery, not otherwise specified.....	2,098,368	3,849,308

EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES—(Continued).

From the Official Report of the Bureau of Statistics. Corrected to August 14, 1878.		Twelve Months ended June 30.	
		1877.	1878.
IRON AND STEEL, AND MANUFACTURES OF (Continued):		VALUES.	VALUES.
Nails and spikes.....	\$319,584	\$287,767	
All other manufactures of iron.....	8,361,767	8,968,292	
Steel, and manufactures of:			
Ingots, bars, sheets, and wire.....	15,061	15,893	
Cutlery.....	38,714	54,812	
Edge-tools.....	721,012	911,095	
Files and saws.....	36,309	39,782	
Muskets, pistols, rifles, and sporting guns.....	5,259,813	2,098,501	
Manufactures of steel, not specified.....	306,981	365,497	
Junk (old) and oakum.....	37,418	40,931	
Lamps.....	243,373	245,377	
Lead, and manufactures of.....	49,835	314,899	
LEATHER, AND MANUFACTURES OF:			
Boots and shoes.....	414,680	468,433	
Leather of all kinds, not specified.....	6,016,373	6,189,052	
Morocco, and other fine.....	1,290,225	903,968	
Saddlery and harness.....	94,085	127,000	
Manufactures of, not otherwise specified.....	361,988	389,203	
Lime and cement.....	97,923	96,334	
MANURES:			
Guano.....	41,530	3,720	
Substances used expressly for manures.....	1,076,602	1,208,049	
MARBLE AND STONE:			
Marble and stone, rough.....	131,716	142,661	
Marble and stone manufactures.....	917,937	597,356	
Matches.....	173,812	173,219	
Mathematical, philosophical, and optical instruments.....	48,848	27,020	
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS:			
Organs, melodeons, etc.....	578,864	438,664	
Piano-fortes.....	330,156	303,013	
All other.....	12,680	14,795	
NAVAL STORES:			
Rosin and turpentine.....	2,384,378	*2,329,319	
Tar and pitch.....	160,410	153,094	
Oil-cake.....	4,818,145	5,095,163	
OILS:			
Mineral, crude.....	3,756,725	2,694,018	
Mineral, refined or manufactured:			
Naphtha, benzine, gasoline, etc.....	1,816,682	1,411,812	
Illuminating.....	55,401,132	41,513,676	
Lubricating, heavy paraffine, etc.....	497,540	639,197	
Residuum.....	317,355	316,271	
Animal: Lard.....	281,551	994,410	
Neat's-foot and other animal.....	19,720	17,447	
Sperm.....	879,865	801,218	
Whale and other fish.....	442,165	411,808	
Vegetable: Cotton-seed.....	842,248	2,514,323	
Linseed.....	43,435	27,232	
Volatile, or essential.....	401,829	323,341	
ORDNANCE-STORES:			
Cannon.....	11,538	6,793	
Cannon and gun-carriages and accoutrements.....			
Cartridges and fuses.....	2,325,570	3,357,094	
Gunpowder.....	248,925	102,436	
Shot and shell.....	2,161,860	1,366,529	
Ore, argentiferous, or silver bearing.....	44,960	8,550	
Paints and painters' colors.....	186,050	239,075	
Paintings and engravings.....	196,518	281,841	
Paper and stationery.....	938,218	1,066,810	
Perfumery.....	269,785	295,269	
Plated ware of silver or other metal.....	149,772	215,180	
Printing-presses and type.....	159,746	171,003	
PROVISIONS:			
Bacon and hams.....	49,512,412	51,750,305	
Beef { Fresh.....	4,552,522	5,009,856	
Beef { Salted or cured.....	2,960,953	2,973,234	

EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES—(Continued).

From the Official Report of the Bureau of Statistics. Corrected to August 14, 1878.		Twelve Months ended June 30.	
		1877.	1878.
PROVISIONS—(Continued):	VALUES.	VALUES.	
Butter.....	\$4,424,616	\$3,930,840	
Cheese.....	12,700,627	14,108,529	
Condensed milk.....	123,801	128,118	
Eggs.....	8,429	14,880	
Fish, dried or smoked.....	791,785	766,136	
Fish, fresh.....	114,338	84,278	
Fish, pickled.....	486,738	416,100	
Fish, other, cured.....	2,486,225	3,198,896	
Lard.....	25,562,665	30,014,023	
Meats, preserved.....	3,939,977	5,099,918	
Mutton, fresh.....	36,480	9,272	
Oysters.....	260,080	396,053	
Pickles and sauces.....	45,361	19,476	
Pork.....	6,296,414	4,913,646	
Onions.....	43,081	44,434	
Potatoes.....	533,187	541,593	
Other vegetables.....	90,536	79,364	
Vegetables, prepared or preserved.....	25,982	59,135	
Quicksilver.....	1,767,366	1,230,008	
BAGS:			
Cotton and linen.....	5,719	12,825	
Woollen.....	1,140		
Rice.....	78,112	82,866	
Salt.....	20,133	24,968	
Scales and balances.....	159,231	215,656	
SEEDS:			
Cotton.....	130,062	179,602	
Flaxseed or linseed.....	8	487	
Clover, timothy, garden, and all other.....	3,403,685	2,085,867	
Sewing-machines, and parts of.....	1,652,487	1,661,715	
SOAP:			
Perfumed, and all toilet.....	11,549	36,273	
Other.....	627,408	621,813	
Spermaceti.....	41,027	53,302	
SPIRITS, DISTILLED:			
From grain.....	499,174	864,162	
From molasses.....	285,979	272,457	
From other materials.....	5,311	12,633	
Spirits of turpentine.....	2,274,689	2,333,569	
Starch.....	454,232	613,621	
Steam and other fire-engines and apparatus.....	61,535	35,362	
SUGAR and MOLASSES:			
Sugar, brown.....	6,618	4,146	
Sugar, refined.....	4,586,608	4,508,115	
Molasses.....	594,547	365,747	
Candy and confectionery.....	87,636	41,687	
Tallow.....	7,833,616	6,695,377	
Tin, and manufactures of.....	87,057	116,274	
TOBACCO, AND MANUFACTURES OF:			
Leaf.....	28,825,521	24,803,165	
Cigars.....	38,161	46,170	
Snuff.....	1,968	7,825	
Other manufactures.....	3,154,564	3,627,023	
Trunks and valises.....	131,083	140,477	
Umbrellas, parasols, and sun-shades.....	2,493	5,187	
Varnish.....	61,178	93,052	
VESSELS SOLD TO FOREIGNERS:			
Steamers.....	9,000	147,800	
Sailing-vessels.....	188,802	241,681	
Vinegar.....	5,858	4,120	
Watches and parts of.....	77,857	140,794	
Wax.....	84,451	96,574	
Wearing-apparel.....	509,028	569,763	
Whalebone.....	160,626	264,980	
Wine.....	40,632	88,728	

EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES—(Continued).

From the Official Report of the Bureau of Statistics. Corrected to August 14, 1878.			Twelve Months ended June 30.	
			1877.	1878.
			VALUES.	VALUES.
WOOD, AND MANUFACTURES OF:				
Boards, clapboards, deals, planks, joists, and scantling.....			\$5,434,322	\$4,531,741
Laths, palings, pickets, curtain-sticks, broom-handles, and bed-slats.....			16,800	9,233
Shingles.....			123,622	154,533
Box-shooks.....			305,201	145,232
Other shooks, staves, and headings.....			3,948,739	3,775,574
Hogsheads and barrels, empty.....			255,911	189,420
All other lumber.....			844,410	520,454
Fire-wood.....			9,518	9,469
Hop, hoop, telegraph, and other poles.....			413,321	377,137
Logs, masts, spars, and other whole timber.....			499,822	352,104
Timber, sawed and hewed.....			3,124,412	2,662,784
All other timber.....			60,059	114,907
Household furniture.....			1,700,412	1,961,523
Wooden ware.....			328,632	287,961
All other manufactures of wood.....			1,373,089	1,714,410
WOOL, AND MANUFACTURES OF:				
Wool, raw and fleece.....			29,446	93,358
Carpets.....			16,377	10,430
Other manufactures of.....			275,460	427,534
ZINC, AND MANUFACTURES OF:				
Ore or oxide.....			34,408	63,831
Plates, sheets, pigs, or bars.....			115,122	216,560
ALL ARTICLES NOT ENUMERATED:				
All other unmanufactured articles.....			792,297	854,231
All other manufactured articles.....			2,152,622	2,257,504
Total Domestic Exports.....			\$676,115,818	\$722,779,499
Total value of merchandise 1877. 1878.				
(mixed values).....	\$632,980,090	\$695,724,514		
Total value of coin and bullion 43,135,738 27,054,935			\$676,115,818	\$722,779,499
Gold value of merchandise.....			\$589,669,490	\$680,683,798
Shipped in American vessels.....			156,081,514	159,735,187
Shipped in foreign vessels.....			515,104,208	557,748,544
Shipped in cars and other land vehicles.....			4,960,096	5,295,768
			\$676,115,818	\$722,779,499
II.—EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES OF FOREIGN PRODUCTIONS, LAST TWO YEARS.				
Total value of merchandise.....			\$12,804,936	\$14,154,696
Total value of coin and bullion.....			13,027,499	6,678,240
Total foreign exports.....			\$25,832,435	\$20,832,936
Add total domestic exports.....			676,115,818	722,779,499
Gross exports.....			\$701,948,312	\$743,612,437
Total value of merchandise.... 1877. 1878.				
	\$645,735,076	\$709,879,312		
Total value of coin and bullion. 56,163,237 33,733,225				
Gross exports.....			\$701,948,312	\$743,612,437

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES, WITH RATES OF DUTY THEREON.*

Table showing Quantities, Values, Total Duties, Rates of Duty and Average Duty, ad valorem, on all imported Commodities paying \$100,000 or upwards into the Treasury, in the year 1878.

[Compiled from the Official Report on Commerce and Navigation of the U. S. for 1878.]

COMMODITIES.	Quantities.	Values.	Rate of Duty.	Total Duties.	Average Duty, ad valorem, per cent.
Ale, porter, and beer: In bottles.....gallons	491,606	Dollars. 499,607	35 c. per gall.	Dollars. 173,153	34.44
Aniline dyes or colors...lbs.	228,424	479,373	{ 50 c. per lb. } { and 35 p. c. }	282,131	58.83
Animals, living: Cattle, hogs, horses, sheep, etc.. No.	419,846	2,553,831	20 per cent.	510,964	20.00
Barley..... bushels	5,800,191	3,493,557	15 c. per bush.	870,929	24.94
Books and other printed matter.....		1,497,898	25 per cent.	374,480	25.00
Braids of straw.....		891,251	30 per cent.	268,634	30.00
Brushes.....		295,413	40 per cent.	118,165	40.00
Buttons.....		1,680,121	30 per cent.	504,036	30.00
Cheese..... lbs.			4 c. per lb.	87,880	22.12
China, porcelain, and Parian ware, plain, white, and not decorated in any manner.....		289,123	45 per cent.	130,105	45.00
" Gilded, ornamented, or decorated in any manner..		637,465	50 per cent.	318,732	50.00
" Other earthen, stone, or crockery ware, white, glazed, edged, printed, painted, or dipped, or cream colored.....	572,846	3,081,338	40 per cent.	1,229,748	40.00
Coal, bitum. and shale, tons		1,329,660	75 c. per ton.	429,694	32.36
Cotton, manufactures of: Plain bleached, value 20 cents or less per square yard.....square yards	7,459,608	905,849	5½ c. per yard.	412,072	45.47
" Printed or colored, value 25 cents or less per square yard.....square yards	5,528,108	803,874	{ 5½ c. per sq. } { yd. & 20 p.c. }	464,872	57.82
" " Value over 25 cents per square yard.....square yards	1,422,441	884,045	35 per cent.	308,415	35.00
" Hosiery.....		4,770,103	35 per cent.	1,669,586	35.00
" Laces, cords, braids, gimps, galloons, and cotton laces, colored and insertings.....		2,482,903	35 per cent.	869,223	35.00

* For greater condensation, fractions are omitted, and the figures are therefore approximate, except as to rates and percentages of duty, which are the figures of the Bureau of Statistics.

**PRINCIPAL IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES, WITH RATES OF
DUTY THEREON, 1878—Continued.**

COMMODITIES.	Quantities.	Values.	Rate of Duty.	Total Duties.	Average Duty, ad valorem, per cent.
Cotton, thread-yarn, warps, or warp-yarn not wound on spools, valued at over 60 and not exceeding 80 cents per pound..... lbs.	561,863	390,025	{ 30 c. per lb. } { and 20 p. c. }	246,564	63.23
Cotton, valued at over 80 cts. per pound..... lbs.	1,007,517	1,196,620	{ 40 c. per lb. } { and 20 p. c. }	642,331	53.63
" Velvet, velveteens, velvet bindings, ribbons, and vestings.....		730,278	35 per cent.	253,597	35.00
Cotton manufactures not otherwise specified.....		3,794,111	35 per cent.	1,328,531	35.00
Currants, Zante or other..... lbs.	17,941,352	776,827	1 c. per lb.	179,414	23.09
Diamonds (cut), cameos, mosaics, gems, pearls, rubies, and other precious stones, not set.....		2,970,469	10 per cent.	297,047	10.00
Dolls.....		375,610	35 per cent.	131,453	35.00
Embroideries, of cotton or wool.....		2,542,822	35 per cent.	890,023	35.00
Fans.....		360,912	35 per cent.	126,319	35.00
Feathers, ostrich, cock, and other ornamental.....		919,632	25 per cent.	229,918	25.00
Feathers and flowers, artificial and ornamental, not otherwise provided for.....		842,567	50 per cent.	421,280	50.00
Fire-crackers, in boxes of 40 packs, not exceeding 80 to the pack..... boxes	125,025	101,918	\$1 per box.	125,060	122.68
Flax: Linens, valued at 30 cents or less per square yd.....		8,057,839	35 per cent.	2,820,615	35.00
" valued at above 30 cents per square yard.....		1,691,851	40 per cent.	676,787	40.00
" Burlaps, and like manufactures of flax, jute, or hemp, of which either shall be the component of chief value (except bagging for cotton).....		2,467,633	30 per cent.	740,385	30.00
" Duck, canvas, paddings, cot-bottoms, diapers, crash, buckabacks, handkerchiefs (not hemmed), lawns, or other manufactures of flax, jute, or hemp, valued at 30 cents or less per square yard.....		670,355	35 per cent.	234,705	35.00
" valued at above 30 cents per square yard.....		317,847	40 per cent.	127,139	40.00
" Thread, twine, and pack-thread.....		637,733	40 per cent.	255,093	40.00
" All other manufactures of flax not otherwise provided for.....		550,379	40 per cent.	220,161	40.00
Fruits and nuts: Almonds, not shelled..... lbs.	2,069,134	219,578	6 c. per lb.	125,348	57.08
" Filberts and walnuts..... lbs.	4,834,452	268,926	3 c. per lb.	145,084	53.33
" Prunes..... lbs.	17,654,657	1,172,177	1 c. per lb.	176,547	15.06
" Raisins..... lbs.	32,931,736	1,904,366	2½ c. per lb.	823,318	43.23
Furs, and manufactures of.....		2,069,729	20 per cent.	413,911	20.00

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES, WITH RATES OF DUTY THEREON, 1878—Continued.

COMMODITIES.	Quantities.	Values.	Rate of Duty.	Total Duties.	Average Duty, <i>ad valorem</i> , per cent.
Glass-ware: Porcelain, Bohemian, cut, engraved, painted, colored, printed, stained, silvered, or gilded, not including plate-glass, silvered, or looking-glass plates.....		458,448	40 per cent.	183,587	40.00
"Plate-glass, cast, polished not silvered, above 24 by 60 in.....sq. ft.	756,779	658,560	50 c. per sq. ft.	378,390	57.49
"Window-glass, cylinder, crown, or common, unpolished, above 10 by 15 and not above 16 by 24 lbs.	5,802,216	175,755	2 c. per lb.	117,853	67.06
"Above 16 by 24 and not above 24 by 30.....lbs	6,562,511	225,818	2½ c. per lb.	164,068	72.63
"Above 24 by 30 in.....lbs.	6,223,651	273,842	3 c. per lb.	186,996	68.18
"Manufactures of, not otherwise specified.....		539,120	40 per cent.	215,806	40.00
Hats, bonnets, and hoods, straw.....		736,674	40 per cent.	295,021	40.00
Hemp, jute, and other fibre: Bags, cotton-bags, and bagging (except bagging for cotton).....		1,004,832	40 per cent.	403,480	40.00
"Sisal grass, etc., for cordage, cwt.....	157,765	764,139	\$15 per ton.	118,324	15.48
"Jute butts.....cwt.	493,276	1,000,011	\$6 per ton.	147,983	13.45
"Manila, India, and other like substitutes for hemp.....cwt.	322,072	1,327,995	\$25 per ton.	403,048	22.02
India Rubber, manufactures of: Braces, webbing, etc.....			35 per cent.		35.00
Iron and steel, manufactures of: Bar iron, ¾ @ 2 in. thick.....lbs.	44,908,913	988,629	1 c. per lb.	449,089	45.43
"Pig iron.....tons	1,122,144	1,251,430	\$7 per ton.	392,990	30.65
"Rolled.....lbs.	8,712,613	226,791	1¼ c. per lb.	108,908	48.02
"Manufactures of iron not otherwise provided for.....		1,095,367	35 per cent.	383,430	35.00
"Steel, and manufactures of: Pen-knives, jack-knives, and pocket-knives.....		797,530	50 per cent.	398,791	50.00
"All other cutlery, including sword-blades.....		354,966	25 per cent.	123,914	35.00
"In ingots, bars, coils, sheets, and steel-wire, not less than ¼ inch diameter, valued at 7 cents per pound or less.....lbs.	6,278,292	329,731	2¼ c. per lb.	141,292	42.84
"Valued at above 7 cents and not over 11 cents per pound.....lbs.	4,699,342	473,845	3 c. per lb.	140,995	29.75
"Muskets, rifles, and other firearms.....		342,109	35 per cent.	119,732	35.00
"Manufactures of steel not otherwise provided for.....		662,804	45 per cent.	298,312	45.00
Jewelry of gold, silver, or other metal, or imitations of.....			25 per cent.		25.00

**PRINCIPAL IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES, WITH RATES OF
DUTY THEREON, 1878—Continued.**

COMMODITIES.	Quantities.	Values.	Rate of Duty.	Total Duties.	Average Duty, ad valorem, per cent.
Lead, and manufactures of: Pigs and bars, and molten lbs.	6,717,052	294,238	2 c. per lb.	134,341	45.66
Leather, and manufactures of: Calf-skins, tanned, or tanned and dressed		1,839,400	25 per cent.	459,970	25.00
"Gloves, of kid or leather, of all descriptions.....		3,179,763	50 per cent.	1,589,984	50.00
"Upper leather of all kinds, and skins, dressed and finished, of all kinds, not otherwise provided for.....		1,554,373	20 per cent.	310,930	20.00
"Manufactures of, and arti- cles of leather, or of which leather shall be a com- ponent part, not otherwise provided for.....		835,484	35 per cent.	116,727	35.00
Lemons and oranges.....		£,841,138	20 per cent.	768,258	20.00
Marble, and manufactures of: Veined and all other, in block, roughed or squar- ed, not otherwise speci- fied..... cub. ft.	357,725	376,086	{ 50 c. per cu. } { ft. & 20 p. c. }	254,695	67.45
Mats of coco-nut, china, and all other floor-matting, of flags, jute, or grass.....		422,003	30 per cent.	126,602	30.00
Metal, manufactures of, not otherwise provided for.....		478,907	35 per cent.	167,667	35.00
Musical instruments.....		533,010	30 per cent.	159,898	30.00
Oils, olive, salad, in bottles or flasks..... gallons	195,631	379,765	\$1 per gall.	195,694	51.51
Opium..... lbs.	209,874	712,028	\$1 per lb.	209,874	29.13
Opium prepared for smok- ing..... lbs.	54,805	617,160	\$6 per lb.	328,839	53.27
Papier-maché manufactures, not otherwise provided for Rice, cleaned..... lbs.	41,179,973	1,340,332	35 per cent.	469,163	35.00
Salt, in bags, sacks, barrels, or other packages..... lbs.	352,109,963	1,104,710	2½ c. per lb.	1,037,647	93.23
"in bulk..... lbs.	414,813,516	1,042,995	12 c. per 100 lbs.	422,546	39.75
Sardines and anchovies, packed in oil or other- wise..... quarter boxes	7,075,982	483,908	8 c. per 100 lbs.	312,092	60.00
Seeds: Flaxseed or linseed (56 lbs. to the bushel..... bushels	1,234,862	631,736	4 c. per box.	237,033	45.44
Silk: Braids, laces, fringes, galloons, buttons, and ornaments, dress and piece goods		1,880,197	20 c. per bush	256,972	13.63
"Velvets.....		13,509,262	60 per cent.	8,295,965	60.00
"Ready-made clothing		1,303,786	60 per cent.	782,288	60.00
"Ribbons.....		248,711	60 per cent.	149,227	60.00
"Ribbons (edge of cotton).....		1,600,458	60 per cent.	954,275	60.00
"Silk manufactures not otherwise provided for, made of silk, or of which silk is the component or chief value.....		201,753	50 per cent.	100,879	50.00
		1,925,787	60 per cent.	1,155,896	60.00

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES, WITH RATES OF DUTY THEREON, 1878—Continued.

COMMODITIES.	Quantities.	Values.	Rate of Duty.	Total Duties.	Average Duty, ad valorem, per cent.
Silk: manufactures of, which have as a component thereof 25 per centum, or over, in value of cotton, flax, wool, or worsted.....	35,178,762	1,312,496	50 per cent.	656,713	50.00
Soda caustic.....lbs.	208,425,700	1,015,554	1½ c. per lb.	497,681	49.01
Soda ash.....lbs.		3,128,772	¼ c. per lb.	531,069	16.63
Spices: Cassia, and Cassia Vera.....lbs.	1,184,769	198,552	10 c. per lb.	115,651	81.90
" Nutmegs.....lbs.	848,282	459,445	20 c. per lb.	171,802	36.93
" Pepper: black and white, grain.....lbs.	7,507,049	609,956	5 c. per lb.	376,205	61.53
Spirits and wines: Brandy, proof.....gallons	506,076	1,021,032	\$2 per gall.	1,020,495	99.13
" Cordials, liquors, arrack, absinthe, kirschwasser, ratafia.....gallons	73,358	163,402	\$2 per gall.	147,035	141.85
" Spirits, other, manufactured or distilled from grain.....gallons	436,288	251,892	\$2 per gall.	873,956	346.49
" Spirits, other (except brandy), manufactured or distilled from other materials.....gallons	204,303	125,909	\$2 per gall.	409,920	324.52
" Cologne-water and other perfumery, of which alcohol forms the principal ingredient.....gallons	9,557	187,076	{ \$2 per gall. and 50 p. c. 5 c. plus 25 per cent per lb. }	107,315	66.25
Sugar and molasses: Molasses.....gallons	26,855,764	6,860,810	{ 1½ c. plus 25 c. per lb. 1½ c. plus 25 p. c. p. lb. }	1,678,485	24.47
" Molasses concentrated, tank-bottoms, sirup of sugar-cane, and melado.....lbs.	36,691,376	1,383,482	{ 1½ c. plus 25 c. per lb. 1½ c. plus 25 p. c. p. lb. }	687,963	49.73
Sugar: All not above No. 7, Dutch standard.....lbs.	860,287,182	41,516,497	{ 1½ c. plus 25 p. c. p. lb. 2 c. plus 25 p. c. pr. lb. }	18,818,782	45.33
" Above No. 7 and not above No. 10.....lbs.	618,019,876	33,232,883	{ 2 c. plus 25 p. c. pr. lb. 2½ c. plus 25 p. c. per lb. }	15,450,497	46.49
" Above No. 10 and not above No. 12.....lbs.	72,316,574	4,110,513	{ 2½ c. plus 25 p. c. per lb. 10 c. per lb. }	2,083,904	26.96
Tartar, cream of.....lbs.					42.55
Tartar, argols, other than crude.....lbs.			6 c. per lb.		26.83
Tin, plates or sheets.....lbs.	242,647,871	9,873,640	1½ c. per lb.	2,069,662	26.96
Tobacco, and manufactures of: Leaf, unmanufactured and not stemmed.....lbs.	7,456,344	3,909,061	35 c. per lb.	2,613,449	66.67
" Cigars, cigarettes and cheroots.....lbs.	551,056	2,117,519	{ \$2.50 pr. lb. and 25 p. c. }	1,907,480	90.06
Toys, wooden and other.....		271,467	50 per cent.	135,735	50.00
Watches, of gold or silver.....		717,323	25 per cent.	179,331	25.00
Wines, Champagne, and all other sparkling, in bottles, containing not more than 1 pint each and more than ½ pint.....dozen.	98,801	618,439	\$3 per dozen.	296,578	47.92
" containing not more than 1 quart and more than 1 pint.....dozens	78,098	924,360	\$6 per doz.	460,377	50.68

**PRINCIPAL IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES, WITH RATES OF
DUTY THEREON, 1878—Continued.**

COMMODITIES.	Quantities.	Values.	Rate of Duty.	Total Duties.	Average Duty, ad valorem, per cent.
Wines, still, in casks...galls.	3,638,726	1,874,791	40 c. per gall.	1,467,735	77.95
" in bottles, containing each not more than 1 quart and more than 1 pint.do.ots.	142,811	620,369	\$1.60 per doz.	229,185	36.99
Wood: Boards, planks, deals, and other lumber.....M ft.	263,711	2,569,860	\$2 per M. ft.	527,422	20.52
" Manufactures of, not otherwise provided for....	.....	453,547	35 per cent.	177,639	39.00
Wools, hair of the alpaca, goat, etc.: Raw and manufactured, Class No. 1, clothing wool, value 33 cents or less per lb....lbs.	9,867,544	2,214,233	{ 10 c. per lb. and 11 p.c., less 10 p. c.	1,177,557	53.17
" Class No. 2, value not over 32 cents per pound.lbs.	2,077,532	633,464	{ 10 c. per lb. and 11 p. c.	277,477	43.79
" Class No. 2, value over 32 cents per pound.....lbs.	951,487	336,219	{ 12 c. per lb. and 10 p. c.	147,800	43.96
" Class No. 3, carpet and other similar wools, valued at 12 cents or less per pound.....lbs.	19,855,362	2,233,597	8 c. per lb.	595,756	26.62
" Value over 12 cents per pound.....lbs.	7,000,296	1,361,042	6 c. per lb.	420,049	30.86
" Dress goods, women and children's, and real or imitation Italian cloths, valued at not exceeding 20 cents per sq. yd...sq. yds.	22,183,465	3,745,160	{ 6 c. per sq. yd.&35 p.c.	2,689,129	70.46
" Valued at above 20 cents per square yard... sq. yds.	28,162,129	8,738,461	{ 8 c. per sq. yd.&40 p.c.	5,744,963	65.81
" Dress goods, women and children's, and real or imitation Italian cloths, weighing 4 ounces and over per square yard...lbs.	1,014,341	1,690,509	{ 50 c. per lb. and 35 p. c.	1,096,859	65.00
" Hosiery, valued at above 80 cents per pound.....lbs.	178,840	464,508	{ 50 c. per lb. and 35 p. c.	252,029	54.25
" Manufactures not otherwise specified, valued at above 80 cents per lb...lbs.	604,300	882,958	{ 50 c. per lb. and 35 p. c.	611,458	69.28
Wool and worsted, Cloths.lbs.	4,005,575	5,657,394	{ 50 c. per lb. and 35 p. c.	3,963,590	70.0
Wool Clothing—articles of wear.....lbs.	165,936	576,439	{ 50 c. per lb. and 40 p. c.	313,586	54.59
Wool, manufactures wholly or in part of, not otherwise provided for.....lbs.	128,725	209,204	{ 50 c. per lb. and 35 p. c.	187,713	65.76
" Shawls, woollen.....lbs.	86,587	196,155	{ 50 c. per lb. and 35 p. c.	113,738	56.85
" Worsted, etc., not otherwise provided for.....	360,268	1,102,873	{ 50 c. per lb. and 40 p. c.	655,085	57.24
" Webbing, beltings, bindings, braids, galloons, fringes, cords, buttons, etc.....lbs.	382,206	803,893	{ 50 c. per lb. and 50 p. c.	569,665	70.67
" Yarns, valued at above 80 cents per pound.... lbs.	453,226	543,163	{ 50 c. per lb. and 50 p. c.	419,262	77.18

Average duty on all dutiable commodities..... 43.75

FOREIGN CARRYING TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

[From the Report on Commerce and Navigation of the United States for 1877, etc.]

STATEMENT showing the value of the IMPORTS and EXPORTS of the United States carried respectively in UNITED STATES VESSELS, and in FOREIGN VESSELS, during fifty-eight years ended June 30, 1878, with the percentage carried in vessels of the United States.

Fiscal year.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		Total imports and exports carried in American vessels.	Total imports and exports carried in foreign vessels.	Percentage carried in American vessels.
	American vessels.	Foreign vessels.	American vessels.	Foreign vessels.			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1821.	58,025,890	4,559,825	55,175,572	9,798,410	112,201,462	14,358,235	88.7
1822.	76,284,331	6,257,210	60,715,568	11,444,713	137,699,899	17,701,923	88.4
1823.	71,511,541	6,067,726	65,315,666	9,383,464	136,827,207	15,451,190	89.9
1824.	75,265,053	5,283,954	67,411,706	8,574,951	142,676,759	13,858,905	91.2
1825.	91,902,512	4,437,563	88,799,749	10,735,639	180,702,361	15,173,202	92.3
1826.	80,778,120	4,196,357	69,553,516	8,041,806	150,331,630	12,298,163	92.5
1827.	74,905,496	4,158,572	72,090,544	10,232,283	147,056,040	14,750,855	90.9
1828.	81,951,319	6,558,505	61,108,374	11,156,312	143,059,693	17,714,817	88.9
1829.	69,325,552	5,166,975	62,089,441	10,269,230	131,414,993	15,456,205	89.5
1830.	66,035,789	4,481,181	63,882,719	9,966,789	129,918,458	14,447,970	89.9
1831.	93,962,110	9,229,014	65,546,181	15,764,402	159,508,291	24,993,416	86.5
1832.	90,298,229	10,731,037	66,140,760	21,036,183	156,438,989	31,707,220	83.1
1833.	98,060,772	10,057,539	68,058,231	22,082,202	166,119,003	32,139,741	83.8
1834.	113,700,174	12,821,178	77,693,461	26,643,512	191,393,635	39,464,670	83.0
1835.	135,288,865	14,606,877	94,135,191	27,658,386	229,424,056	42,165,263	84.5
1836.	171,056,442	18,323,953	97,132,457	31,530,583	268,188,899	49,854,176	84.3
1837.	122,177,193	18,812,024	91,207,563	26,211,813	213,384,756	45,023,837	82.6
1838.	103,087,448	10,639,956	89,819,799	18,666,817	192,007,247	29,296,773	84.2
1839.	143,874,252	18,217,880	94,787,948	26,240,468	238,662,200	44,458,348	84.3
1840.	92,802,352	14,339,167	105,032,257	26,463,689	198,424,609	40,802,856	82.9
1841.	113,221,877	14,724,300	94,808,638	24,043,165	208,030,515	41,767,465	83.3
1842.	88,724,290	11,437,307	79,893,023	24,798,511	168,617,303	36,236,318	82.3
1843.	49,971,875	14,781,924	65,053,636	19,292,844	115,025,511	34,074,568	77.1
1844.	94,174,673	14,260,362	78,450,529	32,749,517	172,625,202	47,009,879	78.6
1845.	102,458,481	14,816,058	86,942,442	27,704,164	198,380,923	42,520,247	81.7
1846.	106,008,173	15,683,624	86,550,175	26,938,341	192,558,348	42,621,965	81.7
1847.	113,141,357	33,404,281	100,204,804	53,868,210	213,344,161	87,272,491	70.9
1848.	128,647,232	26,351,696	109,657,931	44,374,200	238,305,163	70,725,596	77.4
1849.	120,382,152	27,475,287	100,533,123	45,232,697	220,915,375	72,697,984	75.2
1850.	139,657,043	38,481,275	99,615,041	52,283,679	239,272,084	90,764,954	72.5
1851.	163,650,543	52,574,289	152,456,689	65,631,322	316,107,332	118,595,711	72.7
1852.	155,238,467	53,038,388	139,476,987	70,181,429	294,735,404	123,219,817	70.5
1853.	191,688,325	70,290,322	155,028,802	75,947,355	346,717,137	152,237,677	69.5
1854.	215,376,273	86,117,821	191,822,266	84,474,054	406,698,539	170,531,765	70.5
1855.	202,234,900	50,233,620	203,250,562	71,906,284	405,485,462	131,139,904	75.6
1856.	249,972,512	64,667,430	232,205,762	94,669,146	482,268,274	159,336,576	75.2
1857.	259,116,170	101,773,971	251,214,857	111,745,825	510,331,627	213,519,796	70.5
1858.	203,700,016	78,913,134	243,491,288	81,153,133	447,191,204	160,066,267	73.7
1859.	216,123,428	122,644,702	249,617,953	107,171,509	465,741,381	229,816,211	66.9
1860.	228,164,855	134,001,399	279,082,902	121,039,394	507,247,757	255,040,798	66.5
1861.	201,544,065	134,106,098	179,972,733	69,372,180	381,516,788	203,478,278	65.2
1862.	92,274,100	113,497,629	125,421,318	104,517,667	217,695,418	218,015,296	50.0
1863.	109,744,580	143,175,840	132,127,891	199,880,691	241,872,471	343,066,031	41.4
1864.	81,212,077	248,350,818	102,849,409	237,442,730	184,061,486	485,793,548	27.5
1865.	74,385,116	174,170,536	93,017,756	262,839,588	167,402,872	437,010,124	27.7
1866.	112,040,395	333,471,763	213,671,466	351,754,928	325,711,861	685,266,691	32.9
1867.	117,209,536	300,622,035	179,788,851	279,399,969	296,598,587	580,022,004	33.9
1868.	132,965,225	248,659,583	175,016,348	301,886,491	297,981,573	550,546,074	35.1
1869.	136,802,024	300,512,231	153,154,748	285,979,781	289,956,722	586,492,012	33.1
1870.	152,297,283	309,140,304	199,732,324	329,786,978	352,969,607	638,927,282	35.6
1871.	163,285,710	303,020,644	190,378,462	392,801,932	353,664,172	755,822,576	31.8
1872.	177,296,302	445,416,783	168,044,799	393,929,579	345,331,101	839,346,362	29.1
1873.	174,739,839	471,806,765	171,566,758	494,915,886	346,306,597	906,732,651	26.4
1874.	176,027,778	405,320,135	174,424,216	533,885,971	350,451,994	939,246,106	27.2
1875.	157,872,726	382,949,568	156,385,066	501,838,949	314,257,792	884,788,517	26.2
1876.	143,389,704	321,130,500	167,686,467	492,215,487	311,076,171	813,345,987	27.7
1877.	151,834,067	329,565,833	164,826,214	530,354,703	316,690,281	869,920,536	26.9
1878.	146,499,282	307,407,565	166,512,291	569,588,781	313,011,573	876,996,346	26.3

U. S. IMPORTS OF LEADING ARTICLES—1821-1878.

[Compiled from the Annual Reports on the Commerce and Navigation of the U. S.]

FISCAL YEARS.	Woolens.	Cottons.	Hemp and mfs.	Iron and steel mfs.	Linens and flax mfs.	Silks.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1821...	7,437,737	7,589,711	1,738,806	1,808,529	2,564,159	4,486,924
1822...	12,185,904	10,246,907	3,059,418	3,155,575	4,132,747	6,840,928
1823...	8,208,038	8,554,877	2,298,737	2,967,121	3,803,007	6,718,444
1824...	8,386,597	8,893,757	2,370,234	2,831,702	3,873,616	7,205,317
1825...	11,392,264	12,509,516	2,619,210	3,706,416	3,887,787	10,299,743
1826...	8,431,974	8,348,034	2,699,084	3,156,485	2,987,026	8,327,909
1827...	8,742,701	9,316,153	2,581,821	3,973,587	2,656,786	6,712,015
1828...	8,679,505	10,996,270	3,278,759	4,180,915	3,239,639	7,686,640
1829...	6,881,489	8,362,017	2,230,734	3,430,908	2,842,431	7,192,098
1830...	5,766,396	7,862,336	1,613,221	3,655,848	3,011,290	5,932,242
1831...	12,627,229	16,090,224	1,812,721	4,827,833	3,790,111	11,117,646
1832...	9,992,424	10,399,653	2,627,871	5,306,245	4,073,164	9,248,907
1833...	13,262,500	7,660,449	2,660,089	4,135,437	3,132,557	9,498,366
1834...	11,879,328	10,145,181	2,349,302	4,746,621	5,485,889	10,998,964
1835...	17,894,424	15,367,585	3,172,188	5,351,616	6,472,021	16,677,547
1836...	21,080,003	17,876,087	4,270,000	7,880,869	9,307,493	22,980,212
1837...	8,500,292	11,150,841	2,481,706	6,526,693	5,544,761	14,332,243
1838...	11,512,920	6,599,320	2,189,322	3,613,286	3,973,698	9,871,248
1839...	18,575,945	14,908,181	2,813,715	6,507,510	7,703,065	21,742,948
1840...	9,071,184	6,504,484	2,374,270	3,184,900	4,614,466	9,835,757
1841...	11,001,939	11,757,036	3,309,351	4,255,960	6,846,807	15,554,897
1842...	8,375,725	9,578,515	1,627,422	3,572,081	3,639,184	9,457,417
1843...	2,472,154	2,958,796	788,780	1,012,086	1,484,921	2,704,013
1844...	9,408,279	13,236,830	1,127,340	2,395,760	4,492,622	8,310,711
1845...	10,504,423	13,360,729	942,033	4,075,142	4,923,109	9,731,796
1846...	9,935,925	12,857,422	877,109	3,660,581	5,098,565	10,667,649
1847...	10,639,473	14,704,186	691,091	8,710,180	5,154,837	11,733,371
1848...	15,061,102	17,305,417	787,235	7,060,470	6,624,648	14,543,633
1849...	13,503,202	15,183,759	938,567	9,262,567	5,907,242	13,791,232
1850...	16,900,916	19,681,612	1,064,860	10,864,680	8,134,674	17,639,624
1851...	19,239,930	21,486,502	828,050	10,780,312	8,795,740	25,777,245
1852...	17,348,184	18,716,741	507,988	18,843,569	8,515,709	21,651,752
1853...	27,051,934	26,412,243	760,416	26,993,082	10,236,037	30,434,886
1854...	31,119,654	32,477,106	395,456	28,288,241	10,863,536	34,696,831
1855...	22,076,448	15,742,923	295,051	23,945,274	8,617,165	24,366,556
1856...	30,705,161	24,337,504	237,162	21,618,718	11,189,463	30,226,532
1857...	30,848,620	28,114,924	915,876	23,330,148	11,441,542	27,800,319
1858...	26,288,189	17,574,142	843,740	14,453,617	6,557,323	20,222,103
1859...	33,801,509	26,026,140	814,327	14,749,056	10,340,605	26,747,527
1860...	37,735,914	9,079,676	1,035,479	18,464,346	10,736,335	30,767,744
1861...	28,169,826	24,722,079	1,302,182	14,837,062	9,537,401	23,686,351
1862...	15,325,630	8,904,051	2,813,899	8,631,988	4,049,672	7,588,376
1863...	20,992,859	14,121,589	5,951,291	12,382,375	8,042,426	12,830,760
1864...	22,760,850	14,341,501	6,231,319	19,609,698	9,915,635	20,537,723
1865...	20,757,958	7,324,438	3,509,994	13,802,936	10,169,669	8,439,145
1866...	57,725,389	27,652,413	5,662,872	19,425,109	23,801,214	28,508,696
1867...	51,913,871	23,872,474	6,372,822	24,996,275	20,464,875	27,857,082
1868...	37,238,513	16,668,382	7,604,551	22,521,392	13,430,743	16,908,533
1869...	40,637,389	19,088,786	5,785,763	28,077,471	16,552,887	22,288,669
1870...	42,099,181	21,900,898	6,348,419	32,489,199	16,253,162	23,870,142
1871...	52,700,628	26,587,995	8,013,364	43,256,120	18,061,095	32,154,604
1872...	69,811,240	29,983,671	7,845,024	52,890,457	21,220,496	36,341,694
1873...	72,692,743	31,810,680	7,862,444	57,333,158	20,428,391	29,835,867
1874...	59,287,932	24,922,254	6,926,681	34,709,345	17,472,755	23,996,783
1875...	55,856,545	24,199,793	6,263,203	20,474,244	16,003,242	24,280,923
1876...	42,360,342	19,850,107	6,549,065	12,871,385	14,456,046	23,668,191
1877...	33,465,179	16,456,296	6,192,708	10,222,220	13,015,902	21,751,721
1878...	24,724,047	14,398,791	2,314,290	9,057,633	11,490,753	19,701,731

U. S. IMPORTS OF LEADING ARTICLES—1821-1878.

[Compiled from the Annual Reports on the Commerce and Navigation of the U. S.]

FISCAL YEARS.	Sugar.	Molasses.	Tea.	Coffee.	Spirits and wines.	Earthen, stone, and China ware.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1821...	3,553,895	1,719,237	1,322,636	4,489,970	3,678,262	763,883
1822...	5,035,008	2,398,355	1,860,777	5,552,649	4,314,888	1,164,609
1823...	3,250,031	2,634,222	2,361,245	7,098,119	2,082,961	1,143,415
1824...	5,411,617	2,413,643	2,786,252	5,437,029	3,193,518	888,869
1825...	4,232,662	2,457,715	3,728,935	5,250,828	3,961,473	1,086,890
1826...	5,311,954	2,838,738	3,752,281	4,159,558	3,368,900	1,337,589
1827...	4,577,464	2,818,982	1,714,882	4,464,391	3,272,471	1,181,047
1828...	3,546,795	2,788,471	2,451,197	5,192,338	3,899,189	1,554,010
1829...	3,622,655	1,484,104	2,060,457	4,588,585	3,017,476	1,337,744
1830...	4,630,922	995,776	2,425,018	4,227,021	2,194,092	1,259,060
1831...	4,931,824	2,432,488	1,418,037	6,317,666	2,710,795	1,624,604
1832...	2,936,619	2,524,231	2,788,353	9,099,464	3,752,497	2,024,020
1833...	4,755,856	2,867,986	5,484,603	10,567,299	3,866,723	1,818,187
1834...	5,538,102	2,980,020	6,217,949	8,762,657	4,263,623	1,591,413
1835...	6,806,425	3,074,172	4,523,806	10,715,466	5,383,289	1,697,682
1836...	12,514,718	4,077,312	5,342,811	9,653,053	6,249,415	2,709,187
1837...	7,203,806	3,444,701	5,003,054	8,657,760	5,576,543	1,823,400
1838...	7,586,831	3,865,285	3,497,156	7,640,217	7,795,200	1,385,536
1839...	9,924,632	4,364,234	2,428,419	9,744,103	5,664,123	2,483,258
1840...	5,581,128	2,910,791	5,427,010	8,546,222	3,801,740	2,010,231
1841...	8,802,742	2,628,519	3,466,245	10,444,882	3,834,648	1,536,450
1842...	6,503,563	1,942,575	4,537,108	8,998,638	2,157,865	1,557,661
1843...	2,532,618	1,134,820	3,849,862	6,399,189	575,541	588,086
1844...	6,897,245	2,833,753	4,120,725	9,764,554	1,787,982	1,633,482
1845...	4,049,708	3,154,782	5,761,788	6,243,532	2,091,302	2,439,515
1846...	4,397,239	3,332,297	5,032,121	8,420,243	3,170,965	2,525,349
1847...	9,406,253	2,994,170	4,285,157	9,109,891	3,170,167	2,242,241
1848...	8,775,223	3,435,703	6,225,479	8,249,997	3,095,238	2,332,996
1849...	7,275,780	2,778,174	4,101,652	9,060,443	3,790,723	2,261,331
1850...	6,950,716	2,890,185	4,719,232	11,234,835	5,372,063	2,601,393
1851...	13,478,709	3,707,581	4,798,005	12,851,070	5,198,758	3,940,622
1852...	13,977,393	3,595,127	7,285,817	14,474,900	4,644,053	3,444,095
1853...	14,168,337	3,684,888	8,186,217	15,525,954	7,139,399	3,178,182
1854...	11,604,656	3,126,293	6,729,447	14,549,718	6,872,565	4,137,691
1855...	13,284,663	3,502,370	6,973,999	16,940,400	6,069,481	3,717,670
1856...	21,295,154	4,334,668	6,893,891	21,514,196	9,655,400	3,347,884
1857...	41,596,228	8,250,175	5,757,560	22,386,379	6,801,467	4,037,064
1858...	18,946,663	4,116,759	6,777,295	18,341,081	5,478,840	3,215,236
1859...	28,245,297	5,062,850	7,388,741	25,086,029	6,870,206	3,434,032
1860...	28,931,166	5,916,327	8,803,771	21,708,939	8,712,817	4,407,812
1861...	27,922,672	4,151,013	6,977,283	20,568,297	6,748,281	3,301,234
1862...	20,357,524	3,427,813	6,545,654	14,192,195	2,511,141	1,886,602
1863...	19,083,225	4,732,378	8,003,525	10,395,860	3,517,810	2,271,247
1864...	29,662,978	7,256,064	10,549,880	16,221,586	4,768,117	2,535,788
1865...	25,249,243	7,471,467	4,956,730	11,241,706	2,406,408	2,184,683
1866...	39,596,492	7,227,351	11,123,231	20,531,764	6,917,869	3,012,591
1867...	35,922,199	8,916,311	12,415,037	20,696,259	5,756,998	5,309,260
1868...	49,343,516	12,262,270	11,111,560	25,288,451	4,598,013	4,007,213
1869...	59,821,189	12,011,147	13,687,750	24,531,743	6,272,491	4,372,607
1870...	55,065,073	11,345,631	13,863,273	24,234,879	7,587,676	4,388,771
1871...	61,324,362	13,489,261	17,254,617	30,992,869	8,638,441	4,681,376
1872...	79,146,974	12,802,128	22,943,575	37,942,225	8,582,223	5,270,785
1873...	77,992,978	14,929,415	24,466,170	44,109,671	9,258,469	6,015,925
1874...	77,443,598	10,947,824	21,112,234	55,048,967	8,636,469	4,882,355
1875...	70,016,959	12,879,152	22,673,703	50,591,488	7,769,527	4,265,210
1876...	55,704,594	11,863,299	19,524,166	56,788,997	6,594,551	4,304,808
1877...	81,215,547	7,808,257	16,181,467	53,634,991	6,061,497	3,709,542
1878...	69,649,837	7,887,732	15,660,168	51,914,605	5,517,427	4,051,786

Aggregate Exports from the United States of Leading Articles of Domestic Production, 1821-1878.

[Compiled from the Annual Reports on Commerce and Navigation.]

FISCAL YEAR.	Cotton, Raw.	Cotton Manuf's. ¹	Iron and Steel Manuf's. ²	Corn, Indian. ³	Floor. ⁴	Wheat.	Bacon and Hams. ⁵
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1821...	20,157,484		108,083	606,279	4,298,043	178,314	
1822...	24,035,058		132,727	900,656	5,103,288		
1823...	20,445,520		97,271	930,489	4,962,373	189,064	
1824...	21,947,401		142,074		5,759,176		
1825...	36,846,649		156,173	878,073	4,212,127	254,552	
1826...	25,025,214	1,138,125	253,895	1,007,321	4,121,466	290,404	
1827...	29,359,545	1,159,414	275,671	1,022,464	4,430,081	245,704	
1828...	22,487,229	1,010,232	233,618	822,858	4,286,939	177,835	
1829...	26,575,311	1,259,457	226,539	974,535	5,793,651	179,209	
1830...	29,674,883		309,473		6,085,953		
1831...	25,289,492	1,126,313	239,274	396,617	9,938,458	523,270	
1832...	31,724,682		220,538		4,880,623		
1833...	36,191,105		243,603		5,613,010		
1834...	49,448,402		236,577		4,520,781		
1835...	64,961,302	2,858,681	297,327	583,276	4,394,777	51,405	
1836...	71,281,925	2,255,734	308,666	103,702	3,572,599	2,002	
1837...	63,240,102	2,831,473	494,908	147,982	2,987,269	27,206	
1838...	61,556,811	3,758,755	702,492	141,992	3,603,299	8,125	
1839...	61,238,982		946,586				
1840...	63,870,307	3,549,604	1,110,772	328,232	10,143,615	1,685,433	
1841...	54,330,341	3,122,546	1,045,825	312,954	7,759,646	822,881	
1842...	47,593,464	2,970,690	1,110,826	345,150	7,375,356	916,616	
1843...	49,119,806	3,223,550	532,693	281,749	3,763,073	264,109	
1844...	54,033,501	2,898,780	716,332	404,008	6,759,488	500,400	
1845...	51,739,643	4,327,928	857,677	411,741	5,398,598	236,779	
1846...	42,767,341	3,545,481	1,161,584	1,186,663	11,068,669	1,681,975	
1847...	53,415,848	4,082,533	1,170,927	14,395,212	26,133,811	6,049,350	
1848...	61,998,294	5,718,205	1,267,318	3,837,483	13,194,109	2,669,175	
1849...	65,396,967	4,923,129	1,096,630	7,566,369	11,280,582	1,756,848	
1850...	71,984,616	4,734,424	1,914,460	3,892,193	7,098,570	643,745	
1851...	112,315,317	7,241,305	2,265,185	1,762,549	10,524,331	1,025,732	
1852...	87,965,732	7,672,151	2,320,603	1,540,225	11,869,143	2,555,209	
1853...	109,456,404	8,768,894	2,509,304	1,374,077	14,783,394	4,354,403	
1854...	93,595,220	5,535,516	4,216,947	6,074,277	27,701,444	12,420,172	
1855...	88,143,844	5,857,181	3,768,301	6,961,571	10,896,908	1,329,246	3,195,978
1856...	128,332,351	6,967,309	4,190,096	7,622,565	29,275,148	15,115,661	3,863,328
1857...	131,575,839	6,115,177	4,906,491	5,184,606	25,882,316	22,240,857	4,511,442
1858...	131,386,061	5,651,504	4,737,094	3,259,039	19,328,884	9,064,504	1,957,423
1859...	161,434,923	8,316,222	5,506,880	1,323,103	14,433,591	2,849,192	1,263,042
1860...	191,806,555	10,934,796	5,712,986	2,399,808	15,448,507	4,076,704	2,272,768
1861...	34,051,483	8,059,549	5,932,587	6,890,865	24,645,849	28,313,624	4,848,359
1862...	1,180,113	2,946,464	4,563,201	10,387,983	27,534,677	42,573,295	10,290,572
1863...	6,652,405	2,906,411	6,475,279	10,592,704	28,366,069	46,754,195	18,658,280
1864...	9,895,854	1,246,216	7,283,166	3,404,398	25,588,249	31,432,133	12,823,327
1865...	6,836,400	3,323,637	10,736,559	3,849,758	27,507,084	19,398,028	10,536,608
1866...	281,385,223	1,780,165	3,759,554	11,070,395	18,396,686	7,842,749	6,269,796
1867...	201,470,423	4,608,235	9,487,883	14,871,092	12,803,775	7,822,555	3,291,176
1868...	152,820,733	4,871,054	10,784,654	13,094,036	20,887,798	30,247,632	5,476,998
1869...	162,633,052	5,874,222	10,873,948	6,820,719	18,813,865	24,383,259	7,482,032
1870...	227,027,024	3,787,252	13,414,443	1,287,575	21,169,593	47,171,229	6,123,113
1871...	218,327,109	3,558,136	20,943,979	7,458,997	29,093,184	45,143,424	8,126,683
1872...	180,684,595	2,304,330	11,195,434	23,984,365	17,955,684	38,915,060	21,126,592
1873...	227,243,069	2,947,528	13,283,239	23,794,694	19,381,664	51,452,254	35,022,137
1874...	211,223,580	3,095,840	14,794,802	24,769,951	29,258,094	101,421,459	33,333,908
1875...	190,638,625	4,071,822	19,204,961	24,456,937	23,712,440	59,607,863	28,612,613
1876...	192,659,262	7,722,978	14,225,596	33,265,280	24,433,470	68,382,899	39,664,456
1877...	171,118,508	10,235,843	16,277,757	41,621,245	21,663,947	47,135,562	49,512,412
1878...	179,031,484	11,435,628	15,844,264	48,630,358	25,092,826	96,872,016	51,750,205

1. Not reported separately prior to 1855.

2. Includes fire-arms, machinery, and sewing-machines.

3. Includes Corn Meal up to 1835.

4. Includes Wheat up to 1865.

5. Included in Pork up to 1855.

Aggregated Exports from the United States of Leading Articles of Domestic Production, 1821-1878.

[Compiled from the Annual Reports on Commerce and Navigation.]

FISCAL YEAR.	Lard. ¹	Pork.	Butter.	Cheese. ²	Petrole- um and Coal Oil.	Tobacco, Leaf and Manuf's.	Wood and Manuf's.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1821.		1,354,116	190,287			5,648,962	1,892,077
1822.		1,357,899	221,041			6,222,838	1,651,258
1823.		1,291,322	192,778			6,232,672	1,638,734
1824.		1,489,051	204,205			4,855,566	2,037,288
1825.		1,832,679	247,787			6,115,623	1,988,220
1826.		1,892,429	207,765			5,347,208	2,331,006
1827.		1,555,698	184,049			6,577,123	1,990,869
1828.		1,495,830	176,354			5,269,960	2,161,767
1829.		1,493,629	176,205			4,982,974	2,081,406
1830.		1,315,245	142,370			5,586,365	2,056,289
1831.		1,501,644	264,796			4,892,388	2,063,311
1832.		1,923,196	290,820			5,999,769	2,149,651
1833.		2,151,558	258,452			5,755,968	2,603,102
1834.		1,796,001	190,099			6,595,305	2,507,061
1835.		1,776,732	164,809			8,250,577	3,402,934
1836.		1,383,344	114,033			10,058,640	2,860,691
1837.		1,299,796	96,176			5,795,647	3,155,992
1838.		1,312,346	148,191			7,392,029	3,110,196
1839.		1,777,230	127,550			9,832,943	3,604,359
1840.		1,894,894	210,749			9,883,957	2,926,846
1841.		2,621,537	504,815			12,576,708	3,576,865
1842.		2,629,403	388,185			9,640,755	3,230,003
1843.		2,120,020	508,968			4,650,979	1,687,809
1844.		3,236,479	758,829			8,397,255	3,011,968
1845.		2,991,284	878,865			7,469,819	3,099,455
1846.		3,883,884	1,063,087			8,478,270	3,685,276
1847.		6,630,842	1,741,770			7,242,086	3,937,586
1848.		9,003,272	1,261,068			7,551,122	5,183,193
1849.		9,245,885	1,654,157			5,804,207	3,859,983
1850.		7,550,287	1,215,463			9,951,023	4,823,792
1851.		4,368,015	1,124,652			9,219,251	5,055,778
1852.		3,765,470	779,391			10,031,283	5,516,748
1853.		6,202,324	862,343			11,319,319	5,840,198
1854.		11,061,016	1,258,393			10,016,046	7,351,667
1855.	4,018,016	4,390,979	418,723	514,024		14,712,468	9,376,555
1856.	3,870,949	5,029,940	580,286	887,705		12,221,843	7,779,046
1857.	5,144,195	2,805,867	593,084	647,423		20,260,772	11,075,790
1858.	3,809,501	2,852,942	541,863	731,910		17,009,767	10,159,924
1859.	3,268,406	3,355,746	750,911	649,302		24,476,529	7,186,217
1860.	4,545,831	3,132,313	1,144,321	1,565,630		19,289,975	10,031,977
1861.	4,729,297	2,609,818	2,355,985	3,321,631		16,545,241	7,882,933
1862.	10,004,521	3,980,153	4,164,344	2,715,892	1,539,027	13,402,000	8,672,918
1863.	15,755,570	4,334,775	6,733,743	4,216,804	27,839	23,150,253	11,954,837
1864.	11,360,728	5,828,030	6,140,031	5,638,007	10,771,292	26,493,829	12,359,843
1865.	9,134,858	6,850,808	7,292,715	11,697,746	16,548,969	45,207,933	18,351,564
1866.	5,970,651	4,788,484	1,267,851	6,036,828	24,373,932	31,438,561	13,402,892
1867.	6,634,556	3,597,690	1,184,367	7,893,535	24,407,642	22,571,912	14,838,574
1868.	9,427,631	3,267,652	582,745	7,010,424	21,810,676	26,077,987	15,149,096
1869.	7,443,948	3,422,928	484,094	6,437,866	30,625,446	23,347,719	15,126,459
1870.	5,933,397	3,253,137	592,229	8,881,934	32,101,485	22,705,225	13,734,838
1871.	10,563,020	4,802,320	853,096	8,752,900	36,857,380	21,995,957	12,942,281
1872.	20,177,619	4,122,308	1,498,812	7,752,918	34,058,390	26,659,921	15,240,872
1873.	21,245,815	5,007,035	952,919	10,498,010	42,050,756	25,331,946	18,219,802
1874.	19,308,019	5,808,712	1,092,381	11,898,995	41,245,815	32,068,528	20,353,711
1875.	22,900,522	5,671,425	1,506,096	13,659,603	29,891,465	27,844,470	18,440,085
1876.	22,429,485	5,744,032	1,109,496	12,270,083	32,915,786	25,570,538	17,296,275
1877.	25,562,665	6,296,414	4,424,616	12,700,627	61,789,438	32,020,214	18,444,037
1878.	30,014,023	4,913,646	3,930,840	14,103,529	46,574,974	28,484,182	16,776,381

1. Included in Pork up to 1855

2. Included with Butter as "Butter and Cheese" up to 1856.

TONNAGE OF THE UNITED STATES, 1789-1877.

Comparative View of the Distribution of the Tonnage of the United States Merchant Marine, employed in the Foreign Trade, the Coastwise Trade, and the Fisheries, each Year, from 1789 to 1877.

Compiled from the Annual Report of the Register of the Treasury, 1877.

YEARS.	Foreign Trade.	Coastwise Trade.	Whale Fisheries.	Cod and Mackerel Fisheries.	Sail.	Steam.	Total.	Annual Increase or Decrease per cent.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
1789.....	123,893	68,607	.....	9,062	201,562	.....	201,562	.....
1790.....	346,254	103,775	.....	28,348	478,377	.....	478,377	137.33
1791.....	363,110	106,494	.....	32,542	502,146	.....	502,146	4.96
1792.....	411,438	120,957	.....	32,062	564,457	.....	564,457	12.35
1793.....	367,734	122,071	.....	30,959	520,764	.....	520,764	- 7.74
1794.....	438,833	162,578	4,129	23,048	628,618	.....	628,618	20.71
1795.....	529,471	184,398	3,163	30,933	747,965	.....	747,965	19.00
1796.....	576,733	217,841	2,864	34,962	831,900	.....	831,900	11.22
1797.....	597,777	237,403	1,104	40,628	876,912	.....	876,912	5.41
1798.....	603,376	251,443	703	42,746	898,328	.....	898,328	2.49
1799.....	657,142	246,640	5,647	29,979	939,408	.....	939,408	4.57
1800.....	667,107	272,492	3,466	29,427	972,492	.....	972,492	3.52
1801.....	630,558	274,551	3,085	39,382	947,576	.....	947,576	- 2.56
1802.....	557,760	289,623	3,301	41,522	892,106	.....	892,106	- 5.85
1803.....	585,910	299,060	12,300	51,812	949,172	.....	949,172	6.39
1804.....	660,514	317,537	12,339	52,014	1,042,404	.....	1,042,404	1.00
1805.....	744,224	332,663	6,015	57,465	1,140,367	.....	1,140,367	9.40
1806.....	798,507	340,540	10,507	59,183	1,208,737	.....	1,208,737	5.99
1807.....	840,163	349,028	9,051	70,306	1,268,548	.....	1,268,548	4.95
1808.....	765,252	420,819	4,526	51,998	1,242,595	.....	1,242,595	- 2.04
1809.....	906,855	405,163	3,777	34,487	1,350,292	.....	1,350,292	8.66
1810.....	981,019	405,347	3,589	34,828	1,424,783	.....	1,424,783	5.51
1811.....	763,607	420,362	5,299	43,234	1,232,502	.....	1,232,502	-13.49
1812.....	758,636	477,972	2,930	30,459	1,269,997	.....	1,269,997	2.93
1813.....	672,700	470,109	2,942	20,877	1,166,628	.....	1,166,628	- 8.14
1814.....	674,033	466,159	562	17,855	1,159,209	.....	1,159,209	- 0.63
1815.....	854,295	475,666	1,230	36,937	1,368,128	.....	1,368,128	18.02
1816.....	800,700	522,665	1,168	47,626	1,372,219	.....	1,372,219	0.29
1817.....	804,851	525,030	5,224	64,807	1,399,912	.....	1,399,912	0.20
1818.....	589,954	549,374	16,750	69,107	1,225,185	.....	1,225,185	-10.34
1819.....	581,230	571,058	32,386	76,078	1,260,752	.....	1,260,752	0.01
1820.....	583,657	588,025	36,445	72,040	1,280,167	.....	1,280,167	1.54
1821.....	593,825	614,845	27,995	62,293	1,298,958	.....	1,298,958	1.47
1822.....	613,068	624,189	18,216	69,226	1,324,699	.....	1,324,699	1.98
1823.....	600,003	617,805	40,503	78,255	1,311,687	21,879	1,333,566	0.89
1824.....	636,807	641,563	33,346	77,447	1,367,553	21,610	1,389,163	3.94
1825.....	667,408	640,861	33,379	81,462	1,490,049	23,061	1,423,110	2.44
1826.....	696,231	722,340	41,974	73,656	1,500,132	34,059	1,534,191	7.80
1827.....	701,517	789,259	45,892	83,939	1,580,409	40,198	1,620,607	5.63
1828.....	757,998	842,906	54,801	85,687	1,701,974	39,418	1,741,392	7.45
1829.....	592,859	808,858	57,284	101,797	1,206,761	54,037	1,260,798	-27.60
1830.....	537,563	516,979	39,705	97,529	1,127,304	64,472	1,191,776	- 5.47
1831.....	538,136	539,724	82,797	107,189	1,233,401	34,445	1,267,846	6.38
1832.....	614,121	640,627	73,246	102,458	1,348,636	90,814	1,439,450	13.53
1833.....	648,869	744,199	101,636	111,447	1,504,301	101,850	1,606,151	11.59
1834.....	749,378	783,619	108,424	117,486	1,636,093	122,814	1,758,907	9.51
1835.....	788,173	797,338	97,649	141,781	1,702,127	122,814	1,824,941	3.13
1836.....	753,094	873,023	146,254	109,731	1,736,546	145,556	1,882,102	3.13
1837.....	683,205	956,981	129,137	127,863	1,741,921	154,765	1,896,686	0.24
1838.....	702,962	1,041,105	124,800	126,713	1,802,217	193,423	1,995,640	5.22
1839.....	702,400	1,153,552	132,285	108,242	1,891,541	204,958	2,096,479	5.05
1840.....	762,838	1,176,694	136,927	104,305	1,978,455	202,309	2,180,764	4.02
1841.....	788,398	1,107,068	157,405	77,873	1,955,656	175,088	2,130,744	- 2.80
1842.....	823,746	1,045,753	151,990	70,902	1,862,730	229,661	2,092,391	- 1.30
1843.....	856,930	1,076,156	152,517	73,000	1,921,736	236,867	2,158,603	3.16
1844.....	900,471	1,109,615	168,614	101,396	2,007,926	272,170	2,280,096	5.63
1845.....	904,476	1,223,218	190,903	98,404	2,090,983	336,019	2,417,002	6.00

TONNAGE OF THE UNITED STATES, 1789-1878—(Continued),

YEARS.	Foreign Trade.	Const-wise Trade.	Whale Fisheries.	Cod and Mack-cr-el-Fish-eries.	Sail.	Steam.	Total.	Annual Increase or Decrease per cent.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
1846.....	943,307	1,315,577	187,420	115,781	2,214,192	347,893	2,562,085	6.00
1847.....	1,047,454	1,488,601	193,859	109,132	2,434,205	404,841	2,839,046	10.81
1848.....	1,168,707	1,659,317	192,613	133,406	2,726,151	427,891	3,154,042	11.09
1849.....	1,258,756	1,770,376	180,186	124,698	2,871,621	462,395	3,334,016	5.71
1850.....	1,439,694	1,797,825	146,017	151,918	3,010,030	525,434	3,535,454	6.04
1851.....	1,544,663	1,899,976	181,644	146,156	3,188,832	583,607	3,772,439	6.70
1852.....	1,705,650	2,055,873	193,798	183,119	3,504,200	634,240	4,138,440	9.70
1853.....	1,910,471	2,134,258	193,203	169,078	3,802,392	604,618	4,407,010	6.49
1854.....	2,151,918	2,322,114	181,901	146,969	4,126,295	676,607	4,802,902	8.96
1855.....	2,348,358	2,543,255	186,848	133,540	4,441,716	770,285	5,212,001	8.52
1856.....	2,202,190	2,247,663	189,461	132,339	4,198,576	673,077	4,871,653	2.60
1857.....	2,268,196	2,336,609	195,842	140,196	4,235,059	705,784	4,940,843	1.41
1858.....	2,301,148	2,401,220	198,594	148,846	4,321,418	728,390	5,049,808	2.20
1859.....	2,321,674	2,480,929	185,728	156,707	4,376,285	768,753	5,145,038	1.90
1860.....	2,379,929	2,644,867	166,841	162,764	4,485,931	867,937	5,353,868	4.06
1861.....	2,406,894	2,704,724	145,734	192,461	4,662,609	877,204	5,539,813	3.47
1862.....	2,173,537	2,616,716	117,714	204,197	4,401,701	710,463	5,112,164	- 4.51
1863.....	1,926,886	2,960,633	99,228	168,309	4,579,537	575,519	5,155,056	- 0.84
1864.....	1,486,749	3,245,265	95,145	159,241	4,026,065	960,335	4,986,400	- 3.85
1865.....	509,199	1,016,199	1,380	53,216	1,212,805	367,189	1,570,994	2.21
1865.....	1,006,151	2,365,323	89,136	63,278	2,816,838	699,950	3,516,788	
1865.....	1,031,541	2,162,220	76,990	97,728	2,442,212	926,267	3,368,479	-15.42
1866.....	356,215	557,401	28,180	503	785,254	157,045	942,299	
1867.....	1,200,852	2,528,214	62,684	76,065	2,834,535	1,122,980	3,957,515	- 0.12
1867.....	214,796	132,176			278,072	68,900	346,972	
1868.....	1,460,940	2,702,140	71,343	83,857	3,118,895	1,199,415	4,318,310	1.10
1868.....	33,449				33,449		33,449	
1869.....	1,496,220	2,515,515	70,292	62,704	3,041,083	1,103,568	4,144,641	- 4.76
1870.....	1,448,846	2,638,247	67,954	91,460	4,171,412	1,075,095	4,246,507	2.46
1871.....	1,363,652	2,764,600	61,490	92,865	3,194,970	1,087,637	4,282,607	0.85
1872.....	1,359,040	2,929,552	51,608	97,547	3,326,194	1,111,553	4,437,747	3.62
1873.....	1,378,523	3,163,220	44,755	109,519	3,539,584	1,156,443	4,696,027	5.82
1874.....	1,389,515	3,293,439	39,108	78,290	3,615,042	1,185,610	4,800,652	2.23
1875.....	1,515,598	3,219,698	38,229	80,207	3,685,064	1,168,668	4,853,732	1.16
1876.....	1,553,705	2,598,835	39,116	87,802	3,107,086	1,172,372	4,279,458	-11.83
1877.....	1,611,193	2,540,323	40,593	91,085	3,071,404	1,171,196	4,242,600	- 0.86
1878.....	1,629,047	2,519,361	39,700	86,547	3,045,087	1,167,678	4,212,765	- 0.70

Steam Vessels built in the United States during the Year ended June 30, 1878.

CLASS OF VESSELS.	Number.	Tonnage.
River steamers, side-wheel.....	57	21,173.05
River steamers, stern-wheel.....	112	25,647.59
River steamers, propellers.....	141	7,080.35
Lake steamers, propellers.....	7	6,461.90
Lake steamers, side-wheel.....	1	96.15
Ocean steamers, propellers.....	16	21,388.56
Total.....	334	81,850.60

Number and Tonnage of Steam Iron Vessels built in the United States during the Year ended June 30, 1878.

PORTS.	Number.	Tons.
Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Wilmington, Baltimore, Buffalo, Cincinnati and St. Louis.....	32	26,900.2

NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE SHIPPING OF THE UNITED STATES, JUNE 30, 1878.

STATES AND TERRITORIES IN WHICH DOCUMENTED.	Sailing Vessels.		Steam Vessels.		Canal- boats.		Barges.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1 Alabama.....	72	10,245	39	6,083			5	511	146	16,839
2 Alaska.....	10	124	1	46					11	180
3 Arizona.....			4	834			4	554	8	1,389
4 California.....	676	111,880	168	63,227			61	8,179	905	183,283
5 Connecticut.....	704	40,661	91	27,029	1	120	44	2,092	840	79,901
6 Delaware.....	159	11,299	16	2,630			9	1,300	184	15,229
7 District of Columbia.....	66	2,532	32	6,000			1	168	99	8,760
8 Florida.....	292	19,482	65	7,142					357	26,624
9 Georgia.....	76	10,184	24	10,024			3	298	103	20,596
10 Illinois.....	295	68,529	161	23,070			47	10,318	503	102,517
11 Indiana.....			54	5,611			25	3,111	79	8,722
12 Iowa.....			48	3,732					48	3,732
13 Kentucky.....			47	11,617			24	3,394	71	15,011
14 Louisiana.....	443	35,058	189	54,281			15	2,816	647	92,154
15 Maine.....	2,633	518,678	81	16,073			1	151	2,765	534,903
16 Maryland.....	1,641	92,145	132	37,657			2	134	1,776	129,937
17 Massachusetts.....	2,365	426,124	158	44,442			7	2,170	2,525	472,736
18 Michigan.....	444	50,921	369	60,773			135	34,184	948	145,877
19 Minnesota.....	2	93	48	4,711			21	1,624	71	6,428
20 Mississippi.....	110	3,422	46	4,740			16	1,208	172	9,430
21 Missouri.....			174	59,091			195	70,177	369	129,271
22 Nebraska.....			27	5,619					27	5,619
23 New Hampshire.....	72	13,070	5	281					77	13,351
24 New Jersey.....	896	51,624	103	16,922	163	15,431	68	10,661	1,230	94,638
25 New York.....	2,153	687,924	1,011	374,293	878	69,502	561	129,594	5,603	1,261,313
26 North Carolina.....	301	9,855	22	1,836					323	11,692
27 Ohio.....	244	63,731	220	64,620			178	28,575	642	156,925
28 Oregon.....	44	4,733	81	23,736			21	5,010	146	37,079
29 Pennsylvania.....	705	141,218	454	130,886	27	3,499	462	84,337	1,648	359,940
30 Rhode Island.....	244	17,304	56	21,820					300	39,124
31 South Carolina.....	187	9,162	41	5,312					228	14,474
32 Tennessee.....			89	13,266			2	64	91	13,330
33 Texas.....	232	8,020	33	6,099			15	2,227	280	16,346
34 Vermont.....	13	731	8	2,583	2	139			23	3,453
35 Virginia.....	1,045	28,042	85	7,069			7	736	1,137	35,847
36 Washington Territory.....	69	25,691	39	5,310					108	31,001
37 West Virginia.....			140	16,235			267	26,572	407	42,807
38 Wisconsin.....	280	54,826	115	17,315			2	251	397	72,393
Total.....	17,523	2,521,318	4,472	1,167,678	1,071	88,691	2,198	435,076	25,264	4,212,764
SUMMARY.										
Atlantic & Gulf Coasts...	15,178	2,064,971	2,101	632,144	582	46,489	735	153,512	18,566	2,897,416
Pacific Coast.....	799	140,439	293	98,153			86	14,343	1,178	252,935
Northern Lakes.....	1,546	315,909	918	201,550	519	41,902	183	45,296	3,166	604,657
Western Rivers.....			1,160	235,832			1,194	221,926	2,354	457,253
Grand total.....	17,523	2,521,319	4,472	1,167,679	1,071	88,691	2,198	435,077	25,264	4,212,766

Number and Tonnage of Vessels built in the United States during the Year ended June 30, 1878.

[From the Annual Report of the Register of the Treasury, December, 1878.]

SUMMARY.	Sailing Vessels.		Steam Vessels.		Canal- boats.		Barges.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Atlantic & Gulf Coasts.....	463	102,087.69	124	36,730.98	8	748.73	39	4,287.21	634	143,904.61
Pacific Coast.....	36	2,523.90	23	8,360.53			5	448.29	63	11,332.72
Northern Lakes.....	33	1,504.92	55	8,043.65	11	1,153.77	2	129.89	101	11,438.23
Western Rivers.....			133	28,124.44			327	40,808.57	460	63,928.01
Total.....	532	106,666.51	334	81,859.60	19	1,908.50	373	45,668.96	1,256	235,708.57

Business of the New York Clearing House from its Foundation.

Years.	No. of Banks.	Capital.	Exchanges.	Balances paid in money.	Average daily exchanges.	Average daily bal- ances paid in money.	Ratios.
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Per.c.
1854.	50	47,044,900	5,750,455,987	297,411,494	19,104,505	988,078	5.2
1855.	48	48,684,180	5,362,912,098	289,694,137	17,412,032	940,565	5.4
1856.	50	52,983,700	6,906,213,328	334,714,489	22,278,108	1,079,734	4.8
1857.	50	64,430,200	8,333,226,718	365,313,902	26,968,371	1,182,246	4.4
1858.	46	67,146,018	4,756,664,386	314,298,911	15,393,736	1,016,954	6.6
1859.	47	67,921,714	6,448,005,956	363,934,683	20,867,333	1,177,944	5.6
1860.	50	69,907,435	7,231,142,057	380,603,438	23,401,757	1,232,018	5.3
1861.	50	68,900,605	5,915,742,758	353,383,944	19,269,520	1,151,088	6.0
1862.	50	68,375,820	6,871,443,591	415,530,331	22,237,682	1,344,758	6.0
1863.	50	68,972,508	14,867,597,849	677,636,483	48,428,658	2,207,352	4.6
1864.	49	68,586,763	24,097,196,656	835,719,205	77,984,455	2,866,405	3.7
1865.	55	80,363,013	26,032,384,342	1,035,765,108	84,796,040	3,373,828	4.0
1866.	58	82,370,200	28,717,146,914	1,066,185,106	93,541,195	3,472,753	3.7
1867.	58	81,770,200	28,675,150,472	1,144,963,451	93,101,167	3,717,414	4.0
1868.	59	82,270,200	28,484,288,637	1,125,455,237	92,182,164	3,642,250	4.0
1869.	59	82,720,200	37,407,028,987	1,120,318,308	121,451,393	3,637,397	3.0
1870.	61	83,620,200	27,804,533,406	1,036,484,822	90,274,479	3,365,210	3.7
1871.	62	84,420,200	29,300,986,682	1,209,721,029	95,133,074	3,927,666	4.1
1872.	61	84,420,200	32,636,997,404	1,213,293,827	105,964,277	3,939,266	3.7
1873.	59	83,370,200	33,972,773,943	1,152,372,108	111,022,137	3,765,922	3.4
1874.	59	81,635,200	20,850,681,963	971,231,281	68,139,484	3,173,958	4.7
1875.	59	80,435,200	23,042,276,858	1,104,346,845	75,201,558	3,608,977	4.8
1876.	59	81,731,200	19,874,815,361	1,009,532,037	64,738,812	3,238,331	5.1
1877.	58	71,085,200	20,876,555,937	1,015,256,453	68,447,724	3,328,710	4.9
1878.	57	63,611,500	19,922,733,947	951,970,454	65,106,974	3,111,015	4.8
		172,674,670	2474,138,972,237	219,835,157,113	161,705,866	2,581,591	4.2

¹ Yearly averages for twenty-five years.² Totals for twenty-five years.

Railroad Land Sales—Partial Statement, 1874-1878.

[From Circulars of Dun, Barlow & Co.]

	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	200,459	75,415	126,577	85,047	265,000
Burlington & Mo. River.....					531,301
Chic., St. Paul & Minneapolis	31,243	23,726	20,828	38,916	61,682
Denver Pacific.....				26,101	34,523
Hastings & Dakota.....	23,824	25,590	18,450	12,653	15,775
Kansas Pacific.....	35,393	61,266	74,554	135,998	200,727
Little Rock & Fort Smith....	4,064	9,063	39,499	40,102	59,573
Northern Pacific.....	50,335			514,462	751,858
Southern Minnesota.....				2,301	7,437
St. Paul & Sioux City.....	42,324	46,186	38,077	61,963	153,232
St. Paul & Pacific.....					150,000
Union Pacific.....	235,749	111,965	129,696	69,015	818,400
Wisconsin Central.....			1,453	19,718	21,186
Total, 13 railroad companies				1,006,266	2,570,744

In the State of Minnesota, sales of railroad lands amounted to 430,900 acres in eleven months of 1878, against 223,639 in corresponding months of 1877.

In Texas, where land absorption by actual settlers is going forward with unprecedented rapidity, the land sales by the State were, in 1873, 1,550,000 acres; in 1877, 3,500,000 acres; and in 1878 (estimated), 3,800,000 acres.

In Nebraska, which holds some ten and a half million acres of public lands donated to the State for school purposes, 100,918 acres were leased in 1878 to actual settlers, at a rental of six per cent. on appraised value.

Michigan sold 302,291 acres of her public lands in the two years 1877-78, and still holds 2,737,936 acres undisposed of.

THE BALANCE OF TRADE FOR 22 YEARS, 1856-1877.

From the Financial Review, 1877, with Additions.

For the purpose of showing the total amount of exports and imports of merchandise and the total of specie in each year since 1856, the table below has been compiled. In the columns headed "Excess" are given the differences between exports and imports each year, showing at a glance the "trade balance" of the country.

Gold Value of Imports and Exports of Merchandise and Specie into and from the United States in each Fiscal Year since 1856.

YEAR.	MERCHANDISE.			SPECIE.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Excess.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1856...	310,432,310	281,219,423	Im. 29,212,887	4,207,632	58,929,651	Ex. 41,537,853
1857...	348,428,342	293,823,760	Im. 54,604,582	12,461,799	74,995,399	Ex. 56,675,123
1858...	263,328,654	272,011,274	Ex. 8,672,620	19,274,496	63,067,487	Ex. 33,358,651
1859...	331,333,341	292,901,051	Im. 38,432,290	7,434,789	72,012,276	Ex. 56,453,622
1860...	353,616,119	333,576,057	Im. 20,040,062	8,550,135	66,546,239	Ex. 57,996,104
1861...	289,310,542	219,553,833	Im. 69,756,709	46,339,611	29,791,080	Im. 16,548,531
1862...	180,356,677	190,670,501	Ex. 1,313,824	16,415,052	36,887,640	Ex. 19,972,588
1863...	243,325,815	203,964,997	Im. 39,370,818	9,584,105	64,156,611	Ex. 56,571,656
1864...	316,447,283	158,887,988	Im. 157,559,295	13,115,612	105,396,541	Ex. 92,280,929
1865...	238,745,580	162,013,500	Im. 76,732,082	9,810,072	67,643,226	Ex. 57,833,154
1866...	434,812,066	348,859,522	Im. 85,952,544	10,700,092	86,044,071	Ex. 75,343,979
1867...	395,763,100	297,303,653	Im. 98,459,447	22,070,475	60,868,372	Ex. 38,797,897
1868...	357,436,440	281,952,899	Im. 75,483,541	14,188,868	93,784,102	Ex. 79,595,734
1869...	417,506,379	286,117,697	Im. 131,388,682	19,807,876	57,138,880	Ex. 37,330,504
1870...	435,958,408	392,771,768	Im. 43,186,640	26,419,179	58,155,666	Ex. 31,736,486
1871...	520,223,684	442,820,178	Im. 77,403,506	21,270,024	98,441,988	Ex. 77,171,964
1872...	626,595,077	444,177,586	Im. 182,417,491	13,743,689	79,877,534	Ex. 66,133,845
1873...	642,136,210	522,479,317	Im. 119,656,893	21,480,937	84,608,574	Ex. 63,127,637
1874...	567,406,342	586,283,400	Ex. 18,876,998	28,454,906	56,630,405	Ex. 28,175,499
1875...	533,005,436	513,441,711	Im. 19,563,725	20,900,727	92,132,142	Ex. 71,231,425
1876...	460,741,191	540,384,671	Ex. 79,633,480	15,936,681	56,506,302	Ex. 40,569,621
1877...	451,323,126	602,475,220	Ex. 152,152,094	40,774,414	56,162,237	Ex. 15,387,753
1878...	437,051,532	694,848,496	Ex. 257,796,964	29,821,314	33,733,225	Ex. 3,911,911

Value and Percentage of Agricultural Products (including Products of the Forest) Exported from the United States for each Year from 1850 to 1878.

[From the Quarterly Report of the Bureau of Statistics, No. 4, 1878.]

Year ending June 30.	Total domestic exports.	Total exports of agricultural products.	Percentage of agricultural products to total domestic exports.	Year ending June 30.	Total domestic exports.	Total exports of agricultural products.	Percentage of agricultural products to total domestic exports.
	\$	\$			\$	\$	
1850..	136,946,912	123,825,808	90.44	1865..	323,743,187	207,232,749	64.01
1851..	196,689,718	165,828,736	85.69	1866..	550,684,277	416,157,242	75.58
1852..	192,368,984	144,037,465	74.85	1867..	438,577,312	330,413,246	75.35
1853..	213,417,697	176,589,418	82.74	1868..	454,301,713	319,004,531	70.23
1854..	252,047,806	195,258,953	77.48	1869..	413,761,115	311,756,665	75.32
1855..	246,708,553	175,385,328	71.09	1870..	499,092,143	391,269,605	79.01
1856..	310,586,330	248,091,084	79.91	1871..	562,518,651	397,063,230	70.75
1857..	338,985,065	260,139,925	76.75	1872..	549,218,718	407,141,706	74.13
1858..	293,758,279	232,478,953	79.49	1873..	649,132,563	493,962,697	76.00
1859..	335,894,333	258,449,990	76.96	1874..	693,039,064	550,043,638	79.37
1860..	373,189,274	295,081,434	78.61	1875..	643,094,767	479,893,212	74.63
1861..	228,099,486	180,516,442	82.46	1876..	644,956,406	514,339,566	81.30
1862..	213,069,519	160,821,597	75.50	1877..	676,115,592	517,737,998	76.58
1863..	305,884,998	215,273,568	70.36	1878..	722,779,499	592,475,813	81.98
1864..	320,035,199	183,356,276	57.29				

Foreign Trade of the United States by States and Territories during the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1878.

[From the Quarterly Report of the Bureau of Statistics, No. 4, 1878.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	EXPORTS.			IMPORTS.	TOTAL COMMERCE.
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.		
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Maine	5,583,640	307,325	5,890,965	1,592,592	7,483,557
New Hampshire...	5,811	.....	5,811	19,777	25,588
Vermont	1,445,632	.....	1,445,632	3,484,749	4,930,381
Massachusetts	46,653,219	1,421,728	48,084,947	40,679,714	88,764,661
Rhode Island.....	20,719	.....	20,719	148,848	169,567
Connecticut.....	3,642,418	5,454	3,647,872	1,379,861	5,027,733
New York.....	344,301,391	12,999,986	357,301,377	328,072,688	685,374,065
Pennsylvania.....	44,564,790	44,755	44,609,545	19,404,322	64,013,867
New Jersey.....	734,572	.....	734,572	20,596	755,168
Delaware.....	28,002	.....	28,002	1,750	29,752
Maryland.....	45,492,527	140,994	45,633,521	16,938,628	62,572,149
Dist. of Columbia..	10,056	.....	10,056	6,113	16,169
Virginia.....	11,126,622	12,600	11,139,222	242,125	11,381,347
North Carolina.....	5,063,784	324	5,064,108	84,169	5,148,277
South Carolina.....	19,061,971	.....	19,061,971	139,037	19,201,008
Georgia.....	19,689,322	482	19,689,805	507,206	20,197,011
Florida.....	3,081,903	219	3,082,122	724,326	3,806,448
Alabama.....	9,487,774	.....	9,487,774	1,218,442	10,706,216
Mississippi.....	394,085	.....	394,085	995	395,080
Louisiana.....	85,373,286	221,567	85,594,853	11,253,255	96,848,108
Texas.....	14,500,468	1,166,798	15,667,266	4,290,551	19,897,817
Minnesota.....	809,147	129,312	938,459	682,448	1,620,907
Wisconsin.....	2,257,688	.....	2,257,688	27,591	2,285,279
Illinois and Ind'a.	3,765,855	16,044	3,781,899	309,920	4,181,819
Michigan.....	10,348,913	280,750	10,729,663	2,157,111	12,886,774
Ohio.....	3,034,204	.....	3,034,204	184,602	3,218,806
California.....	35,497,843	3,970,667	39,468,510	32,629,280	72,097,790
Oregon.....	6,229,967	1,588	6,231,555	498,449	6,730,004
Washington Ter...	555,790	.....	555,790	30,962	586,752
Alaska.....	.....	.....	.....	2,148	2,148
Mont'a and Idaho.	.....	3,844	3,844	100,591	104,435
Total.....	722,771,399	20,884,438	743,655,837	466,872,846	1,210,478,683

AGRICULTURE IN EUROPE.

EUROPEAN statistics of agriculture are strikingly deficient. The aggregate amount and value of the great staple crops (as cereals, etc.) of each country are nowhere to be found. Even in Great Britain, where a careful official statement of the acreage of different crops, or the area of land under cultivation, has been published annually for many years, there are no statistics of the annual yield, either as to quantity or value of the crops produced. An attempt to remedy this want was made by the International Statistical Congress at St. Petersburg, in 1872. The statistical corps of the French government was empowered to collect the international statistics of agriculture, and the result of direct inquiries addressed to the statistical authorities of Europe has been published. Though far from complete, the information gathered presents quite interesting figures. The leading facts ascertained, though only partly official (the rest being estimated), are summarized on p. 232, from the Report of the U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture.

The average annual production of cereals of all sorts in Europe is estimated at 5,153,808,000 bushels, of which 1,657,392,000 bushels, or nearly a third, are assigned to Russia; 766,360,000 bushels, or nearly 15 per cent., to Germany; 709,500,000 bushels, or nearly 14 per cent., to France; 567,600,000 bushels, or over 11 per cent., to Austria-Hungary. The production of the United States in 1873 is set down at 1,586,442,000 bushels, an aggregate nearly equal to that of Russia. Europe produces a little over 17 bushels *per capita* of her population; the United States, in 1873, about 39½ bushels *per capita*.

Estimating the average consumption at 15.6 bushels *per capita* for food, seed, and various manufactures, Europe produces about enough to meet her own demand except in wheat and some other breadstuffs, which exhibit a considerable deficiency to be supplied by importation.

Of potatoes, Ireland produces 23 bushels *per capita*; the German Empire, 16.1; Holland, 14.5; Belgium, 11.6; France, 10.2; Scandinavia, 9.9; Austria-Hungary, 8½; Russia and Finland, 4½; Great Britain, 3½; Italy, 1.1; Portugal, 0.83; Spain, 0.23. In the other states this culture is still more insignificant.

STATISTICS OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURE.

THE following statistics of the agricultural products of the United States represent the leading crops for a series of years since 1870. For the year 1869 we have the figures of the census of 1870, which are the result of a detailed enumeration taken by the United States marshals and their deputies as to the amount of land under tillage, and the quantity of each crop produced during the agricultural year 1869. The figures here given for each year since do not represent a census of agriculture, but the estimates made up by the Department of Agriculture from the returns received through its correspondents in all parts of the country. These correspondents estimate the area in specific crops, and from their own experience and judgment form an opinion of the condition of the plant of each crop from month to month, and ultimately of the quantities produced. These returns are recorded, and the records prepared by counties are summed up and averaged at the Agricultural Department, and the averages corrected by a duplicate record, in which the difference in the productive value of the counties is considered. To cite the language of the Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, "the corrected result stands as an average, not inevitably of the whole State, but of such portion, half or two thirds, or whatever area is reported of the entire State." While the results cannot possess the authority of an accurate census, they are all that we have since 1870, except in a few States where agricultural statistics are collected by law.

Crops of Principal Cereals in the United States, 1870-1877.

[Condensed from the Reports of the Commissioner of Agriculture.]

1. Indian Corn.

Years.	Bushels.	Acres.	Value.	Yield per acre.	Average price.	Value per acre.
			Dollars.		Cents.	Dollars.
1870.....	1,094,255,000	38,646,977	601,839,030	28.3	54.9	15 57
1871.....	991,898,000	34,091,137	478,275,900	29.1	48.2	14 03
1872.....	1,092,719,000	35,526,836	435,149,290	30.7	39.8	12 24
1873.....	932,374,000	30,197,148	447,183,020	23.8	48.0	11 41
1874.....	850,148,500	41,036,918	550,043,680	20.7	64.7	13 40
1875.....	1,321,069,000	44,841,371	555,445,930	29.4	42.0	12 38
1876.....	1,283,827,500	49,033,364	475,491,210	26.1	37.0	9 69
1877.....	1,342,558,000	50,369,113	480,643,400	26.6	35.8	9 54
Total.....	8,908,749,000	332,742,864	4,024,070,860	....	....	....
Ann'al Av'ge.	1,113,593,625	41,592,858	503,008,857	26.7	45.1	12 09

2. Wheat.

Years.	Bushels.	Acres.	Value.	Yield per acre.	Average price.	Value per acre.
			Dollars.		Dollars.	Dollars.
1870.....	235,884,700	18,992,591	245,865,045	12.4	1 04.2	12 94
1871.....	230,722,400	19,943,893	290,411,820	11.5	1 25.8	14 54
1872.....	249,997,100	20,858,359	310,180,375	11.9	1 24.0	14 87
1873.....	281,254,700	22,171,676	323,594,805	12.7	1 15.0	14 50
1874.....	308,102,700	24,967,027	291,107,895	12.3	94.4	11 66
1875.....	292,136,000	26,381,512	294,580,990	11.0	1 00.0	11 16
1876.....	289,356,500	27,627,021	300,259,300	10.4	1 03.7	10 85
1877.....	365,094,800	26,193,407	395,155,375	13.9	1 08.2	15 08
Total.....	2,252,548,900	187,135,486	2,451,155,605	....	....	....
Ann'al Av'ge.	281,743,612	23,391,930	306,394,451	12.0	1 08.8	13 09

STATISTICS OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURE—Continued.

3. Oats.

Years.	Bushels.	Acres.	Value.	Yield per acre.	Average price.	Value per acre.
			Dollars.	Bushels.	Cents.	Dollars.
1870.....	247,277,400	8,792,395	107,136,710	28.1	43.3	12 18
1871.....	255,743,000	8,365,809	102,570,030	30.5	40.1	12 26
1872.....	271,747,000	9,000,769	91,315,710	30.1	33.6	10 14
1873.....	270,340,000	9,751,700	131,175,750	27.7	37.4	10 37
1874.....	240,369,000	10,897,412	125,047,530	22.0	52.0	11 47
1875.....	354,317,500	11,915,075	129,499,930	29.7	36.5	10 86
1876.....	320,884,000	13,358,908	112,865,900	24.0	35.1	8 44
1877.....	406,394,000	12,826,148	118,661,550	31.6	29.2	9 25
Total.....	2,367,071,900	84,908,216	888,273,110	....	....	....
Ann'al Av'ge.	295,883,990	10,613,527	111,034,139	27.9	38.4	10 56
4. Barley : ann. av., 8 years.....	31,814,724	1,477,509	25,032,158	21.5	73.8	16 97
5. Rye : ann. av., 8 years	16,890,950	1,225,307	12,543,888	13.7	75.2	10 33
6. Buckwh't : ann. av., 8 years.....	9,010,737	524,755	6,927,429	17.1	75.8	13 20
Potatoes : ann. av., 8 yrs, 1870-77	127,827,337	1,440,856	74,290,614	88.7	53.1	52.04
Hay : crop of 1877, tons..	31,639,300	25,367,708	271,934,950	1.24	\$3.60	10.72
Cotton : crop of '77, bales	4,750,000	12,056,855	200,000,000	lbs. 176	cts. 10.0	17.60

Table showing the average cash value per acre of the principal crops of the farm, taken together, in each State, for the year 1877.

[From the Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for 1877.]

STATES.	Av'ge value per acre.	STATES.	Av'ge value per acre.	STATES.	Av'ge value per acre.
Maine.....	\$13 49	South Carolina....	\$7 97	Indiana.....	\$11 42
N. Hampshire....	17 03	Georgia.....	8 18	Illinois.....	10 04
Vermont.....	13 18	Florida.....	9 32	Wisconsin.....	11 10
Massachusetts....	17 54	Alabama.....	8 25	Minnesota.....	12 79
Rhode Island.....	22 50	Mississippi.....	9 77	Iowa.....	9 09
Connecticut.....	31 43	Louisiana.....	9 86	Missouri.....	9 68
New York.....	14 79	Texas.....	11 45	Kansas.....	8 39
New Jersey.....	19 08	Arkansas.....	10 51	Nebraska.....	7 89
Pennsylvania.....	14 30	Tennessee.....	9 75	California.....	13 73
Delaware.....	13 65	W. Virginia.....	12 46	Oregon.....	20 75
Maryland.....	15 30	Kentucky.....	10 46	Nevada, Colorado, and the Territo- ries.....	18 13
Virginia.....	9 96	Ohio.....	13 34		
North Carolina....	8 01	Michigan.....	15 63		

LEADING AGRICULTURAL CROPS IN EUROPE.

COUNTRIES.	Date of Sta- tistics.	Total Area.	Land under Tillage.	WHEAT.	RYE.	BARLEY.	OATS.	POTATOES.	Average Yield of Wheat per acre.
		Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bu.
1. Austria.....	1871	74,190,178	22,373,312	25,945,669	74,407,488	46,324,017	91,486,937	178,439,886	15.6
2. Baden.....	1873	8,774,268	1,493,969	4,347,948	1,983,478	2,343,164	2,188,717	20,433,600	16.9
3. Bavaria.....	1873	19,360,648	7,604,407	21,638,537	24,550,568	17,501,314	25,897,914	59,778,970	29.3
4. Belgium.....	1873	7,378,873	3,964,704	24,632,360	13,367,332	3,535,080	21,777,248	60,908,441	27.9
5. Denmark.....	1871	9,449,691	3,424,925	.....	.....	.....	27,554,538	14,638,690	19.5
6. Finland.....	1870	98,371,255	1,931,659	53,923	2,094,840	4,094,680	4,832,980	7,093,000	17.8
7. France.....	1873	120,733,561	64,364,190	237,908,066	58,971,844	53,163,763	192,677,433	374,316,366	17.1
8. Great Britain.....	1873	57,623,638	18,317,976	104,512,354	1,779,436	91,512,013	138,948,640	86,383,361	29.9
9. Ireland.....	1873	20,811,367	5,338,928	3,871,033	178,510	8,365,154	57,036,508	124,509,304	23
10. Greece.....	1867	11,766,148	5,102,994	5,102,994	123,009	2,059,506	200,083	18,390	13.5
11. Heese-Darmstadt.....	1873	2,073,512	1,043,630	373,138	2,329,620	3,173,903	2,739,146	15,231,503	39.0
12. Holland.....	1873	8,123,203	2,437,083	5,368,650	8,137,443	4,699,543	11,116,831	53,309,453	24.8
13. Hungary.....	1873	80,027,559	27,966,121	.....	.....	.....	41,374,009	136,330,764	12.6
14. Italy.....	.....	64,030,545	.....	107,331,080	8,740,587	13,331,318	.....	29,936,734	.....
15. Norway.....	1873	78,693,031	1,570,631	.....	.....	.....	9,633,106	18,847,594	23.3
16. Portugal.....	1863	22,508,508	4,551,400	5,694,698	6,340,450	1,335,693	593,449	8,735,041	13.3
17. Prussia.....	1867	85,738,437	.....	73,731,403	173,435,733	55,743,809	297,434,923	560,730,471	17.6
18. Roumania.....	1873	22,893,638	8,656,770	.....	.....	.....	8,449,464	380,380,232	13.8
19. Russia.....	1870	303,890,838	.....	221,714,919	616,954,569	134,335,047	590,746,010	286,976,518	.....
20. Saxe-Altenburg.....	1873	226,556	190,579	435,019	1,175,846	886,518	1,903,300	2,071,353	28.7
21. Saxe-Weimar.....	1873	690,700	493,665	728,611	1,797,136	1,993,865	2,538,374	5,391,894	17.3
22. Saxony.....	1873	3,701,070	1,393,328	.....	.....	.....	3,093,845	41,304,494	27
23. Servia.....	1868	10,793,879	4,038,730	4,038,730	510,840	3,033,040	510,840	.....	.....
24. Spain.....	1867	125,233,663	117,563,373	117,563,373	25,511,715	53,471,903	.....	6,355,010	16.1
25. Sweden.....	1872	110,689,417	2,435,439	15,063,936	15,063,936	13,374,379	31,943,516	44,704,176	.....
26. Switzerland.....	1868	10,394,908	3,146,538	2,146,538	8,031,800	1,430,333	5,213,736	.....	.....
27. Turkey.....	1868	89,357,183	40,867,200	10,316,800	10,316,800	20,543,900	2,033,040	10,850,784	16.0
28. Württemberg.....	1873	4,903,571	2,098,593	7,374,135	1,633,485	5,358,653	9,289,338	.....	.....
United States.....	1877	2,184,000,000	200,000,000	364,194,186	21,170,100	34,441,400	408,394,000	170,068,000	13.5

NATIONAL BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1878.

[From the Report of the Comptroller of the Currency, December, 1878.]

THE following table exhibits the resources and liabilities of all the national banks at the close of business on the first day of October, 1878—the date of their last report.

	New York City.	Boston, Philadel- phia and Baltimore.	Other Banks.	Aggregate.
	47 banks.	99 banks.	1,907 banks.	3,053 banks.
RESOURCES.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loans and discounts.....	7,003,085	1,140,581	430,184,806	830,521,542
On U. S. bonds on demand....			735,243	
On other stocks, bonds, etc., on demand.....	57,904,302	19,706,710	7,874,762	
Payable in gold.....	6,752,181	3,053	1,247,996	
On single-name paper without other security.....	17,297,474	10,583,112	6,699,583	
All other loans.....	80,629,088	120,030,184	62,669,942	
Overdrafts.....	130,973	81,090	3,254,845	3,466,908
Bonds for circulation.....	24,193,500	50,113,200	278,247,950	347,556,650
Bonds for deposits.....	26,715,550	6,402,300	14,819,000	47,936,850
U. S. bonds on hand.....	11,463,900	7,903,450	27,418,250	46,785,600
Other stocks and bonds.....	9,193,664	3,726,212	23,939,659	36,859,535
Due from reserve agents.....		16,375,643	68,707,776	85,083,419
Due from other national banks..	11,366,000	8,636,970	21,489,949	41,492,919
Due from other banks and bank- ers.....	2,961,297	894,272	8,439,129	12,314,698
Real estate, furniture and fix- tures.....	9,465,820	7,062,539	30,154,117	46,702,476
Current expenses.....	995,333	780,290	4,497,014	6,272,637
Premiums.....	1,787,167	1,021,048	4,346,521	7,154,736
Checks and other cash items.....	1,765,188	874,554	8,342,691	10,982,433
Exchanges for clearing-house....	62,454,792	15,148,067	4,769,679	82,372,538
Bills of other national banks....	1,560,623	2,522,054	12,846,044	16,929,721
Fractional currency.....	67,708	36,187	411,771	515,661
Specie.....	13,294,602	5,967,489	11,406,515	30,668,606
Legal-tender notes.....	14,893,468	8,300,230	41,294,302	64,488,000
U. S. certificates of deposit.....	21,660,000	7,370,000	3,660,000	32,690,000
Five per cent. redemption fund..	1,073,505	2,178,355	11,953,681	15,205,541
Due from U. S. Treasury.....	147,702	265,308	925,128	1,338,133
Totals.....	834,778,767	297,224,523	1,085,275,643	1,767,279,133
LIABILITIES.				
Capital stock.....	53,800,000	78,526,310	533,821,126	466,147,436
Surplus fund.....	15,920,230	19,968,943	91,006,607	116,897,780
Undivided profits.....	8,659,800	3,899,816	28,378,597	40,938,213
National-bank notes outstanding	20,025,861	42,986,571	238,875,630	301,888,062
State bank notes outstanding....	73,339	80,757	259,817	413,913
Dividends unpaid.....	190,705	1,087,472	1,880,313	3,118,390
Individual deposits.....	172,441,669	106,863,331	388,981,177	620,286,177
U. S. deposits.....	26,090,297	6,255,785	9,306,730	41,654,812
Deposits of U. S. disbursing of- ficers.....	131,225	20,271	3,191,299	3,342,795
Due to national banks.....	56,125,941	27,787,067	26,563,506	122,496,514
Due to other banks and bankers.	19,311,700	6,591,905	16,733,098	42,636,703
Notes and bills re-discounted....		37,537	2,969,788	3,007,325
Bills payable.....	8,000	1,168,758	3,326,225	4,502,983
Totals.....	834,778,767	297,224,523	1,085,275,643	1,767,279,133

NATIONAL BANKS BY STATES, NOVEMBER, 1878.

[From the Report of the Comptroller of the Currency, December, 1878.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	In oper- ation.	Capital paid in.	Bonds on deposit.	Circulation issued.	Circulation redeemed.	Circulation outstanding.
Maine.....	72	\$10,660,000	\$9,626,250	\$20,538,580	\$11,738,656	\$8,799,924
New Hampshire...	46	5,740,000	5,769,000	12,118,075	6,923,328	5,194,747
Vermont.....	47	8,533,000	7,662,500	18,979,600	11,627,166	7,352,434
Massachusetts....	237	95,407,000	72,221,950	166,473,645	102,777,080	63,696,565
Rhode Island.....	61	20,009,800	14,254,400	35,626,715	21,976,505	13,051,210
Connecticut.....	82	25,504,620	20,323,700	47,555,410	29,564,017	17,991,393
Totals, Eastern States	545	165,854,420	129,857,800	300,692,025	184,606,752	116,085,273
New York.....	280	90,689,691	55,766,300	169,862,715	118,990,888	50,871,827
New Jersey.....	69	13,858,350	12,626,350	29,531,520	18,172,195	11,359,325
Pennsylvania.....	235	55,909,840	46,677,650	109,208,135	66,960,830	42,247,305
Delaware.....	14	1,763,985	1,549,200	3,432,665	2,000,605	1,432,060
Maryland.....	32	12,865,010	7,821,000	23,314,450	14,614,276	7,700,174
Totals, Middle States	630	175,086,876	124,440,500	334,349,485	220,738,794	113,610,691
Dist. of Columb..	7	1,507,000	1,155,000	2,549,600	2,459,001	1,090,599
Virginia.....	18	3,285,000	2,529,850	7,226,270	4,865,578	2,360,692
West Virginia....	15	1,756,000	1,458,000	4,941,430	3,393,022	1,548,408
North Carolina....	15	2,551,000	1,764,000	3,986,200	2,272,720	1,713,480
South Carolina....	12	2,851,100	1,490,000	3,580,325	2,230,960	1,349,365
Georgia.....	12	2,041,000	1,925,000	4,817,790	2,891,381	1,926,409
Florida.....	1	50,000	50,000	59,500	15,700	43,800
Alabama.....	10	1,658,000	1,621,000	2,990,130	1,511,142	1,478,988
Mississippi.....	.....	.....	.....	66,000	65,389	611
Louisiana.....	7	3,475,000	1,820,000	6,557,760	4,533,224	2,024,536
Texas.....	11	1,100,000	680,000	1,686,420	1,149,415	537,005
Arkansas.....	2	205,000	205,000	531,900	280,307	251,593
Kentucky.....	48	9,936,500	8,546,350	18,039,495	9,812,155	8,227,340
Tennessee.....	25	3,080,300	2,754,500	6,400,280	3,832,947	2,567,333
Missouri.....	22	7,175,000	2,000,000	10,947,375	8,602,943	2,344,432
Totals, Southern States	205	40,670,901	27,998,700	75,380,475	47,915,884	27,464,591
Ohio.....	162	26,986,900	23,157,250	56,231,270	34,845,147	21,386,123
Indiana.....	94	15,026,530	12,918,500	34,542,755	22,144,156	12,398,599
Illinois.....	139	17,194,600	9,988,500	33,574,905	23,659,677	9,915,228
Michigan.....	79	9,514,500	6,275,750	16,253,190	10,255,860	5,997,330
Wisconsin.....	38	3,315,000	2,094,500	7,165,660	4,878,370	2,287,290
Iowa.....	76	5,927,000	4,557,000	12,427,740	8,038,221	4,389,519
Minnesota.....	31	4,968,700	2,679,400	7,124,660	4,502,396	2,622,264
Kansas.....	11	800,000	740,000	2,813,680	1,891,161	922,519
Nebraska.....	10	1,000,000	844,000	1,853,340	1,112,106	741,234
Totals, Western States	640	84,733,220	63,254,900	171,987,200	111,327,094	60,660,106
Nevada.....	.....	.....	.....	131,700	128,587	3,113
Oregon.....	1	250,000	250,000	487,000	263,100	223,900
Colorado.....	13	1,235,000	823,000	1,611,920	868,639	743,281
Utah.....	1	200,000	50,000	614,930	545,874	69,056
Idaho.....	1	100,000	100,000	197,740	115,739	82,001
Montana.....	3	350,000	280,000	544,420	297,871	246,549
Wyoming.....	2	125,000	60,000	116,360	62,360	54,000
New Mexico.....	2	300,000	300,000	591,070	325,510	265,560
Dakota.....	3	175,000	110,000	155,530	56,530	99,000
Washington.....	1	150,000	50,000	45,000	.....	45,000
Totals, Pacific States and Territories.....	27	2,885,000	2,023,000	4,495,670	2,664,210	1,831,460
Gold Banks.....	9	4,300,000	1,834,000	3,051,220	1,582,300	1,468,920
Due for mutilated notes retired.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,339,674
Totals for all banks.....	2,056	473,530,426	349,408,900	880,956,075	568,835,034	322,460,715

CONDITION OF THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANKS, 1872-1878.

From the Report of the Comptroller of the Currency, December, 1878.

The following table exhibits the resources and liabilities of the national banks in operation at corresponding dates for the last seven years:

	Oct. 3, 1872.	Sept. 12, 1873.	Oct. 2, 1874.	Oct. 1, 1875.	Oct. 2, 1876.	Oct. 1, 1877.	Oct. 1, 1878.
	1,919 banks.	1,976 banks.	2,004 banks.	2,087 banks.	2,069 banks.	2,080 banks.	2,033 banks.
RESOURCES.							
	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>
Loans.....	877.2	944.2	934.4	984.7	931.3	891.9	834.0
Bonds for circulation..	383.0	368.3	363.3	370.3	387.2	336.8	347.4
Other U. S. bonds.....	27.6	23.6	28.0	28.1	47.8	45.0	94.7
Other stocks, bonds, etc.	23.5	23.7	27.8	33.5	34.4	34.5	36.9
Due from other banks.	123.2	149.5	134.8	144.7	146.9	129.9	133.9
Real estate.....	32.3	34.7	38.1	42.4	43.1	45.2	46.7
Specie.....	10.2	19.9	21.2	8.1	21.4	22.7	30.7
Legal-tender notes....	102.1	92.4	80.0	78.5	84.2	66.9	64.4
National-bank notes....	15.8	16.1	18.5	18.5	15.9	15.6	16.9
Clearing-house ex- changes.....	123.0	100.3	109.7	87.9	100.0	74.5	82.4
U. S. certificates of de- posit.....	6.7	20.6	43.8	48.8	29.2	33.4	39.7
Due from U. S. Treas- urer.....			30.3	19.6	16.7	16.0	16.5
Other resources.....	25.2	17.3	18.9	19.1	19.1	28.7	24.9
Totals.....	1,755.8	1,880.6	1,877.2	1,832.2	1,827.2	1,741.1	1,767.8
LIABILITIES.							
Capital stock.....	479.6	491.0	493.8	504.8	499.8	479.5	466.2
Surplus fund.....	110.3	120.3	129.0	134.4	132.2	122.8	116.9
Undivided profits.....	46.6	54.5	51.5	53.0	46.4	44.5	40.9
Circulation.....	333.1	340.3	334.2	319.1	292.2	291.9	301.9
Due to depositors.....	683.9	640.0	683.8	679.4	666.2	683.4	668.4
Due to other banks.....	143.8	173.0	175.8	179.7	179.8	161.6	165.1
Other liabilities.....	11.5	11.5	9.1	11.8	10.6	10.4	7.9
Totals.....	1,755.8	1,880.6	1,877.2	1,832.2	1,827.2	1,741.1	1,767.8

Comparison of Condition of the Treasury, January 1, 1878, and January 1, 1879.

[Official Statement of the Warrant Division, Treasury Department.]

BALANCES.	1878.	1879.
Currency.....	\$5,498,844 85	\$4,515,550 13
Special Fund for the redemption of Fractional Currency.....	10,000,000 00	10,000,000 00
Special Deposit of Legal Tenders for redemp- tion of Certificates of Deposit.....	32,890,000 00	34,515,000 00
Coin.....	139,518,405 30	224,885,477 62
Coin and Silver Certificates.....	33,424,900 00	24,076,880 00
Coin, less Coin and Silver Certificates.....	106,093,505 30	200,788,647 62
Outstanding Called Bonds.....	20,745,800 00	21,713,700 00
Other Outstanding Coin Liabilities.....	5,907,346 95	4,624,257 12
Outstanding Legal Tenders.....	349,943,776 00	346,681,016 00
Outstanding Fractional Currency.....	17,764,106 90	16,108,154 62
Outstanding Silver Coin.....	83,133,484 19	39,931,957 25
Total Debt, less Cash in Treasury.....	2,045,955,443 79	2,023,643,111 00
Increase of Debt for December.....	71,823 15	1,233,786 30
Reduction of Debt since July 1.....	14,202,790 47	7,133,720 73
Market value of Gold.....	102 87	100 00
Imports (12 months ending November 30).....	432,202,964 00	430,661,998 00
Exports (12 months ending November 30).....	623,016,613 00	739,971,739 00

BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES OTHER THAN NATIONAL.

[From the Report of the Comptroller of the Currency, December 2, 1873.]

Number of State Banks, Savings Banks, Trust Companies, and Private Bankers, and their Average Capital and Deposits, by States, for the six months ending May 31, 1878.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	No. of banks	Capital.	Deposits.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	No. of banks	Capital.	Deposits.
		\$	\$			\$	\$
Maine.....	69	92,108	28,957,428	Ohio.....	255	6,042,864	15,952,238
N. Hampshire	71	61,000	28,309,624	Cincinnati..	21	2,022,369	7,361,629
Vermont.....	21	344,167	8,140,383	Cleveland..	9	893,623	12,244,967
Massachusetts	170	834,666	157,816,812	Indiana.....	150	5,081,175	10,224,039
Boston.....	59	3,061,397	70,746,941	Illinois.....	319	4,509,738	12,472,557
Rhode Island.	58	3,883,267	50,028,328	Chicago.....	31	3,612,908	6,832,759
Connecticut..	107	2,840,000	78,858,210	Michigan....	153	2,636,707	4,737,722
				Detroit.....	15	1,108,368	5,179,009
N.E. States.	555	11,116,605	422,857,726	Wisconsin....	89	1,386,425	3,714,069
				Milwaukee..	11	729,853	5,747,509
New York....	328	10,427,448	148,258,660	Iowa.....	287	5,325,013	8,224,785
N. Y. City...	443	40,700,289	247,964,314	Minnesota...	77	1,510,502	3,233,693
Albany.....	14	642,000	12,153,189	Missouri....	176	4,124,269	10,184,792
New Jersey..	59	1,741,071	19,326,498	Saint Louis..	32	6,576,033	16,387,002
Pennsylvania	313	10,807,358	29,979,015	Kansas.....	109	1,472,344	2,598,746
Philadelphia	59	2,113,756	42,552,729	Nebraska....	48	508,585	1,189,250
Pittsburg...	37	4,657,547	13,727,252				
Delaware.....	9	712,578	1,798,521	West. States	1,782	47,470,286	126,284,766
Maryland....	13	627,513	559,703				
Baltimore...	41	4,162,516	21,604,030	Oregon.....	10	643,225	1,489,547
Dist. of Col..	10	496,742	3,151,613	California....	84	9,943,129	17,422,175
Washington				S. Francisco	33	21,787,036	78,070,629
				Colorado....	28	526,190	934,915
Mid. States	1,326	77,088,818	544,075,533	Nevada.....	16	412,268	1,914,583
				Utah.....	8	120,000	714,555
Virginia.....	77	3,281,667	6,499,580	New Mexico..	4	5,000	61,180
West Virginia	22	1,496,792	3,927,737	Wyoming....	3	82,794	148,682
N. Carolina..	13	588,290	978,018	Idaho.....	2	51,000	16,354
S. Carolina...	18	911,523	1,004,868	Dakota.....	12	73,039	277,927
Georgia.....	67	4,317,817	3,948,488	Montana.....	8	133,418	183,918
Florida.....	6	89,483	233,405	Washington..	3	208,000	537,450
Alabama.....	22	993,276	1,813,605	Arizona.....	4	85,000	25,885
Mississippi...	32	1,289,573	1,732,597				
Louisiana....	3	116,000	48,110	Pacif. States and Territo.	217	34,148,094	101,802,804
New Orleans	21	4,473,905	7,994,123				
Texas.....	102	3,707,057	4,676,420	Totals.....	4,400	205,332,832	1,242,734,503
Arkansas....	15	225,576	298,605				
Kentucky....	74	7,010,103	6,287,262				
Louisville...	17	5,288,296	5,650,057				
Tennessee....	31	1,769,671	2,731,199				
South States	520	35,559,029	47,774,074				

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.	STATE BANKS, SAVINGS-BANKS, PRIVATE BANKERS, ETC.			NATIONAL BANKS.			TOTAL.		
	No.	Capital.	Deposits.	No.	Capital.	Deposits.	No.	Capital.	Deposits.
		Millions.	Millions.		Millions.	Millions.		Millions.	Millions.
N. Eng. States.	555	11.12	422.86	542	186.52	128.83	1,097	177.64	551.69
Middle States..	1,326	77.09	544.07	634	177.18	374.89	1,960	254.27	918.96
South'n States.	520	35.53	47.77	176	31.49	35.94	696	67.04	83.71
Western States and Ter.....	1,999	81.02	228.09	704	95.20	137.50	2,703	176.82	365.59
United States..	4,400	205.38	1,242.79	2,056	470.39	677.16	6,456	675.77	1,919.95

From this table it will be seen that the total number of banks and bankers in the country at the dates named (May 31, 1878, and June 29, 1878, for the national banks) was 6,456, with a total banking capital of \$675,776,198, and total deposits of \$1,919,954,201.

SAVINGS-BANKS, PRIVATE BANKS, ETC., IN 1878.

[From the Report of the Comptroller of the Currency, Dec. 2, 1878.]

Total Average Capital and Deposits of all State and Savings-Banks and Private Bankers in the Country, for the Six Months ending May 31, 1878.

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.	STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.			PRIVATE BANKERS.			SAVINGS-BANKS.	
	No.	Capital.	Deposits.	No.	Capital.	Deposits.	No.	Deposits.
		Millions.	Millions.		Millions.	Millions.		Millions.
New Eng. States...	42	8.19	15.06	71	2.86	3.23	442	404.57
Middle States.....	217	42.45	122.10	916	34.48	61.02	193	360.05
Southern States....	233	27.38	30.67	280	7.80	13.68	7	2.42
Western States and Territories.....	361	46.33	61.65	1,589	33.16	105.00	49	61.44
United States..	853	124.25	239.48	2,856	77.80	183.83	691	829.48

The capital of the 2,856 national banks in operation on June 29, 1878, was \$470,893,386, not including surplus, which amounted at that date to more than 118 millions; while the average capital of all the State banks, private banks, and savings-banks having capital stock, for the six months ending May 31 previously, was, as seen above, but \$305,332,832; considerably less than one-half that of the national banks. The net deposits of the national banks were \$677,159,298, while the average deposits of all other banks and bankers, including savings-banks, were \$1,342,794,903. The average deposits for the same period of 693 savings-banks having no capital stock were \$803,899,345.

Aggregate Resources and Liabilities of Savings-Banks in the United States, from 1874 to 1878.

[From the Report of the Comptroller of the Currency, Dec. 2, 1878.]

RESOURCES.	1874-'75.	1875-'76.	1876-'77.	1877-'78.
	674 banks.	686 banks.	675 banks.	663 banks.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loans on real estate.....	351,336,551	373,501,348	369,770,878	408,921,801
Loans on other securities.....	181,143,206	164,094,477	114,474,153	88,192,337
United States bonds.....	83,206,272	108,162,624	115,389,880	129,362,890
State and other stocks and bonds.....	161,334,430	169,801,399	184,116,602	170,155,076
Railroad bonds and stocks.....	20,690,901	22,992,313	24,586,503	21,752,650
Bank stock.....	30,508,752	33,297,494	34,571,581	34,703,256
Real estate.....	14,136,743	15,540,384	21,037,426	22,952,494
Other investments.....	11,354,781	20,730,050	18,135,673	18,169,863
Expenses.....	1,218,688	836,018	1,029,388	216,690
Due from banks.....	22,373,937	23,011,142	23,522,572	22,551,308
Cash.....	17,858,182	18,456,403	16,160,096	17,469,085
Totals.....	896,197,454	951,353,544	922,794,562	941,447,150
LIABILITIES.				
Deposits.....	849,581,633	891,459,890	866,498,452	879,897,425
Surplus fund.....	16,449,565	51,321,083	43,835,885	43,822,503
Undivided profits.....	29,072,493	5,497,503	9,200,778	6,964,177
Other liabilities.....	1,043,763	3,075,118	3,269,447	10,668,045
Totals.....	896,197,454	951,353,544	922,794,562	941,447,150

AMOUNT OF PAPER MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From the Report of the Comptroller of the Currency, December, 1878.]

The subjoined table exhibits, by denominations, the amount of national-bank and legal-tender notes outstanding on November 1, 1878:

DENOMINATIONS.	Amount of national-bank notes.	Amount of legal-tenders	Total.
	\$	\$	\$
Ones.....	4,284,219	20,368,531	24,652,750
Twos.....	2,582,146	20,332,920	22,915,066
Fives.....	92,539,275	55,576,740	148,116,015
Tens.....	102,981,440	65,926,631	168,908,071
Twenties.....	68,219,780	63,565,929	131,785,709
Fifties.....	20,967,800	26,691,195	47,658,995
One hundreds.....	27,104,400	31,227,070	58,331,470
Five hundreds.....	657,500	30,501,500	31,159,000
One thousands.....	304,000	33,490,500	33,794,500
Fractions of notes not presented or destroyed.....	11,561	.....	11,561
Totals.....	319,652,121	347,631,016	667,283,137
Deduct for legal-tenders destroyed in Chicago fire.....	.....	1,000,000	1,000,000
Balances.....	319,652,121	346,631,016	666,283,137

Section 5175 of the Revised Statutes provides "that not more than one-sixth part of the notes furnished to any association shall be of a less denomination than five-dollars, and that after specie payments are resumed no association shall be furnished with notes of a less denomination than five dollars."

In view of this provision, the printing of one and two dollar notes was discontinued on November 1, 1878, and it is not expected that any notes of these denominations will be issued hereafter.

Table, by States, of the Aggregate Deposits of Savings-Banks, with the Number of their Depositors and the Average Amount Due to Each, in 1877 and 1878.

STATES.	1870-'77.			1877-'78.			
	Number of depositors.	Amount of deposits.	Average to each depositor.	Number of depositors.	Amount of deposits.	Average to each depositor.	
		\$	\$		\$	\$	
Maine.....	90,621	26,662,150	294 21	88,661	25,708,473	303 00	
New Hampshire.....	93,683	30,963,047	313 76	94,967	28,789,549	303 19	
Vermont.....	25,871	6,815,829	265 50	27,690	6,722,691	242 78	
Massachusetts.....	739,389	243,340,643	329 15	739,757	244,596,014	330 64	
Rhode Island.....	99,365	50,542,273	506 10	89,475	48,103,119	537 61	
Connecticut.....	203,514	78,524,173	385 84	204,575	77,214,372	377 43	
New York.....	861,603	319,716,964	371 07	844,550	312,823,068	370 40	
New Jersey.....	*81,023	29,318,543	348 92	63,447	16,353,275	257 74	
Pennsylvania.....	*67,080	17,577,408	269 79	*68,000	17,923,825	263 59	
Maryland.....	*50,197	19,543,967	389 34	*50,450	19,739,306	391 26	
District of Columbia.....					3,928	382,905	97 48
Louisiana.....					5,978	1,932,390	323 24
Ohio.....	26,037	10,041,726	385 67	*22,340	8,623,245	386 00	
Indiana.....	*5,548	1,986,025	358 00				
California.....	*42,600	31,185,600	733 05	*96,967	70,984,764	733 05	
Totals.....	2,395,814	866,218,306	361 63	2,400,785	879,897,425	366 50	

* Estimated.

PAPER CURRENCY IN THE UNITED STATES—1860-1878.

Statement showing the amount of State, National-Bank, and United States Notes, etc., outstanding at the close of each fiscal year, from 1860 to 1878, inclusive.

[Prepared at the Treasury Department, July 18, 1878.]

TITLE.	Amount authorized.	Amount issued.	Outstanding June 30, 1860.	Outstanding June 30, 1861.	Outstanding June 30, 1862.	Outstanding June 30, 1863.	Outstanding June 30, 1864.
State-Bank Circulation..	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
National-Bank Circulation..	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Demand Notes, acts of July 17 and Aug. 5, '61.	60,000,000	60,000,000	207,102,477	202,005,767	183,792,079	238,677,318	179,157,717
Legal-tender Notes, act of Feb. 25, 1862.....	150,000,000				53,040,000	3,351,019	780,929
Legal-tender Notes, act of July 11, 1862.....	150,000,000	447,300,203			96,630,000	297,767,114	431,178,671
Legal-tender Notes, act of Mar. 3, 1863.....	150,000,000						
One and two-year Notes of 1863, act of Mar. 3, 1863, bearing 5 per cent. interest.....	400,000,000	211,000,000				89,579,475	153,471,450
Compound-interest notes, acts of Mar. 3, 1863, and June 30, 1864, bearing 6 per cent. interest.....	400,000,000	266,586,440					15,000,000
Fractional Currency.....	50,000,000	49,102,660				20,192,456	22,694,877
Total am't in Currency	•	•	207,102,477	202,005,767	333,452,079	649,867,283	833,718,984
Value of the paper dollar as compared with coin July 1 of each year.....					\$0 86.6	\$0 76.6	\$0 88.7
Value of currency in gold					283,769,000	497,798,338	822,649,347

TITLE. (Continued.)	Outstanding June 30, 1865.	Outstanding June 30, 1866.	Outstanding June 30, 1867.	Outstanding June 30, 1868.	Outstanding June 30, 1869.	Outstanding June 30, 1870.	Outstanding June 30, 1871.
State-Bank Circulation..	142,919,638	19,396,163	4,484,112	3,163,771	2,653,974	2,222,798	1,968,068
National-Bank Circulation..	144,137,860	261,479,908	298,625,379	299,762,655	299,929,624	299,766,984	319,261,241
Demand Notes	473,603	273,162	305,432	441,723	123,738	106,256	96,808
Legal-tender Notes	432,687,966	400,619,306	371,783,697	356,000,000	356,000,000	356,000,000	356,000,000
One and two-year Notes of 1863.....	42,338,710	3,454,230	1,123,630	555,492	347,772	248,972	198,573
Compound-interest Notes	153,756,690	159,012,140	122,594,450	28,161,810	2,571,410	2,152,910	768,640
Fractional Currency.....	25,005,629	27,070,877	23,807,523	32,626,952	32,114,687	39,578,684	40,682,876
Total am't in Currency	983,818,686	891,904,686	896,927,153	790,412,603	693,946,056	700,376,899	717,876,751
Value of the paper dollar as compared with coin July 1 of each year.....	\$0 70.4	\$0 66	\$0 71.7	\$0 70.1	\$0 73.5	\$0 85.6	\$0 89
Value of currency in gold	692,256,353	638,657,093	592,906,789	605,009,234	610,060,351	599,521,770	638,909,418

TITLE. (Continued.)	Outstanding June 30, 1872.	Outstanding June 30, 1873.	Outstanding June 30, 1874.	Outstanding June 30, 1875.	Outstanding June 30, 1876.	Outstanding June 30, 1877.	Outstanding June 30, 1878.
State-Bank Circulation..	1,700,935	1,294,470	1,009,021	798,844	653,938	521,611	426,504
National-Bank Circulation..	337,664,725	347,367,061	351,981,032	354,408,006	353,993,336	317,048,872	324,514,284
Demand Notes	83,298	79,968	76,732	70,107	66,918	60,968	62,397
Legal-tender Notes	357,500,000	326,000,000	323,000,000	375,771,680	369,772,284	359,764,332	346,681,016
One and two-year Notes of 1863.....	167,522	142,105	137,625	113,375	104,705	96,725	90,485
Compound-interest Notes	593,520	479,400	415,210	367,390	328,760	296,630	274,920
Fractional Currency.....	40,856,635	44,799,365	45,881,296	42,129,424	34,446,595	20,408,137	16,547,769
Total am't in Currency	738,570,908	750,082,369	781,490,916	773,646,728	738,576,536	698,194,270	688,697,275
Value of the paper dollar as compared with coin July 1 of each year.....	\$0 87.5	\$0 86.4	\$0 91	\$0 87.2	\$0 89.5	\$0 94.7	\$0 99.4
Value of currency in gold	646,349,540	648,038,287	711,156,733	674,619,947	666,816,999	661,189,973	684,466,691

**Statement Showing Aggregate Circulation of Paper Currency and
Circulation per capita for the Years named, 1811-1877.**

From a Table prepared by Edward Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, November, 1877.

YEAR.	Circulation of Bank of United States.	Circulation of State Banks.	Aggregate Paper Money.	Population.	Paper Circulation per capita.
1811.....	\$5,400,000	\$28,100,000	\$33,500,000	\$7,453,000	\$4 40
1815.....		45,500,000	45,500,000	8,369,000	5 43
1816.....		68,000,000	68,000,000	8,614,000	7 89
1820.....	8,560,481	44,863,344	48,452,825	*9,658,453	5 02
1830.....	12,924,145	61,323,898	74,248,043	*12,866,020	5 77
1834.....	19,208,379	94,839,570	114,047,949	14,373,000	7 96
1835.....	17,829,797	103,692,495	121,032,292	14,786,000	8 19
1836.....	23,075,423	140,301,038	163,376,460	15,213,000	10 74
1837.....	11,447,968	149,185,890	160,633,858	15,655,000	10 26
1838.....	6,768,067	116,138,910	122,906,977	16,112,000	7 63
1839.....	5,982,621	135,170,995	141,153,616	16,584,000	8 51
1840.....	6,695,861	106,968,572	113,664,433	*17,069,453	6 66
1851.....		155,165,251	155,165,251	23,995,000	6 47
1860.....		207,102,477	207,102,477	*31,443,321	6 50
			Greenbacks, National Bank Notes, and other Paper Money.		
1861.....			\$202,205,000	32,064,000	\$6 31
1862.....			332,794,000	32,704,000	10 17
1863.....			297,736,000	33,365,000	8 92
1864.....			502,072,000	34,046,000	14 74
1865.....			628,692,000	34,748,000	18 09
1866.....			708,081,000	35,469,000	19 95
1867.....			693,090,000	36,211,000	19 14
1868.....			678,745,000	36,973,000	18 36
1869.....			676,508,000	37,756,000	17 92
1870.....			683,878,000	*38,558,371	17 73
1871.....			721,582,000	39,555,000	18 24
1872.....			731,355,000	40,604,000	18 01
1873.....			740,799,000	41,704,000	17 75
1874.....			777,538,000	42,856,000	18 14
1875.....			769,840,119	44,060,000	17 47
1876.....			717,241,912	45,316,000	15 82
1877.....			689,618,578	46,624,000	14 70

PAPER MONEY AND COIN OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The following is the estimate of the Deputy-master of the Mint, in an official communication :

Estimated value of the GOLD COIN in circulation in the United Kingdom December 31, 1875.....	£118,560,000
Gold bullion December 31, 1875.....	14,908,000
	<u>£133,468,000</u>

Estimated value of the SILVER COIN in circulation in the United Kingdom December 31, 1875.....	<u>£19,000,000</u>
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Estimated value of the PAPER CURRENCY in circulation in the United Kingdom December 31, 1875 :

Notes of Bank of England.....	£28,041,000
Notes of English banks.....	4,728,000
Notes of Scotch and Irish banks.....	13,529,000
Total paper money.....	<u>£46,298,000</u>
Total currency of Great Britain, specie and paper.....	<u>£198,766,000</u>

* Enumerated ; for all other years the population is estimated.

SPECIE IN BANKS, 1868-1878.

From the Annual Report of the Comptroller of the Currency, 1878.

THE table below exhibits the amount of specie held by the national banks at the dates of their reports for the last nine years; the coin, coin-certificates, and checks payable in coin held by the New York City banks being stated separately.

DATES.	Held by National Banks in New York City.				Held by other National Banks.	Aggregate Specie.
	Coin.	U. S. Coin-certificates.	Checks Payable in Coin.	Total.		
Oct. 5, 1868	\$1,698,623	\$6,390,140	\$1,536,354	\$9,625,117	\$3,378,596	\$13,003,713
Jan. 4, 1869	1,902,769	18,095,520	2,348,140	22,289,430	7,337,320	29,626,750
Apr. 17, 1869	1,652,575	3,730,040	1,469,827	6,842,442	3,102,090	9,944,532
June 12, 1869	2,542,534	11,953,680	975,016	15,471,230	2,983,861	18,455,091
Oct. 9, 1869	1,792,741	16,897,900	1,013,949	19,704,590	3,297,816	23,002,406
Jan. 22, 1870	6,196,096	28,501,460	2,190,645	36,888,141	11,457,243	48,345,384
Mar. 24, 1870	2,647,903	21,872,480	1,069,094	25,589,488	11,507,061	37,096,544
June 9, 1870	2,942,400	18,660,920	1,163,906	22,767,226	8,322,212	31,089,438
Oct. 8, 1870	1,607,743	7,533,900	3,994,006	13,135,649	5,324,362	18,460,011
Dec. 23, 1870	2,268,582	14,063,540	3,748,127	30,080,249	6,227,003	36,307,252
Mar. 18, 1871	2,982,156	13,099,720	3,829,882	19,911,758	5,857,409	25,769,167
Apr. 29, 1871	2,047,931	9,845,080	4,382,107	16,275,118	6,456,909	22,732,027
June 10, 1871	2,249,403	9,161,160	3,680,855	15,091,423	4,833,532	19,924,955
Oct. 2, 1871	1,121,869	7,590,260	1,163,628	9,875,758	3,377,240	13,252,998
Dec. 16, 1871	1,454,931	17,354,740	4,255,631	23,065,302	6,529,997	29,595,299
Feb. 27, 1872	1,490,418	12,341,060	3,117,101	16,948,579	8,559,247	25,507,826
Apr. 19, 1872	1,828,660	10,102,400	4,715,364	16,646,424	7,787,475	24,433,899
June 10, 1872	3,782,910	11,412,160	4,219,420	19,414,490	4,842,155	24,256,644
Oct. 3, 1872	930,767	5,454,580	6,375,347	12,760,694	3,854,400	16,615,094
Dec. 27, 1872	1,306,091	12,471,940	13,778,031	27,556,062	5,269,305	32,825,367
Feb. 23, 1873	1,958,770	11,539,780	13,498,550	26,997,100	4,279,124	31,276,224
Apr. 25, 1873	1,344,951	11,743,320	13,088,251	26,176,521	3,780,558	29,957,079
June 15, 1873	1,442,098	22,139,080	23,581,178	46,802,356	4,398,909	51,201,265
Sept. 12, 1873	1,063,211	13,522,600	14,585,811	29,171,622	5,282,659	34,454,281
Dec. 26, 1873	1,376,171	18,325,760	19,701,931	39,353,862	7,305,107	46,659,000
Feb. 27, 1874	1,167,820	23,518,640	24,686,460	49,372,920	8,679,408	58,052,328
May 1, 1874	1,530,282	23,454,660	24,984,942	50,000,884	7,535,027	57,535,911
June 26, 1874	1,842,525	13,671,660	15,514,185	30,828,370	6,812,022	37,640,392
Oct. 2, 1874	1,291,787	13,114,480	14,406,267	28,812,534	6,894,679	35,707,213
Dec. 31, 1874	1,443,215	14,410,940	15,854,155	31,698,310	6,582,006	38,280,316
Mar. 1, 1875	1,084,556	10,622,160	11,706,716	23,313,432	4,960,391	28,273,823
May 1, 1875	990,106	5,753,220	6,683,326	13,426,652	3,937,036	17,363,688
June 30, 1875	1,023,016	12,642,180	13,665,196	27,330,392	5,294,286	32,624,678
Oct. 1, 1875	753,905	4,301,720	4,955,625	9,951,245	3,094,705	13,045,950
Dec. 17, 1875	869,437	12,532,810	13,402,247	26,794,494	3,668,659	30,463,153
Mar. 10, 1876	3,261,131	19,086,920	22,348,051	44,706,102	6,729,294	51,435,396
May 12, 1876	832,214	15,183,760	16,016,074	31,832,048	5,698,521	37,530,569
June 30, 1876	1,214,523	16,872,780	18,087,303	36,174,606	7,131,167	43,305,773
Oct. 2, 1876	1,129,814	13,446,760	14,576,574	30,153,148	6,785,080	36,938,228
Dec. 22, 1876	1,434,702	21,602,900	23,037,602	45,674,604	9,962,040	55,636,644
Jan. 20, 1877	1,669,285	33,629,660	35,298,945	74,598,890	14,410,323	89,009,213
Apr. 14, 1877	1,930,726	13,899,180	15,829,906	31,659,812	11,240,132	42,900,000
June 22, 1877	1,423,258	10,324,320	11,747,578	23,495,156	9,588,418	33,083,574
Oct. 1, 1877	1,538,486	11,409,920	12,948,406	25,896,812	9,710,414	35,607,226
Dec. 28, 1877	1,955,746	19,119,080	21,074,826	41,149,652	11,822,294	53,001,946
Mar. 15, 1878	2,428,797	35,003,220	37,432,017	74,863,034	17,290,041	92,153,075
May 1, 1878	2,688,092	25,397,640	28,085,732	56,471,464	17,938,024	74,409,488
June 29, 1878	1,905,705	11,964,500	13,880,205	26,750,410	15,391,264	42,141,674
Oct. 1, 1878	1,779,792	11,514,810	13,294,602	26,589,204	17,394,004	43,983,208

PAPER CIRCULATION AND SPECIE IN BANKS IN TWELVE COUNTRIES—1878.

THE following table exhibits in brief the paper circulation and specie on hand of the banking institutions in the countries named at the dates specified.

[Compiled from the London Economist, Nov. 23, 1878, from the *Économiste Français*, and from other official sources.]

COUNTRY.	Date.	Banks of issue.	Paper circulation.	Coin and bullion.
			<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Great Britain	Nov. 23, 1878.	Bank of England.....	145,111,800	131,665,810
		Scotch banks	28,308,085	19,305,555
		Irish banks	31,678,065	18,877,580
		English joint stock b'ks	10,561,050	No return.
		Private banks.....	11,455,610	No return.
		Total Great Britain...	231,196,950	
France.....	Nov. 21, 1878.	Bank of France and branches.....	445,156,245	414,840,038
Germany.....	Nov. 15, 1878.	German Imperial Bank (Reichsbank).....	152,985,000	116,450,000
Russia.....	Nov. 12, 1878.	Bank of Russia.....	679,100,000	105,560,000
Austria-Hungary..	Nov. 15, 1878.	Austrian National Bank	158,545,000	73,560,000
Netherlands.....	Nov. 18, 1878.	Netherlands Bank.....	79,800,000	49,475,000
Belgium.....	Nov. 14, 1878.	National Bank.....	61,010,000	18,285,000
Spain.....	Oct. 31, 1878.	Bank of Spain.....	83,795,000	28,145,000
Switzerland.....	Nov. 16, 1878.	Swiss Concordat banks.	15,955,000	7,085,000
Sweden.....	July, 1878....	Associated (Emskilda) Banks of Sweden.....	11,630,000	4,320,000
Canada (Ontario and Quebec)	Jan. 1, 1878....	27 chartered banks.....	19,574,458	5,614,587
United States.....	Oct. 1, 1878....	N. Y. City Nat. Banks... All other Nat. Banks...	20,025,861 1,231,862,231	13,294,602 17,394,004
	Jan. 1, 1879....	U. S. Legal-Tenders (Greenbacks), including fract. currency....	552,651,206	In Treasury, Jan. 1, 1879. Net. 144,539,448

1. NOTE.—The National Banks are required to redeem their circulating notes in legal tender funds, *i. e.*, United States notes, convertible after Jan. 1, 1879, into gold and silver. The Banks held Oct. 1, 1878, a reserve of \$30,683,606 in specie, and \$112,267,112 in legal tender notes and treasury deposits; total, \$142,950,718 as against National Bank issues to the amount of \$301,883,092. These issues, moreover, are secured by deposits in the Treasury of bonds of the United States to the amount of \$100 in bonds for each \$90 of National Bank notes issued.

Temporary Loans Considered as Currency.

Referring to the table on page 239 of paper currency issues during the suspension of specie payments, some writers add to the currency and compound-interest notes all the three-year treasury notes or seven-thirties issued from 1861 to 1865, the temporary-loan certificates, and certificates of indebtedness put forth by the Treasury during the same period. The amount of these evidences of debt at the end of each fiscal year, as tabulated by Senator Cockrell from the annual Finance Reports, and printed in the *Missouri Republican*, was as follows: 1864, \$372,569,341; 1865, \$1,016,270,311; 1866, \$1,092,143,447; 1867, \$648,230,645; 1868, \$340,856,820; 1869, \$192,303,010; 1870, \$46,397,510; 1871, \$2,449,410; 1872, \$12,661,880; 1873, \$412,160; 1874, \$341,360. It is claimed by some that these temporary loans or evidences of indebtedness must be added to the volume of paper currency each year in the Treasury statement on page 239, in order to afford a true measure of the expansion of the currency and its subsequent contraction. On this head Secretary McCulloch, in his annual Report for 1865, intimated the opinion that not far from 15 per cent of the interest-bearing treasury notes entered into the circulation of the country.

ESTIMATE OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1878.

[From the Annual Report of the Director of the Mint, December 1, 1878.]

Amount of gold coin and bullion on hand June 30, 1877.....	\$192,720,230
Add the product of the mines during the year, about.....	50,000,000
Imports.....	13,890,715

Total.....	\$256,050,945
Deduct exports.....	\$9,197,555
And probable amount used in arts and manufactures.....	2,500,000
	11,097,553

Leaves a net balance of..... \$244,353,390
as the amount of gold bullion and coin in the country June 30, 1878.

The estimated amount of silver coin and bullion June 30, 1877.....	\$30,135,623
Production of the year ending June 30, 1878.....	49,000,000
Imports.....	16,490,590

Total ..	\$115,626,227
Deduct exports year ending June 30, 1878.....	\$24,535,670
And probable amount used in arts and manufactures.....	3,000,000
	27,535,670

Leaves a net balance of..... \$88,090,557
as the stock of silver coin and bullion in the country June 30, 1878; a total of both gold and silver of \$332,443,947; an increase during the year of \$89,588,089.

On the 1st of October, 1878, the Director of the Mint estimates the aggregate gold and silver currency in the United States to have reached \$358,443,947.

Weekly Fluctuations in the Gold Value of Fine Bar Silver, etc., during the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1878 (prepared from Quotations furnished by Pilsley & Abell, London).

[From the Report of the Director of the Mint, Dec. 1878.]

DATE.	Price per ounce British standard 925 thousandths fine.	Price per ounce fine in U.S. gold coin.	Gold value of the silver dollar of 412½ grains.	Relative value of gold to silver.	DATE.	Price per ounce British standard 925 thousandths fine.	Price per ounce fine in U.S. gold coin.	Gold value of the silver dollar of 412½ grains.	Relative value of gold to silver.
1877.	Pence	doll. cts.	cents.		1878.	Pence.	doll. cts.	cents.	
July 5.	53½	1 18.10	91.34	1 to 17.50	Jan. 3.	53½	1 17.82	91.12	1 to 17.54
July 12.	54	1 18.37	91.55	1 to 17.46	Jan. 10.	54	1 18.37	91.55	1 to 17.46
July 19.	54½	1 19.19	92.19	1 to 17.34	Jan. 17.	53½	1 17.82	91.12	1 to 17.54
July 26.	54½	1 18.92	91.98	1 to 17.38	Jan. 24.	53½	1 17.55	90.92	1 to 17.58
Aug. 2.	54½	1 18.64	91.76	1 to 17.42	Jan. 31.	54	1 18.37	91.55	1 to 17.46
Aug. 9.	54½	1 18.92	91.98	1 to 17.38	Feb. 7.	54	1 18.37	91.55	1 to 17.46
Aug. 16.	54½	1 18.64	91.76	1 to 17.42	Feb. 14.	53½	1 18.10	91.34	1 to 17.50
Aug. 23.	54½	1 18.64	91.76	1 to 17.42	Feb. 21.	54½	1 20.29	98.08	1 to 17.18
Aug. 30.	54½	1 18.92	91.98	1 to 17.38	Feb. 28.	55½	1 20.84	98.46	1 to 17.10
Sept. 6.	54½	1 18.92	91.98	1 to 17.38	Mar. 7.	54½	1 18.64	91.76	1 to 17.42
Sept. 13.	54½	1 18.92	91.98	1 to 17.38	Mar. 14.	54½	1 18.92	91.98	1 to 17.38
Sept. 20.	54½	1 19.19	92.19	1 to 17.34	Mar. 21.	54½	1 19.19	92.19	1 to 17.34
Sept. 27.	54½	1 20.01	92.82	1 to 17.22	Mar. 28.	54½	1 19.74	92.61	1 to 17.26
Oct. 4.	55½	1 21.66	94.10	1 to 16.99	Apr. 4.	54½	1 18.92	91.98	1 to 17.38
Oct. 11.	54½	1 20.01	92.82	1 to 17.22	Apr. 11.	54	1 18.37	91.55	1 to 17.46
Oct. 18.	54½	1 20.01	92.82	1 to 17.22	Apr. 18.	54	1 18.37	91.55	1 to 17.46
Oct. 25.	55½	1 21.38	93.88	1 to 17.02	Apr. 25.	54	1 18.37	91.55	1 to 17.46
Nov. 1.	55	1 20.56	93.25	1 to 17.14	May 2.	53½	1 17.82	91.12	1 to 17.54
Nov. 8.	55	1 20.56	93.25	1 to 17.14	May 9.	53½	1 17.27	90.70	1 to 17.62
Nov. 15.	54½	1 18.92	91.98	1 to 17.38	May 16.	53½	1 17.27	90.70	1 to 17.62
Nov. 22.	54½	1 18.92	91.98	1 to 17.38	May 23.	53½	1 16.72	90.28	1 to 17.70
Nov. 29.	54	1 18.37	91.55	1 to 17.46	May 30.	53½	1 16.86	90.38	1 to 17.68
Dec. 6.	54½	1 18.92	91.98	1 to 17.38	June 6.	53½	1 17.14	90.60	1 to 17.64
Dec. 13.	53½	1 17.82	91.12	1 to 17.54	June 13.	53½	1 17.14	90.60	1 to 17.64
Dec. 20.	54	1 18.37	91.55	1 to 17.46	June 20.	53	1 16.18	89.85	1 to 17.79
Dec. 27.	54	1 18.37	91.55	1 to 17.46	June 27.	52½	1 15.63	89.43	1 to 17.87
					Av. for year..	54½	1 13.64	91.76	1 to 17.42

244 WHERE OUR GOLD AND SILVER COME FROM.

Gold and Silver of Domestic Production deposited at the Mints and Assay Offices, from their Organization to the Close of the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1878.

LOCALITY.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Alabama.....	217,233 81		217,233 81
Alaska.....	22,852 80		22,852 80
Arizona.....	1,935,631 90	586,877 96	2,522,509 86
California.....	686,506,693 60	1,246,962 77	687,753,655 46
Colorado.....	23,984,158 59	15,846,879 20	45,631,037 79
Dakota.....	2,299,635 58		2,299,635 58
Georgia.....	7,527,850 91	403 83	7,528,254 74
Idaho.....	22,815,440 52	504,068 83	23,320,509 35
Iowa.....	192 58	408 00	600 58
Kansas.....	936,859 10		936,859 10
Lake Superior.....		2,594,019 46	2,594,019 46
Maryland.....	402 12		402 12
Massachusetts.....		917 56	917 56
Michigan.....		1,196 87	1,196 87
Montana.....	43,007,147 50	2,004,468 07	47,011,615 57
Nebraska.....	46,553 56	749,730 71	796,284 27
Nevada.....	12,108,569 64	61,203,123 43	73,312,693 07
New Hampshire.....	10,299 00		10,299 00
New Mexico.....	1,868,672 01	1,470,400 61	2,668,141 65
North Carolina.....	10,445,614 90	44,685 02	10,490,499 92
Oregon.....	14,255,106 92	3,222 12	14,258,329 04
South Carolina.....	1,284,550 24	4 45	1,284,554 69
Tennessee.....	80,565 99		80,565 99
Utah.....	857,484 95	7,357,781 29	7,745,266 24
Vermont.....	10,800 41		10,800 41
Virginia.....	1,648,718 09		1,648,718 09
Washington Territory.....	153,051 71		153,051 71
Wyoming Territory.....	672,389 92	11,793 86	684,183 78
Refined bullion.....	164,249,543 33	32,979,229 39	197,228,772 71
Parted from silver.....	11,130,710 89		11,130,710 89
Contained in silver.....	9,821,107 50		9,821,107 50
Parted from gold.....		6,407,879 01	6,407,879 01
Contained in gold.....		512,472 90	512,472 90
Other sources.....	10,019,658 90	4,851,091 07	14,871,349 97
Total.....	1,084,548,994 64	138,354,127 46	1,172,903,122 10

Gold and Silver Production of the United States during the Fiscal Year 1878.

[Estimate from the Annual Report of the Director of the Mint, December 1, 1878.]

LOCALITY.	GOLD.	SILVER.	TOTAL.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
California.....	15,230,679	2,373,389	17,604,068
Nevada.....	19,546,513	28,130,350	47,676,863
Colorado.....	8,365,404	5,394,940	8,701,344
Montana.....	2,280,511	1,669,635	3,980,146
Idaho.....	1,150,000	200,000	1,350,000
Utah.....	322,000	5,208,000	5,000,000
Arizona.....	500,000	3,000,000	3,500,000
New Mexico.....	175,000	500,000	675,000
Oregon.....	1,000,000	100,000	1,100,000
Washington.....	330,000	25,000	355,000
Dakota.....	3,000,000		3,000,000
Lake Superior.....		100,000	100,000
North Carolina.....	150,000		150,000
Georgia.....	100,000		100,000
Other sources.....	25,000	25,000	50,000
Total.....	47,226,107	46,726,314	93,952,421

NOTE.—The annual statement of John J. Valentine, Superintendent of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, San Francisco, of the precious metals produced in the United States during the calendar year 1878 (January to December), was considerably less than the above estimate for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878. This estimate (based upon the amount of bullion transported by express) was as follows: Gold, \$36,956,231; silver, \$38,746,391; total, \$77,702,622; being about ten millions less than the product of 1877.

TOTAL COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES MINT, 1793 to 1878, INCLUSIVE.

From the Official Report of the Director of the Mint.

	Gold.	Silver.	Minor.	Total.
1793 to 1795..	\$71,485 00	\$370,683 80	\$11,573 00	\$453,541 80
1796.....	102,727 50	79,077 50	10,224 40	192,129 40
1797.....	106,422 70	12,591 45	9,510 84	125,524 29
1798.....	205,610 00	330,291 00	9,797 00	545,698 00
1799.....	212,283 00	428,515 00	9,106 66	645,906 66
1800.....	317,760 00	224,296 00	29,379 40	571,335 40
1801.....	423,570 00	74,758 00	13,628 87	510,956 87
1802.....	423,310 00	58,843 00	34,422 83	516,075 83
1803.....	258,877 50	87,118 00	25,203 08	370,698 53
1804.....	258,642 50	100,340 50	12,844 94	371,827 94
1805.....	170,367 50	149,288 50	13,483 48	339,239 48
1806.....	334,505 00	471,319 00	5,260 00	801,084 00
1807.....	437,495 00	597,448 75	9,652 21	1,044,595 96
1808.....	284,645 00	684,300 00	13,090 00	982,065 00
1809.....	169,375 00	707,378 00	8,001 53	884,752 53
1810.....	501,435 00	638,773 50	15,660 00	1,155,868 50
1811.....	487,906 00	608,240 00	2,495 25	1,106,740 25
1812.....	290,435 00	814,089 50	10,755 00	1,115,279 50
1813.....	477,140 00	620,951 50	4,180 00	1,102,271 50
1814.....	77,370 00	561,687 50	3,578 80	642,536 30
1815.....	3,475 00	17,306 00		20,481 00
1816.....		28,575 75	28,209 62	56,785 37
1817.....		607,783 50	39,484 00	647,267 50
1818.....	242,940 00	1,070,454 50	31,670 00	1,345,064 50
1819.....	255,615 00	1,140,000 00	26,710 00	1,422,325 00
1820.....	319,080 00	501,680 70	44,075 50	1,864,736 20
1821.....	189,235 00	825,762 45	3,890 00	1,018,977 45
1822.....	89,980 00	805,906 50	20,723 29	915,509 89
1823.....	72,425 00	895,550 00		967,975 00
1824.....	98,300 00	1,752,477 00	12,680 00	1,858,257 00
1825.....	156,885 00	1,564,583 00	14,226 00	1,735,694 00
1826.....	92,245 00	2,002,090 00	16,344 25	2,110,679 25
1827.....	131,565 00	2,889,200 00	22,577 22	3,024,342 22
1828.....	140,145 00	1,575,600 00	25,636 24	1,741,381 24
1829.....	226,717 50	1,994,578 00	16,580 00	2,236,875 50
1830.....	643,105 00	2,495,400 00	17,115 00	3,155,620 00
1831.....	714,370 00	3,175,600 00	23,608 60	3,923,478 60
1832.....	798,435 00	2,579,000 00	23,680 00	3,401,055 00
1833.....	978,550 00	2,759,000 00	23,160 00	3,760,710 00
1834.....	984,370 00	3,415,002 00	19,151 00	4,418,523 00
1835.....	186,175 00	3,443,008 00	29,489 00	3,668,672 00
1836.....	125,700 00	3,606,100 00	23,100 00	3,754,900 00
1837.....	148,205 00	3,096,040 00	55,583 00	3,299,828 00
1838.....	809,595 00	2,333,243 00	63,708 00	3,206,546 00
1839.....	1,353,885 00	2,176,296 00	31,286 61	3,561,467 61
1840.....	1,675,302 50	1,726,708 00	24,627 00	3,426,638 50
1841.....	1,091,597 50	1,132,750 00	15,973 67	2,240,321 17
1842.....	1,334,170 00	2,323,750 00	23,833 90	4,190,753 90
1843.....	8,108,797 50	3,834,750 00	24,329 20	11,967,876 70
1844.....	5,429,230 00	2,235,550 00	23,967 62	7,687,747 62
1845.....	2,756,447 50	1,873,200 00	28,948 04	4,658,595 54
1846.....	4,084,177 50	2,558,580 00	41,208 00	6,683,965 50
1847.....	20,221,285 00	2,379,450 00	61,826 69	22,662,561 69
1848.....	3,775,512 50	2,040,050 00	64,157 99	5,879,720 49
1849.....	2,007,761 50	2,114,350 00	41,984 22	4,164,095 72

TOTAL COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES MINT 1793 TO 1877, INCLUSIVE—(Continued).

	Gold.	Silver.	Minor.	Total.
1830.....	\$31,981,738 50	\$1,866,100 00	\$44,467 50	\$33,892,306 00
1851.....	62,614,492 50	774,397 00	99,635 43	63,488,524 93
1852.....	56,846,187 50	999,410 00	50,680 94	57,896,278 44
1853.....	39,377,909 00	9,077,571 00	67,059 78	48,522,539 78
1854.....	25,915,918 50	8,619,370 00	42,638 35	34,577,926 85
1855.....	28,977,968 00	3,501,245 00	16,030 79	32,495,243 79
1856.....	36,697,768 50	5,185,240 00	27,106 78	41,910,115 28
1857.....	15,811,563 00	1,477,000 00	63,510 46	17,352,073 46
1858.....	30,253,725 50	8,040,730 00	284,000 00	38,538,455 50
1859.....	17,296,077 00	6,187,400 00	207,000 00	23,790,477 00
1860.....	16,445,476 00	2,769,920 00	242,000 00	19,557,396 00
1861.....	60,692,287 00	2,605,700 00	101,660 00	63,400,597 00
1862.....	45,532,366 50	2,512,401 50	116,000 00	48,160,768 00
1863.....	20,695,852 00	1,171,092 80	478,450 00	22,345,394 80
1864.....	21,649,345 00	548,214 10	463,800 00	22,661,359 10
1865.....	25,107,217 50	636,306 00	1,182,320 00	26,925,843 50
1866.....	28,313,045 00	680,284 50	646,570 00	29,640,799 50
1867.....	23,317,187 50	986,871 00	1,879,540 00	26,183,598 50
1868.....	18,114,425 00	1,186,750 00	1,713,385 00	20,964,560 00
1869.....	21,828,637 50	840,746 50	1,379,035 00	24,048,419 00
1870.....	22,257,812 50	1,767,253 50	611,445 00	24,636,511 00
1871.....	21,302,475 00	1,955,905 25	283,760 00	23,542,140 25
1872.....	20,376,495 00	3,029,634 05	128,020 00	23,534,149 05
1873.....	25,249,537 50	2,945,795 50	494,050 00	28,690,383 00
1874.....	50,442,690 00	5,983,601 30	411,925 00	56,838,216 30
1875.....	33,553,965 00	10,070,368 00	230,375 00	43,854,708 00
1876.....	38,178,969 50	19,126,502 50	260,350 00	57,565,822 50
1877.....	44,073,199 00	28,549,935 00	63,165 00	72,686,299 00
1878.....	52,798,950 00	28,290,825 50	30,694 00	81,120,469 50
Total.....	1,085,958,675 00	£37,163,116 90	12,915,397 55	1,286,037,189 45

Coinage during Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1878.

	Pieces.	Value.
Gold.....	2,384,832	\$32,798,960 00
Silver (trade dollars).....	11,378,010	11,378,010 00
Silver (standard dollars).....	8,573,500	8,573,500 00
Silver (fractional coin).....	30,172,240	8,339,315 50
Minor coin.....	3,050,800	30,694 00
Total.....	56,118,382	\$81,120,499 50

The total amount purchased for the [silver] dollar coinage up to September 30, 1878, was 17,925,701.99 fine ounces, at a cost to the government of \$21,057,369.17, an average cost of 117.47 cents per ounce fine.

At the coining rate for standard silver dollars, \$1.16 $\frac{1}{4}$ per standard ounce, the above amount purchased will produce \$23,176,665.19.

All silver is purchased at its gold value, and of the amount paid for silver bullion for the dollar coinage, \$7,672,792.95 was paid in gold coin, and \$13,534,576.23 in standard silver dollars.

VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS IN UNITED STATES MONEY.

AS PROCLAIMED BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

January 1, 1879.

COUNTRY.	MONETARY UNIT.	STANDARD.	VALUE IN U. S. MONEY.	STANDARD COIN.
Austria.....	Florin.....	Gold...	\$3.85 89	8 Gulden.
Belgium.....	Franc.....	G. & S.	.19 8	5, 10, and 20 francs.
Bolivia.....	Dollar.....	G. & S.	.96 5	Escudo, $\frac{1}{2}$ bolivar and bolivar.
Brazil.....	Milreis of 1,000 reis.....	Gold...	.54 5	None.
British Possessions in North America.....	Dollar.....	Gold...	1.00	
Bogota.....	Peso.....	Gold...	.96 5	
Cent'l America.....	Dollar.....	Silver...	.93 5	Dollar.
Chili.....	Peso.....	Gold...	.91 2	Condor, doubloon, and escudo.
Denmark.....	Crown.....	Gold...	.26 8	10 and 20 crowns.
Ecuador.....	Dollar.....	Silver...	.93 5	Dollar.
Egypt.....	Pound of 100 piasters.....	Gold...	4.97 4	5, 10, 25, and 50 piasters.
France.....	Franc.....	G. & S.	.19 8	5, 10, and 20 francs.
Great Britain.....	Pound sterling.....	Gold...	4.86 64	$\frac{1}{4}$ sovereign and sovereign.
Greece.....	Drachma.....	G. & S.	.19 3	5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 drachmas.
German Empire.....	Mark.....	Gold...	.23 8	5, 10, and 20 marks.
Japan.....	Yen.....	Gold...	.99 7	1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 yen.
India.....	Rupce of 16 annas.....	Silver...	.44 4	
Italy.....	Lira.....	G. & S.	.19 3	5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 lire.
Liberia.....	Dollar.....	Gold...	1.00	
Mexico.....	Dollar.....	Silver...	1.015	Peso or dol., 5, 10, 25, & 50 centavo.
Netherlands.....	Florin.....	G. & S.	.38 5	Florin; 10 guildens, gold (\$4.01, 9).
Norway.....	Crown.....	Gold...	.26 8	10 and 20 crowns.
Peru.....	Dollar.....	Silver...	.93 5	
Portugal.....	Milreis of 1,000 reis.....	Gold...	1.08	2, 5, and 10 milreis.
Russia.....	Rouble of 100 copecks.....	Silver...	.74 8	$\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and 1 rouble.
Sandwich Isl's.....	Dollar.....	Gold...	1.03	
Spain.....	Peseta of 100 centimes.....	G. & S.	.19 3	5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 pesetas.
Sweden.....	Crown.....	Gold...	.20 8	10 and 20 crowns.
Switzerland.....	Franc.....	G. & S.	.19 3	5, 10, and 20 francs.
Tripoli.....	Mahab of 20 piasters.....	Silver...	.84 4	
Tunis.....	Plaster of 16 caroubes.....	Silver...	.11 8	
Turkey.....	Plaster.....	Gold...	.04 3	25, 50, 100, 250, and 500 piasters.
United States of Colombia.....	Peso.....	Silver...	.93 5	

The above table exhibits the values in United States money of account, of the pure gold or silver representing, respectively, the monetary units and standard coins of foreign countries, in compliance with the Act of Congress of March 3, 1873, which provides "that the value of foreign coin, as expressed in the money of account of the United States, shall be that of the pure metal of such coin of standard value," and that "the values of the standard coins in circulation of the various nations of the world shall be estimated annually by the Director of the Mint, and be proclaimed on the first day of January by the Secretary of the Treasury."

The estimate of values contained in the above table has been made by the Director of the Mint, and proclaimed in compliance with the above stated provisions of law.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES OF GOLD IN NEW YORK, 1862-1878.

[Compiled from the Commercial and Financial Chronicle.]

MONTH	1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.	
	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
Jan....	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	133 $\frac{1}{2}$	150 $\frac{1}{2}$	151 $\frac{1}{2}$	234 $\frac{1}{2}$	197 $\frac{1}{2}$	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	186 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	132 $\frac{1}{2}$
Feb....	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	173 $\frac{1}{2}$	152 $\frac{1}{2}$	161	157 $\frac{1}{2}$	216 $\frac{1}{2}$	196 $\frac{1}{2}$	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 $\frac{1}{2}$
March...	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	171 $\frac{1}{2}$	139	169 $\frac{1}{2}$	159	201	148 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{1}{2}$	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	133 $\frac{1}{2}$
April...	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	157 $\frac{1}{2}$	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	184 $\frac{1}{2}$	166 $\frac{1}{2}$	154 $\frac{1}{2}$	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	141 $\frac{1}{2}$	132 $\frac{1}{2}$
May....	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	154 $\frac{1}{2}$	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	190	168	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	128 $\frac{1}{2}$	141 $\frac{1}{2}$	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	135
June...	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	148 $\frac{1}{2}$	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	250	193	147 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	167 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{1}{2}$
July...	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	145	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	285	222	146 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	155 $\frac{1}{2}$	147	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	133
Aug....	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	261 $\frac{1}{2}$	231 $\frac{1}{2}$	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	152 $\frac{1}{2}$	146 $\frac{1}{2}$	142 $\frac{1}{2}$	139 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sep....	124	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	126 $\frac{1}{2}$	254 $\frac{1}{2}$	191	145	142 $\frac{1}{2}$	147 $\frac{1}{2}$	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	146 $\frac{1}{2}$	141
Oct....	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	123	153 $\frac{1}{2}$	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	227 $\frac{1}{2}$	189	149	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	154 $\frac{1}{2}$	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	140 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nov....	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	129	154	145	260	210	148 $\frac{1}{2}$	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	148 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	141 $\frac{1}{2}$	139 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dec....	134	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	153 $\frac{1}{2}$	148 $\frac{1}{2}$	243	212 $\frac{1}{2}$	148 $\frac{1}{2}$	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	141 $\frac{1}{2}$	131 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	133
Year..	134	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	173 $\frac{1}{2}$	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	285	151 $\frac{1}{2}$	234 $\frac{1}{2}$	128 $\frac{1}{2}$	167 $\frac{1}{2}$	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	146 $\frac{1}{2}$	132 $\frac{1}{2}$

MONTH	1868.		1869.		1870.		1871.		1872.		1873.	
	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
Jan....	142 $\frac{1}{2}$	133 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$
Feb....	144	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{1}{2}$	130 $\frac{1}{2}$	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	111	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$
March...	141 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	132 $\frac{1}{2}$	130 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$
April...	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	131 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$
May....	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	111	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$
June...	141 $\frac{1}{2}$	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	113	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	115
July...	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	115
Aug....	150	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{1}{2}$	131 $\frac{1}{2}$	122	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sep....	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	141 $\frac{1}{2}$	132 $\frac{1}{2}$	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oct....	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	133 $\frac{1}{2}$	132	128 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	115	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nov....	137	132	136 $\frac{1}{2}$	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	110	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dec....	136 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	134	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$
Year..	150	133	152 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	110	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$

MONTH.	1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.		1878.	
	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
January.....	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
February.....	113	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
March.....	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	117	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	115	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	102	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
April.....	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	114	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
May.....	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	115	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
June.....	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	113	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
July.....	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	109	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
August.....	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
September.....	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	104	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
October.....	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
November.....	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	110	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
December.....	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	109	107	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100
Year.....	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	109	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	115	107	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	100

UNITED STATES CURRENCY VALUE OF GOLD.

Giving the Currency Price in Dollars of One Hundred Dollars in Gold in the New York Market, averaged by Months and Years, from Jan. 1, 1862, to Jan. 1, 1878.

PERIODS.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Jan...	102.5	145.1	155.5	216.2	140.1	134.6	138.5	135.6	121.3	110.7	109.1	112.7	111.4	112.5	112.8	106.2
Feb...	108.5	160.5	153.6	205.5	138.4	137.4	141.4	134.4	119.5	111.5	110.3	114.1	112.3	114.5	113.4	105.3
Mar...	101.8	154.5	162.9	173.8	130.5	135	139.5	131.3	113.6	111	110.1	115.5	112.1	115.5	114.3	104.8
Apr...	101.5	151.5	172.7	148.5	137.3	135.6	138.7	132.9	113.1	110.6	111.1	117.8	113.4	114.8	113.2	106.2
May...	103.3	148.9	176.3	135.6	131.8	137	139.6	139.2	114.7	111.5	112.7	117.7	112.4	115.8	112.7	106.5
June...	106.5	144.5	210.7	140.1	148.7	137.5	140.1	138.1	112.9	112.4	113.9	116.5	111.3	117	111.9	105.5
July...	115.5	180.6	258.1	142.1	151.6	139.4	142.7	136.1	116.8	112.4	114.3	118.7	110	114.8	111.8	106.6
Aug...	114.5	125.8	254.1	143.5	148.7	140.8	145.5	134.2	117.9	112.4	114.4	115.4	109.7	113.5	110.8	104.6
Sept...	118.5	134.2	232.5	143.9	145.5	143.4	148.6	136.8	114.8	114.5	113.5	112.7	109.7	115.8	109.7	108.5
Oct...	128.5	147.7	207.2	145.5	148.3	143.5	137.1	130.2	112.8	113.2	113.2	106.9	110	116.5	110.7	102.9
Nov...	131.1	148.0	233.5	147	143.8	139.6	134.4	136.2	111.4	111.2	112.9	108.6	110.9	115.2	109.1	102.9
Dec...	132.3	151.1	227.5	146.2	136.7	134.5	135.2	121.5	110.7	109.3	112.2	110	111.7	113.9	108	102.7
Average of year	113.3	145.2	203.3	157.3	140.9	136.2	139.7	133	114.9	111.7	112.4	113.6	111.2	115.1	111.5	104.7

NOTE.—According to the officially-published quotations of the gold market in New York, the currency price of \$100 gold reached its maximum on the 11th day of July, 1864, the quotations for that day ranging from \$376 to \$285. The average price of \$100 gold for the month of July, 1864, was \$256.10.

For the year 1878 the average currency value of gold was \$101.43.

GOLD VALUE OF UNITED STATES CURRENCY.

Giving the Gold Price in Dollars of One Hundred Dollars in Currency in the New York Market, averaged by Months and Years, from Jan. 1, 1862, to Jan. 1, 1878.

PERIODS.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Jan...	97.6	68.9	64.3	46.3	71.4	74.3	72.2	73.7	82.4	90.3	91.7	88.7	89.7	88.9	88.6	94.1
Feb...	96.6	62.3	63.1	48.7	72.3	73.8	70.7	74.4	83.7	89.7	90.7	87.6	89.1	87.3	88.2	95
Mar...	98.2	64.7	61.4	57.5	76.6	74.1	71.7	76.2	88.8	90.1	90.8	86.6	89.2	86.6	87.4	95.4
Apr...	98.5	66	57.9	67.3	78.6	73.7	73.1	75.2	88.4	90.4	90	84.9	88.2	87.1	88.3	94.1
May...	96.8	67.2	56.7	73.7	75.9	73	71.6	71.8	87.2	89.7	88	85	89.9	86.3	88.7	93.9
June...	93.9	69.2	47.5	71.4	67.3	72.7	71.4	72.4	88.6	89	87.8	85.8	90	85.4	89.4	94.8
July...	86.6	76.6	38.7	70.4	66	71.7	70.1	73.5	85.6	89	87.5	86.4	91	87.2	89.5	94.7
Aug...	87.3	79.5	39.4	69.7	67.2	71	68.7	74.5	84.8	89	87.4	86.7	91.2	88.1	90.3	95.7
Sept...	84.4	74.5	44.9	69.5	68.7	69.7	69.6	73.1	87.1	87.3	88.1	88.7	91.2	86.4	91.1	96.6
Oct...	77.8	67.7	43.3	63.7	67.4	69.7	72.9	76.8	88.7	88.3	88.3	91.3	91	85.8	90.1	97.2
Nov...	76.3	67.6	42.8	68	69.5	71.6	74.4	79.2	89.8	89.9	88.6	92.8	90.2	86.7	91.6	97.2
Dec...	75.6	66.2	44	68.4	73.2	74.2	74	82.3	90.2	91.5	89.1	90.9	89.6	87.8	92.5	97.3
Average of year	86.3	68.9	49.2	63.6	71	72.4	71.6	75.2	87	89.5	89	87.9	89.9	86.9	89.6	95.5

For the year 1878 the average gold value of currency was \$96.56.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES OF ACTIVE STOCKS AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE FROM 1860 to 1877.

[illegible]

PRICES OF ACTIVE STOCKS—(Continued).

NAME OF STOCK.	1900.		1870.		1871.		1872.		1873.		1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.		1878.	
	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
Adams Express.....	69½	48	69	60¾	91½	7	88¾	70¾	100¾	41	120	65½	104½	50	114	55	105	91	109½	38
American Express.....	40¾	40¾	+	+	7	7	+	+	70¾	41	65½	58½	65	17½	22	14¾	60¾	43½	52½	46
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.																				
Central of New Jersey.....	122½	83¾	110¾	92	87½	35	98	88¾	100¾	85	120	104½	104½	59½	93½	1	105	6	109½	18½
Chicago and Northwest'n.....	94	63	85½	67	91½	53	100	66¾	85	31½	62½	58½	120	59½	109¾	20¾	105	37¾	45½	18½
Chicago and Rock Island.....	133½	101½	125½	101¾	126	81¾	105	83¾	116	53	74¾	48	109¾	32½	67½	35½	105	15	55½	52½
Chicago, Mil. and St. Paul.....	84	60	75	52¾	64¾	48¾	64¾	52	62¾	21½	49¾	31¾	100¾	100¾	111½	98½	103½	57¾	79½	56¾
Col., Chicago and I. C.....	96½	74	89½	71¾	93	71¾	82¾	72¾	79¾	43¾	74¾	48	67¾	51	84¾	40¾	73	40¾	84¾	27½
Delaware, Lack. and West.....	59	19	22½	15½	24½	15½	42¾	19¾	43¾	15¾	32¾	8	93½	3	61¾	21¾	79	40¾	84¾	64
Erie.....	120½	103½	112½	100¾	111½	102¾	119½	91	106¾	70¾	112¾	90	123	106¾	120¾	64¾	77	30¾	61¾	41
Hannibal and St. Joseph.....	48½	21	28½	20¾	34¾	19	75	30¾	69¾	35¾	51¾	26	33½	12¾	33¾	7¾	15	4¾	22½	7½
Harlem.....	139	90	121½	97	106	50½	57½	20	52½	35	34¾	22¾	30¾	15½	22¾	10½	15½	7	16½	10
Lake Shore.....	108¾	123	150	129	135	117½	129¾	107¾	139	90	134¾	118¾	138	127½	145	130¾	147	135	71½	55¾
Michigan Central.....	110½	75½	103	84	116	84¾	86¾	86¾	97¾	57½	67¾	80½	80½	51¾	68¾	43¾	73¾	45	75	55¾
New York Central.....	217½	154½	186	163	193¾	90¾	101½	91¾	106¾	77¾	105¾	96¾	107¾	100	117¾	96	108¾	85¾	115	103¾
Ohio and Mississippi.....	39	22½	41¾	23¾	55	23¾	51¾	41¾	49¾	24	36	21	32¾	20¾	34¾	5	11¾	2½	11¾	6¾
Pacific Mail.....	123½	42	46½	30¾	58¾	39½	102¾	53	76¾	24	33¾	23¾	33¾	45¾	30¾	39¾	26¾	12¾	13¾	12½
Pacific of Missouri.....							60	54¾	60½	27½	48	29¾	55	7½	16	1¾	15	15	131	112
Panama.....	183	175	70	75	75	49	150	72	130	76	118	101	173	110¾	140	122	130	50	131	112
Quicksilver.....	36	12	15½	4¾	27½	5	40¾	25½	46¾	18	36¾	22¾	35	13	20¾	10½	.....	.....	19¾	9½
Wabash.....	86	42½	61¾	42½	71¾	48¾	79¾	66¾	75¾	35	55¾	29	44	20	8	.....	.....	.....	37	39¾
Union Pacific.....			27½	9	37¾	11½	42	28¾	39¾	14¾	33¾	23	68¾	26	74¾	57¾	20¾	1½	23½	12½
United States Express.....	78	48½	56	32	66	23¾	68¾	63	82	44¾	73	60	85	41¾	70¾	49¾	59¾	26	51¾	61½
Wells-Fargo Express.....	37½	16	42¾	12¾	58½	35	95	56½	86	56	84	69½	92¾	71	90	79	90	81	99½	82½
Western Union Telegraph.....	44½	32	46½	30¾	71¾	44¾	62¾	67¾	94¾	49¾	83¾	68	84¾	70¾	80¾	68¾	84¾	56	102	75½

† No sales reported.

• Hudson River Railroad consolidated with New York Central.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES FOR NINETEEN YEARS, 1860-1878.

Compiled from the Commercial and Financial Chronicle.

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Years.	4s of 1868.		5s of 1874.		6s (5-30 years), Coupon.				5s, 10-40.				5s of 1881, Funded.		Currency Sixes.		Fund 4 1/2s of 1891.		4s of 1897, Funded.	
	Coups.		Coups.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866, new.		1867.		1868.		Coups.		Reg.	
	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
1860	109 1/2	104 1/2	89	83	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	111	108 1/2	109 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2
1861	98	97	76	70	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	111	108 1/2	109 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2
1862	107 1/2	104 1/2	80	74	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	111	108 1/2	109 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2
1863	107 1/2	104 1/2	80	74	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	111	108 1/2	109 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2
1864	107 1/2	104 1/2	80	74	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	111	108 1/2	109 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2
1865	107 1/2	104 1/2	80	74	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	111	108 1/2	109 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2
1866	107 1/2	104 1/2	80	74	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	111	108 1/2	109 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2
1867	107 1/2	104 1/2	80	74	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	111	108 1/2	109 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2
1868	107 1/2	104 1/2	80	74	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	111	108 1/2	109 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2
1869	107 1/2	104 1/2	80	74	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	111	108 1/2	109 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2
1870	107 1/2	104 1/2	80	74	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	111	108 1/2	109 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2
1871	107 1/2	104 1/2	80	74	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	111	108 1/2	109 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2
1872	107 1/2	104 1/2	80	74	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	111	108 1/2	109 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2
1873	107 1/2	104 1/2	80	74	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	111	108 1/2	109 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2
1874	107 1/2	104 1/2	80	74	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	111	108 1/2	109 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2
1875	107 1/2	104 1/2	80	74	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	111	108 1/2	109 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2
1876	107 1/2	104 1/2	80	74	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	111	108 1/2	109 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2
1877	107 1/2	104 1/2	80	74	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	111	108 1/2	109 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2
1878	107 1/2	104 1/2	80	74	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	111	108 1/2	109 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2

Note.—It is to be understood that the prices quoted were in currency.

DIVIDENDS OF NEW ENGLAND MANUFACTURING COMPANIES FOR EIGHT YEARS, 1870-1877.

[From J. G. Martin's Stock Fluctuations, Boston, 1871-73.]

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.	Capital, Jan., 1878.	Par.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Amoskeag	3,000,000	1,000	10	13	13	14	14	9	9	8
Androscooggin	1,000,000	100	8	5	10	10	10	9	6	6
Appleton	600,000	1,000	9	14	12	9	3	0	0	0
Atlantic	1,000,000	100	3	8	8	8	0	3	0	3
Bartlett	350,000	100	....	....	2½	7	2½	0	0	0
Bates	1,500,000	100	6	4	10	8	8	0	3	6
Boott	1,200,000	1,000	11	20	20	13	12½	8	8	9
Boston	800,000	1,000	10	11	12	8	6	6	6	6
Boston Duck	350,000	700	33	10	11	10	10	8	6	7
Cabot	600,000	500	....	8	10	10	10	5	0	7
Chicopee	1,000,000	100	18	70	53	30	10	5	7	7
Cocheco	1,000,000	500	13	20	20	20	20	15	5	9
Continental	1,500,000	100	0	0	8	8	4	0	0	0
Dwight	1,200,000	500	0	0	5	10	6	0	0	0
Everett	800,000	100	0	3	9	0	3	0	3	3
Franklin	1,000,000	100	3	0	8	8	8	3	0	0
Great Falls	1,500,000	100	3	9	10	10	3	0	0	0
Hamilton Cotton	1,200,000	1,000	3	6½	9	8	8	7	3	6
" Woollen	600,000	100	15	15	20	15	10	10	10	10
Hill	1,000,000	100	9	11	16	14	10	7	0	3
Jackson	1,000	1,000	12	20	18	14	12	6	3	6
Kearsarge	600,000	100	....	0	0	7	3	0	2	2
Laconia	1,000,000	400	3	0	11	12	7	0	0	6
Launcester	800,000	400	20	20	20	22½	20	20	15	12½
Lawrence	1,500,000	1,000	3	6	6	6	6	6	6	8
Lowell	2,000,000	600	\$90	\$140	\$70	\$50	\$45	\$40	\$20	\$20
" Bleachery	300,000	200	20	40	20	20	18	10	6	6
" Machine Shop	600,000	500	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	10½
Lyman	1,470,000	100	6	8	10	8	6	3	0	6
Manchester	2,000,000	100	0	0	0	0	115*	7	8	8
Massachusetts	1,800,000	1,000	6	10	16	12	8	3	6	6
Merrimack	2,500,000	1,000	7	18	18	13	10	4	5	8
Middlesex	750,000	100	15	17	13	9	14	9	10	19
Nashua	1,000,000	500	8	16	13	12	11	8	6	4
Naumkeag	1,500,000	100	7	0	15	8	7	6	3	6
Newmarket	600,000	500	9	8	14	14	8	3	0	3
New England Glass	500,000	500	8	8	3	0	4	6	0	0
Otis	800,000	1,000	20	20	15	10	10	10	9	8
Pacific	2,500,000	1,000	12	16	22	20	20	20	16	20
Pepperell	1,200,000	500	20	5	11	12	12	12	11	10
Salisbury	1,000,000	100	10	12½	12½	0	0	0	0	0
Salmon Falls	600,000	300	7	9	10	9	3	0	0	2
Sandwich Glass	400,000	80	\$6	\$8	\$7	\$4	0	0	0	0
Stark Mills	1,200,000	1,000	7	10	13	11	11	7	3	3
Tremont and Suffolk	1,200,000	100	0	0	9	9	8	8	8	7½
Thorndike	450,000	1,000	0	6	8½	10	9	6	6	7
Washington	1,650,000	100	4	5	10	0	0	0	6	6
York Mills	1,200,000	1,000	18	20	35	18	11	9	8	4

* Dividend in liquidation. The new Manchester Mills organized 1875.

† Besides 20 per cent. extra dividend Feb., 1877.

PRICES OF BRITISH THREE PER CENT CONSOLS FOR EIGHTY-EIGHT YEARS, 1789-1877.

[From the London Economist's Commercial History and Review, 1877.]

Years.	Highest Price.	Lowest Price.	Years.	Highest Price.	Lowest Price.	Years.	Highest Price.	Lowest Price.	Years.	Highest Price.	Lowest Price.
1789..	81.2	71.6	1811	66.7	61.7	1833	91.7	86.5	1855	98.2	85.6
1790..	80.9	70.5	1812	63.0	55.1	1834	93.2	89.0	1856	96.1	90.5
1791..	89.7	75.7	1813	67.5	54.5	1835	93.1	89.1	1857	97.9	86.5
1792..	97.1	72.5	1814	67.5	54.5	1836	93.0	88.6	1858	98.9	94.6
1793..	81.0	70.5	1815	72.5	61.5	1837	94.1	90.2	1859	97.4	88.2
1794..	72.4	62.7	1816	65.7	53.9	1838	95.5	91.9	1860	95.6	91.1
1795..	70.5	61.0	1817	84.2	62.0	1839	94.1	89.2	1861	94.4	89.1
1796..	70.6	53.2	1818	82.0	73.0	1840	93.5	85.7	1862	94.7	91.5
1797..	56.5	47.5	1819	79.0	64.9	1841	90.6	87.1	1863	94.0	89.7
1798..	58.0	47.2	1820	70.2	65.6	1842	97.2	90.1	1864	92.0	87.1
1799..	69.0	52.6	1821	78.7	68.7	1843	99.9	92.1	1865	91.5	86.1
1800..	67.2	60.0	1822	83.0	75.4	1844	101.4	97.9	1866	91.5	84.0
1801..	70.0	54.2	1823	85.7	72.0	1845	100.6	91.9	1867	96.4	89.9
1802..	79.0	66.0	1824	97.2	91.1	1846	97.2	87.9	1868	96.1	92.0
1803..	73.0	50.2	1825	93.5	73.9	1847	90.0	78.7	1869	94.2	91.5
1804..	59.9	53.7	1826	84.6	76.5	1848	94.5	80.0	1870	94.5	88.5
1805..	62.0	57.0	1827	89.6	81.7	1849	97.9	90.6	1871	94.0	91.4
1806..	64.6	58.5	1828	89.6	83.5	1850	96.5	95.0	1872	93.7	91.2
1807..	64.4	57.6	1829	95.7	86.5	1851	99.1	95.6	1873	94.0	91.7
1808..	69.1	62.6	1830	93.9	74.6	1852	101.6	98.7	1874	93.6	91.2
1809..	70.4	63.4	1831	84.9	78.1	1853	101.0	85.1	1875	95.6	92.4
1810..	71.0	63.2	1832	89.0	83.5	1854	95.9	86.9	1876	97.0	93.5
									1877	97.4	93.0

MERCHANT SHIPPING OF THE WORLD IN 1876.

[From the London Economist's Commercial History and Review, 1877.]

Countries.	Sailing Vessels.	Tonnage.	Steam Vessels.	Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
British	20,265	5,807,365	3,399	3,362,992	9,170,357
United States.....	7,288	2,390,521	606	789,724	3,180,249
Norwegian	4,749	1,410,903	122	55,874	1,466,777
Italian	4,601	1,292,076	114	97,582	1,389,658
German	3,456	875,995	226	226,885	1,102,885
French	3,858	725,048	214	334,324	1,059,382
Spanish	2,915	557,320	220	176,250	733,570
Greek	2,121	426,905	11	7,133	434,038
Dutch	1,432	399,993	126	134,600	534,593
Swedish	2,121	399,128	219	28,660	427,788
Russian	1,785	391,962	151	105,962	497,914
Austrian	983	338,684	78	81,269	419,953
Danish	1,348	188,953	87	60,697	249,650
Portuguese	456	107,016	20	22,277	129,293
South American	273	96,469	81	50,263	154,722
Central American	153	57,944	6	3,132	61,076
Turkish and Egyptian	305	48,289	30	28,264	76,553
Belgian	54	23,244	35	40,700	64,044
Asiatic	42	16,019	11	10,877	26,896
Liberian	3	454	454

BANK OF ENGLAND RATES OF DISCOUNT.

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From 1694, the year of its Foundation, to 1877.

NOTE.—It is to be understood in all cases that the discount rate against any given date was the rate charged until the next succeeding date. For example, April 20th, 1876, the Directors fixed the minimum rate of discount on first-class bills at 2 per cent, which continued until May 3d, 1877, when it was raised to 3 per cent.

1694 Aug. 8.... 6	May 29.... 5	May 19.... 8	May 9.... 5
" 30.... 4½	June 26.... 4½	" 26.... 7	" 30.... 4
1695 Oct. 24.... 6	Oct. 1.... 6	June 16.... 6	June 13.... 3½
Jan. 16.... 6	" 6.... 6	July 23.... 7	" 20.... 3
" 16.... 4½	" 6.... 7	Aug. 4.... 8	July 18.... 3½
" 16.... 3	Nov. 13.... 7	Sept. 8.... 9	Sept. 13.... 4
May 19.... 3	Dec. 4.... 6½	Nov. 10.... 8	" 26.... 4½
1704 Feb. 28.... 4	" 18.... 6	" 24.... 7	Oct. 3.... 5
" 28.... 5	1867 April 3.... 6½	Dec. 16.... 6	" 10.... 6
1710 June 22.... 5	June 18.... 6	1865 Jan. 12.... 5½	Nov. 9.... 7
1716 July 26.... 4	July 16.... 5½	" 26.... 5	" 28.... 6
1719 April 30.... 5	Oct. 8.... 6	March 2.... 4½	Dec. 12.... 5
1720 Oct. 27.... 5	" 12.... 7	" 30.... 4	1873 Jan. 9.... 4½
1722 Aug. 23.... 4	" 19.... 8	May 4.... 4½	" 23.... 4
1742 Oct. 18.... 5	Nov. 5.... 9	" 25.... 4	" 20.... 3½
" 18.... 4	" 9.... 10	June 1.... 3½	March 26.... 4
1745 Dec. 12.... 5	Dec. 24.... 8	" 15.... 3	May 7.... 4½
1746 May 1.... 4	1858 Jan. 7.... 6	July 27.... 3½	" 10.... 5
" 5.... 5	" 14.... 5	Aug. 3.... 4	" 17.... 6
1773 " 13.... 5	" 28.... 4	Sept. 28.... 4½	June 4.... 7
1822 June 20.... 4	Feb. 4.... 3½	Oct. 2.... 5	" 12.... 6
1825 Dec. 13.... 5	" 11.... 3	" 5.... 6	July 10.... 5
1827 July 5.... 4	Dec. 9.... 2½	" 7.... 7	" 17.... 4½
1836 July 21.... 4½	1859 April 28.... 3½	Nov. 23.... 6	" 24.... 4
Sept. 1.... 5	May 5.... 4½	Dec. 23.... 7	" 31.... 3½
1833 Feb. 15.... 4	June 2.... 3½	Jan. 4.... 8	Aug. 21.... 3
1839 May 16.... 5	" 9.... 3	Feb. 22.... 7	Sept. 25.... 4
June 20.... 5½	July 14.... 2½	March 15.... 6	" 29.... 5
Aug. 1.... 6	1860 Jan. 19.... 3	May 3.... 7	Oct. 14.... 6
1840 Jan. 23.... 5	" 31.... 4	" 8.... 8	" 18.... 7
Oct. 15.... 5	March 29.... 4½	" 11.... 9	Nov. 1.... 8
1841 June 3.... 5	April 12.... 5	" 12.... 10	" 7.... 9
1843 April 7.... 4	May 10.... 4½	Aug. 16.... 8	" 20.... 8
1844 Sept. 5.... 2½	" 24.... 4	" 23.... 7	" 27.... 6
" 5.... 3	Nov. 8.... 4½	" 30.... 6	Dec. 4.... 5
1845 March 13.... 2½	" 13.... 5	Sept. 6.... 5	" 11.... 4½
Oct. 16.... 3	" 15.... 6	" 27.... 4½	1874 Jan. 8.... 4
Nov. 6.... 3½	" 29.... 5	Nov. 8.... 3½	" 15.... 3½
1846 Aug. 27.... 3	Dec. 31.... 6	Dec. 20.... 3½	April 30.... 4
1847 Jan. 14.... 3½	1861 Jan. 7.... 7	Feb. 7.... 8	May 28.... 3½
" 21.... 5	Feb. 14.... 8	May 30.... 2½	June 4.... 3
April 8.... 5	March 21.... 7	July 26.... 3	" 18.... 2½
" 15.... 5	April 4.... 6	Nov. 19.... 2½	July 30.... 3
Aug. 6.... 5½	" 11.... 8	Dec. 8.... 8	Aug. 6.... 4
Oct. 26.... 7	May 16.... 8	1869 April 1.... 4	" 20.... 3½
Nov. 27.... 7	Aug. 1.... 8	May 6.... 4½	" 27.... 3
Dec. 2.... 6	" 13.... 4½	June 10.... 4	Oct. 15.... 4
" 23.... 5	" 29.... 4	" 24.... 3½	Nov. 16.... 5
1848 Jan. 27.... 4	Sept. 19.... 3½	July 16.... 3	" 30.... 6
June 16.... 3½	Nov. 7.... 3	Aug. 19.... 2½	1875 Jan. 7.... 5
Nov. 3.... 3	Jan. 9.... 2½	Nov. 4.... 3	" 14.... 4
1849 Nov. 22.... 3½	May 22.... 3	July 21.... 3½	" 23.... 3
1850 Dec. 26.... 3	July 10.... 2½	" 23.... 4	Feb. 18.... 3½
1852 Jan. 1.... 2½	" 24.... 3	" 28.... 5	July 8.... 8
April 22.... 2	Oct. 30.... 3	Aug. 4.... 6	" 29.... 2½
1853 Jan. 6.... 2½	Jan. 15.... 4	" 11.... 5½	Aug. 12.... 2
" 20.... 3	" 28.... 5	" 18.... 4½	Oct. 7.... 2½
June 3.... 3½	Feb. 19.... 4	" 25.... 4	" 14.... 3½
Sept. 1.... 4	April 23.... 3½	Sept. 1.... 3½	" 21.... 4
" 15.... 4½	" 30.... 5	" 15.... 3	Nov. 18.... 3
" 29.... 5	May 16.... 3½	" 29.... 2½	Dec. 30.... 4
1854 May 11.... 5½	" 21.... 4	1871 March 2.... 3	1876 Jan. 6.... 5
Aug. 3.... 5	Nov. 3.... 5	April 13.... 2½	" 27.... 4
1855 April 5.... 4½	" 5.... 6	June 15.... 2½	March 23.... 3½
May 3.... 4	Dec. 2.... 7	July 13.... 3	April 6.... 3
June 14.... 3½	" 3.... 8	Sept. 21.... 3	" 30.... 2
Sept. 6.... 4	" 24.... 7	" 23.... 4	1877 May 2.... 3
" 13.... 4½	1864 Jan. 20.... 8	Oct. 7.... 5	July 4.... 2½
" 27.... 5	Feb. 11.... 7	Nov. 16.... 4	" 11.... 2
Oct. 4.... 5½	" 25.... 6	" 30.... 3½	Sept. 5.... 3
" 18.... 6	April 16.... 7	Dec. 14.... 3	Oct. 10.... 4
" 18.... 7	May 2.... 8	1873 April 4.... 3½	" 17.... 5
1856 May 22.... 6	" 5.... 9	" 11.... 4	Nov. 29.... 4

Jan. 73, 3; Jan. 31, 2; Mar. 27, 3; May 20, 2½; June 27, 3; July 4, 3½; Aug. 1, 4; Aug. 12, 5; Oct. 14, 6; Nov. 21, 5.

PRIORS OF GOVERNMENT LOANS IN LONDON, 1873-77.

[Compiled from the Financial Register, London, 1878.]

COUNTRY.	Issue price.	1872.		1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.	
		<i>H.</i>	<i>L.</i>	<i>H.</i>	<i>L.</i>	<i>H.</i>	<i>L.</i>	<i>H.</i>	<i>L.</i>	<i>H.</i>	<i>L.</i>
Argentine Republic: 6 p. c. Debt, 1866-68...	72½ & 73	101	98½	90	86	96	82	91	29	74	59
Austria-Hungary: 5 p. c. Silver Rentes...	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	C3	C5	67.50	62.45	59	45
Belgium: 4½ per cent. Debt...	Par.	102½	90	108	99½	108½	108	104	101	104½	100
Bolivia: 6 per cent., 1872.....	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	15	26	17
Brazil: 4½ p. c. Debt, 1863...	83	87	73	96	67	98	80	92½	80	92	82
5 per cent. Debt, 1863.	74	88	68	102	93	100	90	98	81½	97	88
Canada: 6 per cent. Debt, re- duced, 1877-84.....	Par.	108½	100	112	104	111½	108½	108	101	107	100
Cape of Good Hope: 6 per cent. Debt, 1861, red., 1891.....	.....	105	100	117	117	110	99	.....	.....	120	115
Ceylon: 6 p. c. Debt of 1863...	Par.	112	106½	110	108	113	108	113	107	105	100
Chili: 6 per cent. Debt, 1867.	84	100	99	105	100	95	80	104	83	102	95
Colombia: 6 per cent. Debt, 1863.	86	84	77	95	80	81	70	95	65	.....	.....
Cuba: 7 per cent. Railway Debt, 1863.....	.....	84	71	86	73	90	73	93	83	92	78
Denmark: 5 p. c. Debt of 1864...	93	100½	98	97	96	99	97	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ecuador: 1 per cent. Consolidat- ed Debt.....	.....	11	8	11	7½	10	5	10	5	9	6
Egypt: 7 per cent. Debt, 1864.	93	101½	90	101½	90	100	74	92	35	78	61
France: 5 p. c. Rentes, 1871...	82.50	92½	88	99½	91	100	92	106½	102½	105½	101
5 p. c. Rentes, 1872...	81.50	96	90	99½	91	100	92	106½	102½	105½	101
Great Britain: 3 per cent. Consols....	.....	93½	91½	98½	91½	94½	92½	97½	93½	97½	93
Greece: 5 per cent. Debt, 1824.	56½ & 59	19	10	17	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	11
Guatemala: 6 per cent. Debt, 1869.	70½	60	42	58	40	53	31	Average 38	.....	30	20
Honduras: 10 per cent. Railway Loan, 1870.....	80	39	15	17	6	10	1	5	1½	6	1
India: 5 per cent. Debt.....	.....	118½	108	110½	106½	108½	106	107½	104	107½	103½
Italy: 5 per cent. State Do- main Debt, 1865....	77½	94	86	97	88	100	95	104	96	104	97
Japan: 7 per cent. Loan, 1873.	92½	101½	97½	108	88	101	90	.....	.....	107	99
Mauritius: 6 p. c. Debt of 1863...	.....	115	110	117	112	116	112	120	113	121	115
Mexico: 8 per cent. Debt, 1846.	58	18½	12	17½	15	17	12	13½	4½	8½	6
Morocco: 5 per cent. Debt, 1862.	85	104	96½	102	98	101	90	.....	.....	.....	.....
Netherlands: 4 per cent. Debt.....	82	95	86½	98	90	.....	.....	100	97	108	97
New South Wales: 5 per cent., redeem- able 1898-92.....	.....	108½	103½	110½	105	100	104	111½	111½	112	108

PRICES OF GOVERNMENT LOANS IN LONDON, 1873-77—Continued.

COUNTRY.	Issue price.	1873.		1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.	
		H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
New Zealand:											
5 per cent. Consolidated Loan, 1863-71.....		105	101	116½	102½	103	101	103½	105½	107½	101
Peru:											
5 per cent. Debt, 1872.	77½	72	40½	61½	40½	57	25	23	10	16½	9½
Portugal:											
3 p. c. Debt, 1853-67..	38½ & 48	44	36	47½	42½	46	40	.....	.....	55½	40½
Queensland:											
6 p. c. Debt of 1864.	92	115	108	114	109	115	110	113½	107	112½	108
Roumania:											
8 per cent. Debt, 1867.	71	104	98	108	99	102	99	106	71	91	58
Russia:											
3 per cent. Debt, 1880.	68	69	64	75	64	74	64	71	47	63	45
5 per cent. Debt, 1862.	94	100	91	108	90	105	94	101	73	89	68
San Domingo:											
6 per cent. Debt, 1869.	70	29	18	27	7	14	4	14½	5	9	4
South Australia:											
6 per cent., redeemable 1872-80	102	106½	102½	106½	104½	107	104	115	104	114	102
Spain:											
3 per cent. (Old and Deferred).....	31	30	16½	20½	17	24	17	20½	12½	15	10
6 per cent. Land Mortgage, 1871	80	80	40	67	51	73	53	68	55	73	55
Sweden and Norway:											
5 per cent., 1868	90	107	101	107	99	100	100	109	101	109	101
Turkey:											
6 per cent. Debt, 1865.	65½	73½	60	72½	54	72	23	22	10	17	7½
United States:											
6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds, 1862		94½	90	107	101½	103	101	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 p. c. 10-40 Bonds, 1864		93	88½	106	102½	104	100	109	105	111½	106½
6 per cent. Debt, 1865.		96½	91	110½	105	103	101	106	102	108	102½
Massachusetts 5 per cent. Debt, 1866....		97	80	96	89	96	83	106	101	109	103
Virginia 6 p. c. New Funded Debt		55	48	52	40	53	42	67	58	72	53
Venezuela:											
6 per cent. Debt, 1864	60	24	15	23	13	20	8	16	6	15	10
Victoria:											
6 p. c. Railway Loan..	Par.	116	111	115½	110	117	112	113½	108½	114	107

THE WEALTH OF GREAT BRITAIN.

In the entire absence of any attempted statement of the amount of British wealth through the census of the United Kingdom, an estimate laid before the Statistical Society of London in 1878 by Mr. R. Giffin is interesting, though unauthoritative. Mr. Giffin's figures are based upon the property and income tax returns, supplemented by conjectural estimates of the amount of capital which yields no income, or which escapes taxation in all forms. Capitalizing the incomes reported from all sources in 1875, and which amounted to £377,566,000, at from four years' to thirty years' purchase (the latter rate for lands), he arrives at the gross sum of £8,643,120,000 as the probable value of property which contributes to the revenue under the income tax. To this are added foreign investments, movable property yielding no income, government property, etc., to the amount of £1,905,000,000, making the sum of £8,548,120,000 (or \$42,740,600,000) as the estimated aggregate of the wealth of Great Britain. This is about eleven times the amount of the national debt of that country. Mr. Giffin also calculates that the increase of British capital from 1865 to 1875 must have been at least 2,000,000,000 of pounds sterling, or three times the amount of the public debt; and that while population has increased at the rate of only 1 per cent per annum, capital has grown at the rate of 3 to 4 per cent per annum.

[Condensed, with additions, from the Financial Review, 1877.]

TABLE FOR INVESTORS.

THE following table shows the rate per cent of annual income to be realized from stocks or bonds bearing any given rate of yearly dividends or interest, from 1 to 15 per cent, when purchased at various prices from 10 to 300 per cent. This table applies equally well to both stocks and bonds, and has nothing to do with the length of time which a bond has to run to maturity.

For example: To ascertain what rate of annual interest will be realized on a bond or stock which bears 7 per cent per annum and can be purchased at 92 (i.e., at 92 per cent of its par value, whatever the par may be), find 92 in the column of "purchase price" and follow that line across to the column headed "7 per cent," which will show the correct figures—in the present instance, 7½ per cent.

Purchase Price.	3 per cent.	3.65 per cent.	4 per cent.	4½ per cent.	5 per cent.	6 per cent.	7 per cent.	7½ per cent.	8 per cent.	9 per cent.	10 per cent.	12 per cent.	15 per cent.
10....	30	36.50	40	45	50	60	70	78	80	90	100	120	150
15....	20	24.33	26.66	30	33.33	40	46.66	48.66	53.33	60	66.66	80	100
20....	15	18.25	20	22.50	25	30	35	36.50	40	45	50	60	75
22....	13.63	16.59	18.18	20.45	22.72	27.27	31.81	33.18	36.36	40.90	45.45	54.54	68.18
24....	12.50	15.20	16.66	18.75	20.83	25	29.16	30.41	33.33	37.50	41.66	50	62.50
26....	11.53	14.03	15.38	17.30	19.23	23.07	26.92	28.07	30.76	34.61	38.46	46.15	57.69
28....	10.71	13.03	14.28	16.07	17.85	21.42	25	26.07	28.57	32.14	35.71	43.85	58.57
30....	10	12.16	13.33	15	16.66	20	23.33	24.33	26.66	30	33.33	40	50
32....	9.37	11.40	12.50	14.06	15.62	18.75	21.87	22.81	25	28.12	31.25	37.50	46.87
34....	8.82	10.73	11.76	13.23	14.70	17.64	20.58	21.47	23.58	26.47	29.41	35.29	44.11
36....	8.33	10.13	11.11	12.50	13.88	16.66	19.44	20.27	22.25	25	27.77	33.33	41.66
38....	7.89	9.60	10.59	11.84	13.15	15.78	18.42	19.21	21.05	23.68	26.81	31.57	39.47
40....	7.50	9.12	10	11.25	12.50	15	17.50	18.25	20	22.50	25	30	37.50
42....	7.14	8.69	9.59	10.71	11.90	14.28	16.66	17.38	19.04	21.42	23.80	28.57	35.71
44....	6.81	8.29	9.09	10.22	11.35	13.63	15.90	16.59	18.20	20.45	22.72	27.27	34.00
46....	6.52	7.93	8.69	9.78	10.86	13.04	15.21	15.86	17.39	19.56	21.73	26.08	32.60
48....	6.25	7.60	8.33	9.37	10.41	12.50	14.58	15.20	16.66	18.75	20.83	25	31.25
50....	6	7.30	8	9	10	12	14	14.60	16	18	20	24	30
52....	5.88	7.15	7.84	8.88	9.80	11.76	13.72	14.31	15.68	17.64	19.60	23.52	29.41
54....	5.76	7.01	7.69	8.65	9.61	11.53	13.46	14.08	15.38	17.30	19.23	23.07	28.84
56....	5.66	6.88	7.54	8.49	9.43	11.32	13.20	13.77	15.09	16.98	18.86	22.64	28.30
58....	5.55	6.75	7.40	8.33	9.25	11.11	12.96	13.51	14.81	16.66	18.51	22.22	27.77
60....	5.45	6.63	7.27	8.18	9.09	10.90	12.72	13.27	14.54	16.36	18.18	21.81	27.27
62....	5.35	6.51	7.14	8.03	8.92	10.70	12.50	13.03	14.28	16.07	17.85	21.42	26.73
64....	5.26	6.40	7.01	7.89	8.77	10.52	12.27	12.80	14.08	15.78	17.54	21.05	26.31
66....	5.17	6.29	6.89	7.75	8.62	10.34	12.06	12.58	13.79	15.51	17.24	20.68	25.66
68....	5.08	6.18	6.77	7.62	8.47	10.16	11.86	12.37	13.55	15.25	16.94	20.33	25.43
70....	5	6.08	6.66	7.50	8.33	10	11.66	12.16	13.33	15	16.66	20	25
72....	4.91	5.97	6.55	7.37	8.19	9.83	11.47	11.95	13.11	14.75	16.39	19.67	24.59
74....	4.83	5.88	6.45	7.25	8.06	9.67	11.29	11.77	12.90	14.51	16.12	19.35	24.19
76....	4.76	5.79	6.34	7.14	7.93	9.52	11.11	11.58	12.69	14.28	15.87	19.04	23.80
78....	4.68	5.70	6.25	7.03	7.81	9.37	10.93	11.40	12.50	14.06	15.62	18.75	23.43
80....	4.61	5.61	6.15	6.92	7.69	9.23	10.76	11.23	12.30	13.84	15.38	18.46	23.07
82....	4.54	5.53	6.06	6.81	7.57	9.09	10.60	11.06	12.12	13.63	15.15	18.18	22.73
84....	4.47	5.44	5.97	6.71	7.46	8.95	10.44	10.89	11.94	13.48	14.92	17.91	22.38
86....	4.41	5.36	5.88	6.61	7.35	8.82	10.29	10.73	11.78	13.28	14.70	17.64	22.05
88....	4.34	5.28	5.79	6.52	7.24	8.69	10.14	10.57	11.59	13.04	14.49	17.39	21.73
90....	4.28	5.21	5.71	6.42	7.14	8.57	10	10.42	11.43	12.85	14.28	17.14	21.42
92....	4.22	5.14	5.63	6.33	7.04	8.45	9.85	10.28	11.26	12.67	14.08	16.90	21.12
94....	4.16	5.06	5.55	6.25	6.94	8.33	9.72	10.13	11.11	12.50	13.89	16.66	20.83
96....	4.10	5	5.47	6.16	6.84	8.21	9.58	10	10.95	12.32	13.69	16.48	20.54
98....	4.03	4.93	5.40	6.08	6.75	8.10	9.45	9.86	10.80	12.16	13.51	16.21	20.27
100....	4	4.86	5.33	6	6.66	8	9.33	9.73	10.66	12	13.33	16	20
102....	3.94	4.80	5.26	5.92	6.57	7.89	9.21	9.60	10.53	11.84	13.15	15.78	19.73
104....	3.89	4.74	5.19	5.84	6.49	7.79	9.09	9.48	10.38	11.69	12.93	15.58	19.48
106....	3.84	4.67	5.12	5.76	6.41	7.69	8.97	9.35	10.25	11.53	12.82	15.38	19.23
108....	3.79	4.62	5.06	5.69	6.32	7.59	8.86	9.24	10.12	11.39	12.65	15.18	18.98
110....	3.75	4.56	5	5.62	6.25	7.50	8.75	9.12	10	11.25	12.50	15	18.75
112....	3.70	4.50	4.93	5.53	6.17	7.40	8.64	9.01	9.87	11.11	12.34	14.81	18.51
114....	3.65	4.45	4.87	5.45	6.09	7.31	8.53	8.90	9.75	10.97	12.19	14.63	18.29
116....	3.61	4.39	4.81	5.42	6.02	7.22	8.43	8.79	9.63	10.84	12.04	14.43	18.04
118....	3.57	4.34	4.76	5.35	5.95	7.14	8.33	8.69	9.52	10.71	11.90	14.28	17.85
120....	3.52	4.29	4.70	5.29	5.88	7.05	8.23	8.58	9.41	10.58	11.76	14.11	17.64

TABLE FOR INVESTORS—(Continued).

Purchase Price.	3 per cent.	3.65 per cent.	4 per cent.	4.5 per cent.	5 per cent.	6 per cent.	7 per cent.	7.5 per cent.	8 per cent.	9 per cent.	10 per cent.	12 per cent.	15 per cent.
86...	3.43	4.24	4.65	5.23	5.81	6.97	8.13	8.48	9.30	10.46	11.62	13.95	17.44
87...	3.44	4.19	4.59	5.17	5.74	6.89	8.04	8.39	9.19	10.34	11.49	13.79	17.24
88...	3.40	4.14	4.54	5.11	5.68	6.81	7.94	8.29	9.09	10.23	11.36	13.63	17.04
89...	3.37	4.10	4.49	5.05	5.61	6.74	7.86	8.20	8.96	10.11	11.23	13.48	16.85
90...	3.33	4.05	4.44	5	5.55	6.66	7.77	8.11	8.88	10	11.11	13.33	16.66
91...	3.39	4.01	4.39	4.94	5.49	6.59	7.69	8.03	8.79	9.99	10.98	13.18	16.43
92...	3.36	3.96	4.34	4.89	5.43	6.52	7.60	7.93	8.69	9.78	10.86	13.04	16.30
93...	3.32	3.93	4.30	4.83	5.37	6.45	7.53	7.84	8.60	9.67	10.75	12.90	16.12
94...	3.19	3.88	4.25	4.78	5.31	6.38	7.44	7.76	8.51	9.57	10.62	12.76	15.95
95...	3.15	3.84	4.21	4.73	5.26	6.31	7.36	7.68	8.42	9.47	10.51	12.63	15.78
96...	3.10	3.80	4.16	4.68	5.20	6.25	7.29	7.60	8.33	9.37	10.41	12.50	15.73
97...	3.09	3.76	4.12	4.63	5.15	6.18	7.21	7.52	8.24	9.27	10.30	12.37	15.46
98...	3.06	3.73	4.08	4.59	5.10	6.12	7.14	7.45	8.16	9.18	10.20	12.24	15.30
99...	3.03	3.68	4.04	4.54	5.05	6.06	7.07	7.37	8.08	9.09	10.10	12.12	15.15
100...	3	3.65	4	4.50	5	6	7	7.20	8	9	10	12	15
101...	2.97	3.61	3.96	4.45	4.95	5.94	6.93	7.22	7.93	8.91	9.90	11.88	14.85
102...	2.94	3.57	3.92	4.41	4.90	5.88	6.86	7.15	7.84	8.82	9.80	11.76	14.70
103...	2.91	3.54	3.88	4.36	4.85	5.82	6.79	7.08	7.76	8.73	9.70	11.65	14.56
104...	2.88	3.50	3.84	4.32	4.80	5.76	6.72	7.01	7.69	8.65	9.61	11.53	14.42
105...	2.85	3.47	3.80	4.28	4.76	5.71	6.66	6.95	7.61	8.57	9.52	11.42	14.28
106...	2.83	3.44	3.77	4.24	4.71	5.66	6.60	6.88	7.54	8.49	9.43	11.32	14.15
107...	2.80	3.41	3.73	4.20	4.67	5.60	6.54	6.82	7.47	8.41	9.34	11.21	14.01
108...	2.77	3.37	3.70	4.16	4.63	5.55	6.48	6.75	7.40	8.33	9.25	11.11	13.88
109...	2.75	3.34	3.66	4.12	4.58	5.50	6.42	6.69	7.33	8.25	9.17	11	13.76
110...	2.72	3.31	3.63	4.09	4.54	5.45	6.36	6.63	7.27	8.18	9.09	10.90	13.68
111...	2.70	3.28	3.60	4.05	4.50	5.40	6.30	6.57	7.20	8.10	9	10.81	13.51
112...	2.67	3.25	3.57	4.01	4.46	5.35	6.25	6.51	7.14	8.03	8.92	10.71	13.39
113...	2.65	3.23	3.54	3.98	4.42	5.30	6.19	6.46	7.07	7.96	8.84	10.61	13.27
114...	2.63	3.20	3.50	3.94	4.38	5.26	6.14	6.40	7.01	7.89	8.77	10.52	13.15
115...	2.60	3.17	3.47	3.91	4.35	5.21	6.08	6.34	6.95	7.82	8.69	10.43	13.04
116...	2.58	3.14	3.44	3.87	4.31	5.17	6.03	6.29	6.89	7.75	8.61	10.34	12.93
117...	2.56	3.11	3.41	3.84	4.27	5.13	5.98	6.23	6.83	7.69	8.54	10.25	12.83
118...	2.54	3.09	3.38	3.81	4.23	5.08	5.93	6.18	6.77	7.62	8.47	10.16	12.71
119...	2.52	3.06	3.36	3.78	4.20	5.04	5.88	6.13	6.72	7.56	8.40	10.08	12.60
120...	2.50	3.04	3.33	3.75	4.16	5	5.83	6.08	6.66	7.50	8.33	10	12.50
121...	2.47	3.01	3.30	3.71	4.13	4.95	5.78	6.03	6.61	7.43	8.26	9.91	12.39
122...	2.45	2.99	3.27	3.68	4.09	4.91	5.73	5.98	6.55	7.37	8.19	9.83	12.29
123...	2.43	2.96	3.25	3.65	4.06	4.87	5.69	5.93	6.50	7.31	8.13	9.76	12.19
124...	2.41	2.94	3.23	3.62	4.03	4.83	5.65	5.88	6.45	7.25	8.06	9.67	12.09
125...	2.40	2.90	3.20	3.60	4	4.80	5.60	5.80	6.40	7.20	8	9.60	12
130...	2.30	2.80	3.08	3.46	3.84	4.61	5.38	5.61	6.15	6.93	7.69	9.23	11.53
135...	2.23	2.66	2.96	3.33	3.70	4.44	5.18	5.33	5.92	6.66	7.40	8.88	11.11
140...	2.14	2.60	2.85	3.21	3.57	4.28	5	5.21	5.71	6.42	7.14	8.57	10.71
145...	2.06	2.51	2.75	3.10	3.44	4.13	4.82	5.03	5.51	6.20	6.89	8.27	10.34
150...	2	2.43	2.66	3	3.33	4	4.66	4.86	5.33	6	6.66	8	10
155...	1.93	2.35	2.58	2.90	3.22	3.87	4.51	4.70	5.16	5.80	6.45	7.74	9.67
160...	1.87	2.28	2.50	2.81	3.12	3.75	4.37	4.56	5	5.62	6.25	7.50	9.37
165...	1.81	2.21	2.42	2.72	3.03	3.63	4.24	4.42	4.84	5.45	6.06	7.27	9.09
170...	1.76	2.14	2.35	2.64	2.94	3.52	4.11	4.29	4.70	5.29	5.88	7.05	8.82
175...	1.71	2.08	2.28	2.57	2.85	3.42	4	4.17	4.57	5.14	5.71	6.85	8.57
180...	1.66	2.02	2.22	2.50	2.77	3.33	3.88	4.05	4.44	5	5.55	6.66	8.33
185...	1.63	1.97	2.16	2.43	2.70	3.24	3.78	3.94	4.33	4.86	5.40	6.49	8.10
190...	1.57	1.92	2.10	2.36	2.63	3.15	3.68	3.84	4.21	4.73	5.26	6.31	7.89
195...	1.53	1.89	2.05	2.30	2.55	3.07	3.58	3.79	4.10	4.61	5.13	6.15	7.69
200...	1.50	1.82	2	2.25	2.50	3	3.50	3.65	4	4.50	5	6	7.50
210...	1.43	1.73	1.90	2.14	2.38	2.85	3.33	3.47	3.80	4.28	4.76	5.71	7.14
220...	1.36	1.65	1.81	2.04	2.27	2.72	3.18	3.31	3.63	4.09	4.54	5.45	6.81
225...	1.33	1.62	1.77	2	2.22	2.66	3.11	3.24	3.55	4	4.44	5.33	6.66
230...	1.30	1.58	1.73	1.97	2.17	2.60	3.04	3.17	3.47	3.91	4.34	5.21	6.52
240...	1.25	1.53	1.66	1.87	2.08	2.50	2.91	3.04	3.33	3.75	4.16	5	6.25
250...	1.20	1.46	1.60	1.80	2	2.40	2.80	2.92	3.20	3.60	4	4.80	6
275...	1.09	1.32	1.45	1.63	1.81	2.18	2.54	2.65	2.90	3.27	3.63	4.36	5.45
300...	1	1.20	1.33	1.50	1.66	2	2.33	2.40	2.66	3	3.33	4	5

DEBTS, REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND COMMERCE OF NATIONS.

Compiled from the Almanach de Gotha, the Statistical Abstract of the United Kingdom, and from Official Documents. The figures are for the latest attainable years as to each country.

COUNTRIES.	Public Debt.	Revenue.	Expenditures.	Imports.	Exports.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Argentine Republic.	68,416,043	20,683,537	20,663,337	34,910,290	44,041,131
Austria proper.	1,419,096,072	186,776,170	202,035,069		
Austria-Hungary.	305,999,970	60,000,000	58,845,695	258,450,000	204,800,000
Belgium.	232,684,553	50,048,972	49,045,128	258,504,000	222,920,400
Bolivia.	17,500,000	2,929,574	4,505,504	5,750,000	5,000,000
Brazil.	368,351,139	72,548,454	67,789,297	88,045,520	104,232,800
Canada.	112,248,378	22,700,000	24,100,000	93,200,000	89,851,328
Chili.	50,677,600	21,294,383	22,052,187	39,050,197	37,139,961
China.	3,200,000	230,000,000		105,000,000	114,000,000
Colombia.	15,399,304	3,114,619	2,779,410	6,949,028	9,994,585
Denmark.	52,000,000	13,464,066	13,074,620	50,311,240	33,933,640
Ecuador.	17,500,000	20,800,000	21,500,455	7,596,264	3,913,536
Egypt.	450,540,000	54,820,818	54,737,670	29,000,000	68,000,000
France.	4,695,600,000	548,603,716	589,334,162	892,360,000	961,540,000
Germany.	30,000,000	135,584,249	135,000,000	918,850,000	608,200,000
Gt. Britain & Ireland.	3,888,907,980	398,825,180	412,017,475	1,969,695,885	1,263,833,010
Greece.	98,012,000	7,765,360	7,832,768	24,073,400	15,097,000
Guiana.	463,000	1,580,000	4,580,000	1,811,770	2,241,040
Hawaiian Islands.	548,022	504,093	460,000	1,682,000	2,090,000
Hungary Proper.	274,358,915	106,069,258	116,902,036		
India, British.	576,684,330	272,649,885	292,503,145	244,000,000	325,600,000
Italy.	1,977,117,845	279,550,000	278,121,440	265,899,000	213,371,000
Japan.	145,000,000	63,120,600	62,993,850	24,087,515	27,669,465
Luxembourg.	2,400,000	1,438,660	1,469,344		
Mexico.	395,500,000	23,807,671	24,891,522	29,062,407	31,659,151
Netherlands.	391,242,322	43,973,345	48,785,061	305,416,000	226,750,000
Norway.	13,526,128	11,364,220	10,726,500	52,017,280	33,933,640
Paraguay.	12,098,417	609,000	750,000	565,595	607,653
Peru.	213,482,680	29,801,195	33,755,375		37,500,000
Persia.	No debt.	8,240,000	8,750,000	5,625,000	2,815,000
Portugal.	428,977,613	29,568,816	29,720,336	38,131,520	26,448,600
Roumania.	90,000,000	19,578,885	19,578,885	16,200,000	28,440,000
Russia.	2,020,092,043	489,377,280	430,557,403	365,426,400	286,484,000
Servia.	5,000,000	2,968,422	2,924,779	6,197,000	5,500,000
Siam.		4,000,000	4,000,000	7,100,000	8,300,000
Spain.	2,401,612,001	131,500,000	131,824,000	66,670,000	75,564,000
Sweden.	39,241,142	23,563,201	21,872,193	85,906,800	62,532,960
Switzerland.	6,225,000	8,297,480	8,524,400	Not given.	Not given.
Turkey.	1,212,772,200	88,764,050	140,000,000	72,430,000	51,000,000
United States.	2,028,648,111	257,763,879	236,964,327	466,872,846	739,107,578
Uruguay.	43,615,000	6,965,683	6,800,000	21,917,800	16,953,000
Venezuela.	62,659,687	3,549,000	3,642,500	12,000,000	17,000,000
Total debts.	24,097,349,195				

Congressional Appropriations for Fiscal Years 1878 and 1879.

OBJECT.	Year ending June 30, 1878.	Year ending June 30, 1879.	OBJECT.	Year ending June 30, 1878.	Year ending June 30, 1879.
Legislative, executive and judicial expenses.	\$15,450,315	\$15,271,251	Fortifications.	\$375,000	\$275,000
Sundry civil exp's	17,132,750	28,004,409	Indians.	4,832,866	4,746,275
Consular and diplomatic.	1,138,974	1,077,635	Rivers & harbors.	No app'n.	8,201,700
Post Office.	33,584,143	33,256,373	South. war claims allowed.	464,059	418,534
Army.	25,712,500	25,593,480	Deficiencies.	2,745,481	11,598,079
Naval service.	13,541,024	14,153,603	Miscellaneous objects.	798,003	1,631,344
Pensions.	28,582,000	29,371,574	Total.	\$ 144,492,149	172,190,828
Military Academy.	286,604	292,806			

1. Includes \$5,500,000 for the Halifax award.

NATIONAL DEBTS, EXPENDITURE, AND COMMERCE, PER CAPITA.

[Computed from the official census and finance statements of each country.]

COUNTRY.	Debt per head.	Annual expenditure per head.	Annual imports per head.	Annual exports per head.
Argentine Republic.....	39.07	12.04	20.31	25.66
Austria-Hungary.....	5.73	1.63	7.19	5.70
Austria proper.....	65.26	9.29	.....	.....
Hungary proper.....	17.68	7.53	.....	.....
Belgium.....	48.08	10.13	53.41	46.06
Bolivia.....	10.04	2.58	3.30	2.08
Brazil.....	36.43	6.70	8.71	10.31
Canada.....	31.16	6.69	23.87	24.94
Chile.....	24.49	10.66	18.21	17.95
Colombia.....	5.23	.94	2.35	3.39
Denmark.....	27.19	6.83	26.31	17.95
Ecuador.....	20.20	24.36	8.77	4.51
Egypt.....	85.89	10.42	5.53	12.94
France.....	127.23	14.07	94.17	26.05
German Empire.....	.70	3.15	21.54	14.21
Prussia.....	10.55	6.33	.....	.....
Great Britain and Ireland.....	114.08	12.35	59.11	40.59
Greece.....	27.50	5.35	16.49	10.30
India, British.....	3.01	1.43	.98	1.48
Italy.....	71.94	10.12	9.67	8.85
Mexico.....	42.63	2.68	3.13	3.41
Netherlands.....	101.21	11.37	71.37	67.70
Norway.....	7.45	5.91	28.77	18.77
Paraguay.....	54.73	3.39	2.55	2.74
Peru.....	79.88	12.63	.....	14.02
Portugal.....	96.94	6.70	8.60	5.97
Roumania.....	11.83	3.83	3.19	5.60
Russia.....	16.23	4.83	4.22	3.23
Servia.....	3.61	1.43	4.56	4.06
Spain.....	143.71	7.83	3.96	4.45
Sweden.....	8.86	4.93	19.39	14.11
Switzerland.....	2.25	3.06	.....	.....
Turkey.....	31.70	4.38	2.23	1.59
United States.....	52.56	6.13	12.64	16.92
Uruguay.....	98.00	15.28	49.25	33.09
Venezuela.....	35.11	2.04	6.72	9.52

FINANCES OF THE GREAT CITIES OF EUROPE.

THE Director of the Statistical Bureau of Buda-Pesth, Hungary, Mr. J. Körösi, has published two volumes upon the population and finances of the principal European cities, containing a mass of facts which, while not thoroughly digested or tabulated, are of very great value to the statistician.

From that part of these volumes relating to municipal finances, we gather the fact that in Europe (as in the United States) the progress of municipal ambition, the march of luxury, and the passion for expense, are continually swelling the public debts and the taxation of the people. Expenditures increase in a much greater ratio than population or public wealth. Not only the indispensable expenditures of maintaining cities with all the improvements of modern civilization, sewerage, lighting by gas, sanitary provisions, street pavements, and juvenile instruction, but other classes of expenditure, go on continually increasing. Among those expenditures, which may be

classed rather as expenditures of luxury than of necessity, may be reckoned fine boulevards, avenues, shade trees, public parks, and splendid public buildings. While Paris, that brilliant and showy capital, full of opulence and luxury, stands at the head of the cities of Europe in costliness, there is hardly a little city but has an ambition to take Paris as a model for its own embellishment and improvement. Every city desires to substitute for its ancient and often picturesque but narrow streets, a city with broad avenues and splendid boulevards, and at least one public park for the resort and recreation of the people. These things cost money; and accordingly we find that the march of expenditure and taxation is always onward.

We gather in general terms from the figures of Mr. Körösi's book, that there is scarcely a large city in Europe whose ordinary expenditures have not doubled within the last ten years; and this, although the municipal populations have increased only from 15 to 20 per cent. during the same period. Here is a comparative table showing the ordinary expenditures of some of the European cities ten or twelve years ago, and at the present time:

CITY.	Year.	Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure.	Expenditure per head.
		Dollars.		Dollars.	Dollars.
Paris.	1866	30,000,000	1878	44,000,000	21 07
Berlin.	1869	3,600,000	1875	9,300,000	7 20
Vienna.	1865	5,200,000	1874	13,200,000	9 21
Munich.	1864	940,000	1874	1,080,000	5 40
Stuttgart.	1864	515,000	1874	6,005,000	8 00
Breslau.	1866	925,000	1876	1,700,000	7 20
Copenhagen.	1865	800,000	1874	1,600,000	7 00
Florence.	1866	1,700,000	1875	6,700,000	18 00
Rome.	1871	2,400,000	1875	4,000,000	11 60
Genoa.	1866	1,560,000	1875	2,350,000	6 20
Turin.	1865	2,040,000	1874	2,400,000	8 60

DEBTS OF AMERICAN CITIES.

NOTE.—In the American Almanac and Treasury of Facts for 1878, pp. 283-3, appeared a table of Municipal Debts in the United States, presenting a parallel view of the total debt, property valuation, and taxation in 127 cities in 1866 and 1876 comparatively. The following list of the principal cities in the United States exhibits their indebtedness at the latest attainable date, with the valuation of property for the purposes of taxation, and the rate per cent levied, wherever obtainable. In cases where a sinking-fund exists, to be applied to the reduction of debt, the net amount only is given.

CITIES.	YEAR.	DEBT.	VALUATION OF PROPERTY.	TAX ON \$100.
		Dollars.	Dollars.	\$
Albany, N. Y.	1877	3,517,789	35,617,154	2.40
Alexandria, Va.	1878	1,167,600	4,000,000	..
Allentown, Pa.	1878	1,794,000	46,340,496	1.53
Augusta, Ga.	1877	323,300	4,216,260	..
Baltimore.	1878	9,257,445	235,000,000	2.08½
Bangor, Me.	1877	2,736,642	9,642,461	2.14
Bath, Me.	1878	1,616,100	7,267,690	2.45
Boston.	1877	26,159,777	630,427,200	1.28
Bridgeport, Ct.	1877	622,081	.....	2.10
Brookline, Mass.	1877	1,310,948	.....	..
Brooklyn, N. Y.	1879	87,475,818	229,593,016	3.17
Buffalo, N. Y.	1878	7,509,257	99,975,575	1.24
Cambridge, Mass.	1877	3,731,397	49,615,140	1.80
Charleston, S. C.	1878	4,716,751	26,591,778	2.60
Chelsea, Mass.	1877	1,580,704	15,767,497	1.76
Chicago.	1877	16,632,646	148,400,143	2.70½

DEBTS OF AMERICAN CITIES—Continued.

CITIES.	YEAR.	DEBT.	VALUATION OF PROPERTY.	TAX ON \$100.
		Dollars.	Dollars.	\$
Cincinnati.....	1877	23,380,000	179,430,142	2.91
Cleveland, O.....	1877	7,704,164	71,028,151	2.86
Columbus, O.....	1877	1,401,800	27,133,173	2.10
Dayton, O.....	1877	1,074,288	19,624,250	2.33
Detroit, Mich.....	1878	1,201,400	87,865,685	.90
Elizabeth, N. J.....	1878	5,808,500	13,579,650	3.56
Evansville, Ind.....	1877	1,455,000	23,963,855	.....
Fall River, Mass.....	1877	3,393,979	45,658,127	.....
Fitchburg, Mass.....	1877	787,583	10,068,319	.....
Galveston, Tex.....	1877	861,400	.....	.....
Hartford, Ct.....	1878	2,152,100	.....	1.71
Haverhill, Mass.....	1877	363,218	10,342,954	.....
Holyoke, Mass.....	1877	966,500	9,399,690	.....
Indianapolis.....	1877	2,064,500	55,367,245	1.12
Ironton, O.....	1877	125,284	8,046,199	2.24
Jersey City, N. J.....	1878	14,217,435	60,404,281	2.35
Lawrence, Mass.....	1878	1,790,700	23,789,000	1.50
Lewiston, Me.....	1877	1,005,690	11,740,602	2.00
Louisville, Ky.....	1878	5,500,056	63,194,437	2.25
Lowell, Mass.....	1878	2,159,594	40,064,126	.....
Lynn, Mass.....	1877	1,800,506	24,193,339	1.72
Manchester, N. H.....	1878	936,127	15,300,000	1.56(?)
Memphis, Tenn.....	1877	4,306,974	25,829,000	2.00
Meriden, Conn.....	1877	487,330	.....	1.90
Milwaukee, Wis.....	1876	2,292,802	53,675,185	2.56½
Minneapolis, Minn.....	1876	1,178,971	21,824,078	3.00
Mobile, Ala.....	1877	1,735,122	17,140,511	1.60
Nashua, N. H.....	1877	507,600	8,276,538	.....
Nashville, Tenn.....	1878	1,712,685	11,000,000	2.00
Newark, N. J.....	1878	8,824,453	84,704,000	1.98
New Bedford, Mass.....	1877	1,221,993	20,133,227	.....
Newburyport, Mass.....	1877	394,858	7,644,984	.....
New Haven, Ct.....	1877	891,040	46,000,000	1.31
New London, Ct.....	.....	532,500	.....	1.60
New Orleans, La.....	1878	20,778,868	111,123,695	2.95
Newton, Mass.....	1878	1,262,054	25,012,930	1.38
New York.....	Oct. 1, 1878	129,021,244	1,098,387,775	2.55
Norfolk, Va.....	1877	2,165,067	.....	.....
Norwich, Ct.....	1877	763,278	.....	1.80
Paterson, N. J.....	1878	1,284,500	19,150,861	2.23
Peoria, Ill.....	1876	686,500	14,574,103	.....
Philadelphia.....	1878	60,781,964	594,988,897	2.15
Piqua, O.....	1877	318,650	2,697,305	2.43
Pittsburg, Pa.....	1876	13,862,669	394,905,203	2.50
Portland, Me.....	1877	5,130,839	19,067,200	2.50
Portsmouth, O.....	1877	289,019	5,367,973	2.75
Providence, R. I.....	1878	10,158,723	117,040,500	1.45
Quincy, Ill.....	1878	1,725,000	.....	.....
Rochester, N. Y.....	1877	6,008,686	50,200,775	2.00
Rockland, Me.....	.....	948,950	.....	.....
St. Joseph, Mo.....	.....	1,330,900	8,583,711	2.30
St. Louis.....	1878	22,739,905	173,771,240	1.75
St. Paul, Minn.....	1878	1,327,150	23,061,000	1.80
Salem, Mass.....	1877	1,279,615	25,810,600	1.60
Sandusky, O.....	1877	502,854	4,025,848	3.92
San Francisco.....	1878	4,869,000	244,476,470	1.60
Savannah, Ga.....	1878	3,469,300	18,200,000	1.53
Somerville, Mass.....	1877	1,726,723	26,479,400	.....
Springfield, Ill.....	1877	814,020	5,644,983	.....
Springfield, Mass.....	1877	1,642,622	80,692,776	1.32
Taunton, Mass.....	1877	463,108	13,870,513	.....
Toledo, O.....	1877	3,778,949	19,508,720	3.10
Topeka, Kan.....	.....	341,400	.....	.....
*Washington, D. C.....	1878	23,310,146	111,420,766	1.50
Worcester, Mass.....	1878	2,256,929	41,989,748	1.54
Zanesville, O.....	1877	587,193	7,525,300	2.27½

* Including the District of Columbia.

THE INSOLVENT LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE power conferred by the Constitution upon Congress to establish uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies has been three times exercised. The bankrupt act of 1800 was limited by its terms to five years, could be enforced only on the application of creditors, and embraced only persons in trade. It was repealed in 1806.

The second bankrupt act, passed in the severely stringent times of 1841, was broader in its provisions, embracing all persons owing debts; but it could be enforced by creditors only against merchants and others established in business. This law was still shorter-lived than the first, having been repealed in March, 1843.

The third bankrupt law, which lasted more than eleven years, was enacted March 2, 1867. Its provisions were far more general than ever before enacted, enabling any person owing debts to the amount of \$300 to take the benefit of the act on his own application, by surrender of his property. Debtors could also be forced into bankruptcy on the application of creditors if certain offences or acts specified in the statute had been committed. In either case, the bankrupt, after the payment of charges and the distribution of his estate, obtained a discharge from all indebtedness existing at the time, with certain exceptions specified in the law. This act gave rise to numerous complaints on account of the great cost of enforcement, absorbing much of the debtor's effects in law expenses, and for other reasons it became very unpopular. After several legislative amendments, and persistent but unsuccessful efforts to secure others, the bankrupt law was definitively repealed by act of July 7, 1878, to take effect September 1, 1878. The number of persons taking the benefit of the act within a short time before its repeal was unprecedentedly large. The following table exhibits (with some slight omissions where no figures could be had) the whole number of proceedings in bankruptcy during the eleven years and three months while it was in force:

The table shows the percentage of bankruptcies to the number of persons or firms in business, and to the population by the census of 1870:

Bankruptcies in the United States, 1867-1878.

[From the Boston Commercial Bulletin.]

	Dealers	Bankruptcies.	Percentage			Dealers	Bankruptcies.	Percentage	
			To traders.	To population				To traders.	To population
Maine.....	11,007	1,822	16.5	.290	Virginia.....	9,979	6,916	69.8	.264
New Hampshire..	7,411	1,220	16.6	.283	West Virginia..	6,142	500	13.5	.181
Vermont.....	7,380	992	13.4	.300	North Carolina	6,441	1,363	21.3	.127
Massachusetts...	35,235	9,103	25.8	.624	South Carolina..	4,582	1,835	40.0	.260
Rhode Island....	5,013	500	10.0	.230	Florida.....	1,819	326	18.0	.173
Connecticut.....	12,422	1,514	12.2	.232	Georgia.....	7,622	1,416	18.8	.120
New England..	78,468	15,151	19.3	.434	Alabama.....	5,200	1,736	33.4	.174
New York.....	116,111	15,777	13.6	.390	Mississippi.....	6,504	4,078	74.0	.492
New Jersey.....	19,041	1,834	9.9	.208	Louisiana.....	7,753	1,753	22.6	.241
Pennsylvania....	74,926	6,622	8.8	.188	Texas.....	11,387	1,698	15.0	.207
Maryland.....	13,083	864	6.7	.111	Arkansas.....	3,908	2,251	56.2	.465
Delaware.....	3,735	251	6.8	.201	Tennessee.....	8,470	4,481	52.9	.356
Dist. of Col....	2,569	433	16.8	.329	Kentucky.....	16,727	4,785	28.6	.362
Middle States..	220,465	25,831	11.2	.262	South'n States.	94,424	33,433	35.4	.297
Ohio.....	47,163	5,567	11.8	.209	California.....	17,108	2,694	15.8	.481
Michigan.....	23,345	1,429	6.1	.120	Oregon.....	2,640	306	11.6	.236
Indiana.....	25,748	4,025	15.6	.239	Nevada.....	1,495	150	10.0	.253
Illinois.....	50,325	7,890	15.7	.311	Pacific States...	21,248	3,100	14.2	.454
Wisconsin.....	20,187	1,578	7.8	.150	Total, U. S..	661,390	104,695	15.4	.331
Minnesota.....	8,708	784	9.0	.178					
Iowa.....	22,583	1,879	8.0	.157					
Nebraska.....	3,529	254	7.2	.208					
Missouri.....	26,250	3,019	11.5	.171					
Kansas.....	8,161	642	8.0	.176					
Colorado.....	1,791	70	3.9	.176					
West'n States..	237,790	27,130	11.4	.208					

The whole number of failures reported by Dunn, Barlow & Co., from January 1st, 1868, to September 30th, 1878—ten years and nine months—was 61,328, though the agency reports are not intended to cover many and large classes of persons who have taken the benefit of the bankrupt act. In the South the proportion of bankruptcies to dealers is surprisingly large, while the proportion to population is only about 3 in 1,000. It is not readily to be believed that over one-third of all persons and firms engaged in business at the South have gone through bankruptcy. A very large proportion of the bankruptcies in that section has been of planters, who are not included in the census enumeration of dealers and manufacturers, nor are they generally included in the commercial reports. These figures give evidence of the general soundness of our commerce and industry. Even if no allowance be made for bankruptcies of owners of landed property, or other persons—bankers, speculators, and professional men—not included in the roll of dealers and manufacturers, still the whole number of bankrupts is only 104,695 out of 661,390 firms and persons doing business—about 15½ per cent. in over eleven years. And this includes, moreover, only the weary years of disaster, which it has been the custom to call years of "utter prostration" in business. Including all fraudulent bankruptcies, including all cases in which the same person has gone through bankruptcy twice, including all the wrecks caused by the yellow fever, the grasshoppers, the failure of crops, the political disturbances, the failure of railroads, and the stoppage of half the iron works in the country, we have still only 155 bankruptcies for 1,000 dealers and manufacturers during eleven years, the worst in the history of the country. Certainly this is a most encouraging record.—*The Public, N. Y.*

The repeal of the National Bankrupt Act, which, while in existence, suspended all State legislation on the same subject, has revived the State insolvent laws in full force. Several States have already amended their statutes, and other legislatures will doubtless act in the matter. The following abstract of existing laws as to insolvency and assignments by debtors in the several States will be found of interest. It is to be carefully noted that no State law can release indebtedness to citizens of another State.

NOTE.—For the legal provisions in the States exempting real and personal property from levy, execution, or sale, for debt, see p. 72.

ALABAMA.

No provision is made by law for insolvent debtors.

ARKANSAS.

No insolvent laws in force, except those providing for the discharge of a debtor imprisoned on civil process, or for payment of a fine and costs.

CALIFORNIA.

The claims of both resident and non-resident creditors are discharged upon the debtor making an assignment of all his property, and giving notice thereof by publication.

COLORADO.

The law makes no provision for assignments by insolvent debtors.

CONNECTICUT.

All foreign creditors have, by the law of the State, an equal standing with domestic ones. The Probate Courts take cognizance of the petition of a creditor whose claim amounts to more than \$100, and a trustee is appointed to take charge of the debtor's estate, who sells the property for the benefit of all, and pays pro rata, but the debtor can have no discharge unless his estate pays 70 per cent.

DELAWARE.

The law of assignments is similar to that in Pennsylvania so far as it refuses a discharge to the debtor.

FLORIDA.

There are no assignment or insolvent laws in force.

GEORGIA.

An assignment by a debtor does not discharge him from his liabilities.

ILLINOIS.

The law recognizes assignments for the benefit of creditors, but makes no provision for the discharge of the debtor.

INDIANA.

A debtor can be released only where all the creditors consent to a discharge, upon his assigning his property for their benefit.

IOWA.

An assignment for the benefit of creditors does not discharge the debtor, but all the creditors are entitled to share the estate in equal proportion, according to the amount of their claims.

KANSAS.

An assignment does not discharge the debtor, unless all the creditors consent.

KENTUCKY.

A debtor may assign his property for the benefit of his creditors, but he cannot get a discharge except upon payment of his debts in full.

LOUISIANA.

The law permits a debtor to surrender his property and obtain a discharge from all his liabilities, upon the consent of a majority of his creditors in number and amount.

MAINE.

A debtor who owes more than \$300 may apply for the benefits of the insolvent act of that State; or two or more creditors may compel him upon certain conditions to place himself under the operation of the laws. If, after full investigation, no fraud is apparent, he may have his discharge in four months; and should a debtor at the first meeting produce an agreement signed by creditors representing three-fourths of his indebtedness, binding themselves to accept a certain percentage, he may have his discharge at once upon payment of the same.

MARYLAND.

A debtor making an assignment can only be released from his liabilities by consent of all the creditors.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The insolvent law, upon which the United States bankrupt act of 1867 was modelled, provides for insolvent courts in each county which are courts of record; where any inhabitant of the State, who is unable to pay his debts, may assign his property for the benefit of his creditors, and where, by due process of law, he may obtain a release from all his obligations which the sale of his effects does not cover. The proceedings in such court are not expensive, all the fees being regulated by statute; but a discharge does not exempt the debtor, as did the United States law, from liability to civil process and arrest in other States where debts may be due.

MICHIGAN.

An insolvent debtor may make an assignment of his property for the benefit of his creditors, and obtain a discharge from his debts.

MINNESOTA.

The law allows a debtor to make an assignment, but no provision is made for his discharge.

MISSISSIPPI.

A debtor cannot be discharged from his liabilities by assigning his property unless all the creditors consent.

MISSOURI.

An assignment by a debtor does not release him from his debts unless they are paid in full, or all the creditors consent to the debtor's discharge.

NEBRASKA.

The law allows a debtor to make an assignment without the consent of his creditors, but no discharge can be obtained.

NEVADA.

The law discharges the debtor from all his liabilities upon his assigning all his property for the benefit of creditors.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

A debtor may assign for the benefit of his creditors, but such assignment does not annul any prior mortgage or sale, dissolve any attachment, or bind any creditor

who, within thirty days, signifies his dissent to such assignment. The law needs important amendments to render it of any advantage either to debtor or creditor.

NEW JERSEY.

The law provides for an assignment by a debtor, notice of which must be given by publication. The claims of all creditors, resident and non-resident, may be discharged by the proceedings under the act.

NEW YORK.

A State insolvent law passed in 1877, and amended in 1878, provides for a record of all assignments for benefit of creditors in County Clerk's offices, an inventory of all property to be filed with the County Judge, verified by affidavit of the assignor. Books and papers to be open to examination of all creditors, assignees to give bond, and to be removable by the court on petition of creditors, and proof. Citation may be issued to all parties interested. The court has power to examine all parties, to require accounts from assignees, to adjudicate payment of creditors *pro rata*, to discharge the assignee and his surety from liability, on proof of a composition between the assignor and his creditors, and to authorize him to release the assets to the assignor.

NORTH CAROLINA.

A debtor who makes an assignment, without fraud being shown, can be discharged from imprisonment, but his debts remain in full force.

OHIO.

The debtor may make an assignment, and all the creditors are entitled to a share in the property, but the debtor is not discharged from his debts by the proceedings.

OREGON.

A debtor cannot make an assignment so as to obtain a discharge from his debts without the consent of all his creditors.

PENNSYLVANIA.

A debtor may make an assignment, but the claims of his creditors are not thereby discharged.

RHODE ISLAND.

A special insolvent act was passed in 1878, under which any debtor whose property has been attached or levied upon, and before the sale of the same, may dissolve such attachment or levy by making an assignment within sixty days after such attachment or levy, for the equal benefit of all his creditors. Under the law there can be no preferred creditors.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

An assignment by a debtor secures his release from imprisonment, but only the claims of those creditors who accept a dividend from the debtor's estate are discharged.

TENNESSEE.

No provision is made for assignments or insolvent proceedings.

TEXAS

There are no insolvent or assignment laws.

VERMONT.

A new insolvent law was passed in 1876, to take effect on the repeal of the United States bankrupt act. It is modelled after the law of Massachusetts, with this proviso, that creditors in other States will be notified and entitled to participate in the proceeds of all assets.

VIRGINIA.

A debtor may assign his property for the benefit of all his creditors, or of any particular creditor. An assignment will in no event discharge the debtor from his debts.

WEST VIRGINIA.

No provision is made for insolvent assignments.

WISCONSIN.

The law discharges a debtor from all his debts upon his assigning all his property, except where fraud is discovered.

THE CUSTOMS TARIFF OF GREAT BRITAIN.

No protective duties are now levied on goods imported, Customs duties being charged solely for the sake of revenue. Formerly the articles subject to duty numbered nearly a thousand; now they are only twenty-two, the chief being tobacco, spirits, tea, and wine. The following is a complete list:

[From the Statistical Abstract of the United Kingdom, 1876.]

ARTICLES.	DUTY.	ARTICLES.	DUTY.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Ale or beer, spec. gravity not exceeding 1065°, per bbl.....	0 8 0	Naphtha, purified, gallon.....	0 10 5
Ale or beer, spec. grav. not exceeding 1090°, per bbl.....	0 11 0	Pickles, in vinegar, gallon....	0 0 1
Ale or beer, spec. gravity exceeding 1090°, per bbl.....	0 16 0	Plate, gold, ounce.....	0 17 0
Beer, Mum, per bbl.....	1 1 0	Plate, silver, ounce.....	0 1 6
Beer, spruce, spec. gravity not exceeding 1190°, per bbl.....	1 1 0	Spirits, brandy, Geneva, rum, etc., gallon.....	0 10 5
Beer, spruce, exceeding 1190°, per barrel.....	1 4 0	Spirits, rum, from British Colonies, gallon.....	0 10 2
Cards, playing, per doz. packs	0 3 9	Spirits, cologne water, gallon.	0 16 6
Chicory (raw or kiln dried), cwt.	0 13 3	Tea, pound.....	0 0 6
Chicory (roasted or ground), lb.	0 0 2	Tobacco, unmanufactured, lb.	0 3 1½
Chloral hydrate, pound.....	0 1 3	Tobacco, containing less than ten per cent of moisture, lb.	0 3 6
Chloroform, pound.....	0 3 0	Cavendish or Negro-head....	0 4 6
Cocoa, pound.....	0 0 1	Other manufactured tobacco..	0 4 0
Cocoa, cwt., husks and shells.	0 2 0	Snuff, containing more than 13 per cent of moisture, lb...	0 3 9
Cocoa paste and chocolate, pound.....	0 0 2	Snuff, less than 13 per cent of moisture, lb.....	0 4 6
Coffee, raw, cwt.....	0 14 0	Tobacco, cigars, pound.....	0 5 0
Coffee, kiln-dried, roasted, or ground, pound.....	0 0 2	Varnish, containing alcohol, gallon.....	0 12 0
Collodion, gallon.....	0 1 4	Vinegar, gallon.....	0 0 3
Essence of spruce, 10 per cent ad valorem.....		Wine, containing less than 26° proof spirit, gallon.....	0 1 0
Ethyl, iodide of, gallon.....	0 13 0	Wine, containing more than 26° and less than 42° spirit, gallon	0 2 6
Ether, gallon.....	0 1 5	Wine, for each additional degree of strength beyond 42°, gallon.....	0 0 3
Fruit, dried, cwt.....	0 7 0		
Malt, per quarter.....	1 4 0		

POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND AT EACH DECENNIAL CENSUS FROM 1801 TO 1871.

	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.	1861.	1871.
Eng. and Wales	9,156,171	10,464,529	12,172,664	14,061,986	16,035,198	18,064,176	20,228,417	22,712,366
Scotland.....	1,678,452	1,884,044	2,137,325	2,405,610	2,662,339	2,922,362	3,096,803	3,360,018
Ireland*.....	5,319,867	6,084,996	6,869,544	7,828,347	8,232,664	6,623,982	5,350,309	5,411,416
Islands*.....	82,810	85,547	92,664	106,542	126,249	145,435	145,674	144,633
Army, Navy, & Merchant Seamen abroad.....					202,954	212,194	250,356	229,000
Unit. Kingdom	16,237,900	18,509,116	21,273,187	24,392,485	27,239,404	27,968,143	39,671,644	31,857,338
Increase, per ct.		13.99	14.92	14.71	11.67	2.63	5.77	7.72

* The population of Ireland and that of the Channel Islands in the British S. as for 1801 and 1811 are given by estimate, no census having been taken before 1821.

BRITISH INTERNAL REVENUE TAXES AND REVENUE RECEIVED.

The following table shows the principal excise and stamp taxes, licenses, carriage duties, and property and income taxes levied by the British laws, and collected from all sources, except customs duties, post-office, telegraphs, and miscellaneous.

[Compiled from the 20th Report of the Commissioners on the Inland Revenue, 1878.]

SOURCES OF REVENUE.	TAX.	REVENUE, 1877.
	£ s. d.	Pounds reduced to dollars.
Appraisers' licenses	2 0 0	46,500
Armorial bearings	£1 to £10	413,000
Auctioneers' licenses	10 0 0	828,000
Bankers' licenses	30 0 0	200,550
Beer, licenses to brew or sell	12s. 6d. to £5 10s.	3,500,000
Bills of exchange and notes	1s. for each £100.	3,812,100
Carriages, licenses (413,333)	15s. to £3	2,768,700
Certificate of birth, marriage or death	0 0 1	.....
Checks, drafts, and receipts	0 0 1	4,085,000
Chicory, per cwt.	0 12 1	15,000
Deeds and other instruments	2s. 6d. to £1 10s.	10,574,800
Distillers' licenses	10 10 0	8,500
Dogs, licenses (1,332,176)	0 5 0	1,748,700
Game licenses	£3 to £3	1,900,000
Gun, license to use or carry	0 10 0	388,000
House duty, annual value of £20 and upward	6d. in the pound.	7,302,810
Insurance policies	1s. for each £100	620,000
Land tax	1s. to £6	5,424,448
Legacy and succession duties	£1 10s. for ca. £100	18,500,000
Malt, per bushel	2s. 7d. and 5s.	40,201,890
Maltsters' licenses	2s. 7d. to £4 14s.	74,800
Marriage licenses	6d. to 10s.	26,000
Medicines, patent	1½d. to £1	191,125
Patents for inventions	£5 to £100	845,200
Pawnbrokers' licenses	7 10 0	162,500
Pedlars and hawkers	5s. to £4	118,000
Plate, gold and silver, per ounce	1s. 6d. to 17s.	330,150
Property and income tax in the £. } " incomes under £150, exempt. } " " £400, first £120 exempt. }	1½d. to 3d.	23,420,453
Publicans selling beer, wine, and spirits	£5 10s. to £16 10s.	1,800,000
Railway-passenger receipts, each £100	5 0 0	3,650,000
Restaurants	10s. 6d. to £3 4s.	40,850
Servants (male), each	0 15 0	887,800
Settlements and probate of wills, each £100	0 5 0	10,609,570
Solicitors' certificates	£6 to £9	486,815
Spirits, home-made, per gal.	0 10 0	73,865,825
" dealers in, no ^r retailers.	10 10 0	460,000
" retailers of	10s. to £14 6s.	3,620,615
Stamps in law proceedings	2s. 6d. to £80	2,914,575
Sugar used by brewers	0 11 6	2,500,000
Sweets, dealers in	5 5 0	25,000
Tobacco and snuff, dealers in	0 5 8	400,000
" manufacturers of	£3 5s. to £31 10s.	40,000
Vinegar-makers	5 5 0	15,045
Wine merchants, wholesale	10 13 0	268,500
Various items .....	.....	774,082
Total Inland Revenue .....	.....	\$231,904,235

London Bankers' Clearing House Statistics.

Year ending April 30.	Total clearances for the year.	Year ending April 30.	Total clearances for the year.	Year ending April 30.	Total clearances for the year.
1868.....	£3,257,411,000	1872.....	£5,359,722,000	1876....	£5,407,248,000
1869.....	3,534,039,000	1873.....	6,003,325,000	1877.....	4,873,800,000
1870.....	3,730,623,000	1874.....	5,998,586,000	1878.....	5,006,533,000
1871.....	4,018,464,000	1875.....	6,013,299,000		

TOTAL REVENUE OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1861-1878.

AMOUNT OF THE GROSS PUBLIC REVENUE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, DISTINGUISHING THE PRINCIPAL BRANCHES THEREOF.

Years ended 31st March.	Customs.	Excise, Licenses, &c.	Stamps.	Taxes.	Property and Income Tax.	Post-Office.	Telegraph Service.	Crown Lands. (Net Receipts.)	Miscellaneous.	Total Gross Revenue.
1861	£23,305,777	£19,435,000	£8,248,412	£3,127,000	£10,923,817	£3,400,000	.....	£290,568	£1,557,511	£70,888,085
1862	23,674,000	18,332,000	8,680,945	3,160,000	10,385,000	3,510,000	.....	285,000	1,988,112	69,885,057
1863	24,034,000	17,155,000	8,994,000	3,150,000	10,567,000	3,650,000	.....	300,000	2,754,562	70,604,562
1864	23,232,000	16,307,000	9,317,000	3,215,000	9,064,000	3,810,000	.....	305,000	3,086,065	70,200,065
1865	22,572,000	19,558,000	9,590,000	3,282,000	7,958,000	4,100,000	.....	310,000	2,988,787	70,313,787
1866	21,376,000	19,798,000	9,560,000	3,350,000	6,390,000	4,250,000	.....	320,000	2,878,292	67,812,292
1867	22,308,000	20,670,000	9,430,000	3,468,000	5,700,000	4,470,000	.....	330,000	3,073,568	69,434,568
1868	22,650,000	20,162,000	9,541,000	3,569,000	6,177,000	4,690,000	.....	345,000	2,886,218	69,600,218
1869	22,434,000	20,462,000	9,318,000	3,494,000	8,618,000	4,660,005	.....	360,000	3,835,993	73,591,993
1870	21,589,000	21,763,000	9,248,000	4,500,000	10,044,000	4,670,000	£100,000	375,000	3,305,253	75,434,253
1871	20,191,000	22,798,000	9,007,000	2,725,000	6,850,000	4,770,000	500,000	385,000	3,980,920	69,945,920
1872	20,336,000	23,326,000	9,772,000	2,880,000	9,064,000	4,680,000	755,000	375,000	4,060,314	74,708,314
1873	21,083,000	25,735,000	9,947,000	2,397,000	7,600,000	4,890,000	1,015,000	375,000	3,798,770	76,608,770
1874	20,389,000	27,172,000	10,650,000	2,394,000	5,691,000	5,792,000	1,210,000	375,000	3,594,657	77,895,657
1875	19,289,000	27,335,000	10,540,000	2,440,000	4,306,000	5,670,000	1,190,000	385,000	3,770,873	77,131,873
1876	20,030,000	27,029,000	11,002,000	2,496,000	5,950,000	6,000,000	1,245,000	395,000	4,968,693	77,131,693
1877	19,982,000	27,793,000	10,890,000	2,532,000	5,880,000	6,000,000	1,305,000	410,000	4,480,088	78,583,088
1878	19,969,000	27,464,000	10,356,000	2,670,000	5,820,000	6,150,000	1,310,000	410,000	5,014,298	79,768,298

Nov. 3. — On Incomes from £100 to £150 6d. in the pound.
 " " of and above £150 3d.

On Incomes of and above £100, { 1864-65, 1865-67, 1867-68, 1868-69, 1869-70, 1870-71, 1871-72, 1872-73, 1873-74, 1874-75, 1875-76, 1876-77, 1877-78, 1878-79, 1879-80, 1880-81, 1881-82, 1882-83, 1883-84, 1884-85, 1885-86, 1886-87, 1887-88, 1888-89, 1889-90, 1890-91, 1891-92, 1892-93, 1893-94, 1894-95, 1895-96, 1896-97, 1897-98, 1898-99, 1899-00, 1900-01, 1901-02, 1902-03, 1903-04, 1904-05, 1905-06, 1906-07, 1907-08, 1908-09, 1909-10, 1910-11, 1911-12, 1912-13, 1913-14, 1914-15, 1915-16, 1916-17, 1917-18, 1918-19, 1919-20, 1920-21, 1921-22, 1922-23, 1923-24, 1924-25, 1925-26, 1926-27, 1927-28, 1928-29, 1929-30, 1930-31, 1931-32, 1932-33, 1933-34, 1934-35, 1935-36, 1936-37, 1937-38, 1938-39, 1939-40, 1940-41, 1941-42, 1942-43, 1943-44, 1944-45, 1945-46, 1946-47, 1947-48, 1948-49, 1949-50, 1950-51, 1951-52, 1952-53, 1953-54, 1954-55, 1955-56, 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59, 1959-60, 1960-61, 1961-62, 1962-63, 1963-64, 1964-65, 1965-66, 1966-67, 1967-68, 1968-69, 1969-70, 1970-71, 1971-72, 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2083-84, 2084-85, 2085-86, 2086-87, 2087-88, 2088-89, 2089-90, 2090-91, 2091-92, 2092-93, 2093-94, 2094-95, 2095-96, 2096-97, 2097-98, 2098-99, 2099-00, 2100-01, 2101-02, 2102-03, 2103-04, 2104-05, 2105-06, 2106-07, 2107-08, 2108-09, 2109-10, 2110-11, 2111-12, 2112-13, 2113-14, 2114-15, 2115-16, 2116-17, 2117-18, 2118-19, 2119-20, 2120-21, 2121-22, 2122-23, 2123-24, 2124-25, 2125-26, 2126-27, 2127-28, 2128-29, 2129-30, 2130-31, 2131-32, 2132-33, 2133-34, 2134-35, 2135-36, 2136-37, 2137-38, 2138-39, 2139-40, 2140-41, 2141-42, 2142-43, 2143-44, 2144-45, 2145-46, 2146-47, 2147-48, 2148-49, 2149-50, 2150-51, 2151-52, 2152-53, 2153-54, 2154-55, 2155-56, 2156-57, 2157-58, 2158-59, 2159-60, 2160-61, 2161-62, 2162-63, 2163-64, 2164-65, 2165-66, 2166-67, 2167-68, 2168-69, 2169-70, 2170-71, 2171-72, 2172-73, 2173-74, 2174-75, 2175-76, 2176-77, 2177-78, 2178-79, 2179-80, 2180-81, 2181-82, 2182-83, 2183-84, 2184-85, 2185-86, 2186-87, 2187-88, 2188-89, 2189-90, 2190-91, 2191-92, 2192-93, 2193-94, 2194-95, 2195-96, 2196-97, 2197-98, 2198-99, 2199-00, 2200-01, 2201-02, 2202-03, 2203-04, 2204-05, 2205-06, 2206-07, 2207-08, 2208-09, 2209-10, 2210-11, 2211-12, 2212-13, 2213-14, 2214-15, 2215-16, 2216-17, 2217-18, 2218-19, 2219-20, 2220-21, 2221-22, 2222-23, 2223-24, 2224-25, 2225-26, 2226-27, 2227-28, 2228-29, 2229-30, 2230-31, 2231-32, 2232-33, 2233-34, 2234-35, 2235-36, 2236-37, 2237-38, 2238-39, 2239-40, 2240-41, 2241-42, 2242-43, 2243-44, 2244-45, 2245-46, 2246-47, 2247-48, 2248-49, 2249-50, 2250-51, 2251-52, 2252-53, 2253-54, 2254-55, 2255-56, 2256-57, 2257-58, 2258-59, 2259-60, 2260-61, 2261-62, 2262-63, 2263-64, 2264-65, 2265-66, 2266-67, 2267-68, 2268-69, 2269-70, 2270-71, 2271-72, 2272-73, 2273-74, 2274-75, 2275-76, 2276-77, 2277-78, 2278-79, 2279-80, 2280-81, 2281-82, 2282-83, 2283-84, 2284-85, 2285-86, 2286-87, 2287-88, 2288-89, 2289-90, 2290-91, 2291-92, 2292-93, 2293-94, 2294-95, 2295-96, 2296-97, 2297-98, 2298-99, 2299-00, 2300-01, 2301-02, 2302-03, 2303-04, 2304-05, 2305-06, 2306-07, 2307-08, 2308-09, 2309-10, 2310-11, 2311-12, 2312-13, 2313-14, 2314-15, 2315-16, 2316-17, 2317-18, 2318-19, 2319-20, 2320-21, 2321-22, 2322-23, 2323-24, 2324-25, 2325-26, 2326-27, 2327-28, 2328-29, 2329-30, 2330-31, 2331-32, 2332-33, 2333-34, 2334-35, 2335-36, 2336-37, 2337-38, 2338-39, 2339-40, 2340-41, 2341-42, 2342-43, 2343-44, 2344-45, 2345-46, 2346-47, 2347-48, 2348-49, 2349-50, 2350-51, 2351-52, 2352-53, 2353-54, 2354-55, 2355-56, 2356-57, 2357-58, 2358-59, 2359-60, 2360-61, 2361-62, 2362-63, 2363-64, 2364-65, 2365-66, 2366-67, 2367-68, 2368-69, 2369-70, 2370-71, 2371-72, 2372-73, 2373-74, 2374-75, 2375-76, 2376-77, 2377-78, 2378-79, 2379-80, 2380-81, 2381-82, 2382-83, 2383-84, 2384-85, 2385-86, 2386-87, 2387-88, 2388-89, 2389-90, 2390-91, 2391-92, 2392-93, 2393-94, 2394-95, 2395-96, 2396-97, 2397-98, 2398-99, 2399-00, 2400-01, 2401-02, 2402-03, 2403-04, 2404-05, 2405-06, 2406-07, 2407-08, 2408-09, 2409-10, 2410-11, 2411-12, 2412-13, 2413-14, 2414-15, 2415-16, 2416-17, 2417-18, 2418-19, 2419-20, 2420-21, 2421-22, 2422-23, 2423-24, 2424-25, 2425-26, 2426-27, 2427-28, 2428-29, 2429-30, 2430-31, 2431-32, 2432-33, 2433-34, 2434-35, 2435-36, 2436-37, 2437-38, 2438-39, 2439-40, 2440-41, 2441-42, 2442-43, 2443-44, 2444-45, 2445-46, 2446-47, 2447-48, 2448-49, 2449-50, 2450-51, 2451-52, 2452-53, 2453-54, 2454-55, 2455-56, 2456-57, 2457-58, 2458-59, 2459-60, 2460-61, 2461-62, 2462-63, 2463-64, 2464-65, 2465-66, 2466-67, 2467-68, 2468-69, 2469-70, 2470-71, 2471-72, 2472-73, 2473-74, 2474-75, 2475-76, 2476-77, 2477-78, 2478-79, 2479-80, 2480-81, 2481-82, 2482-83, 2483-84, 2484-85, 2485-86, 2486-87, 2487-88, 2488-89, 2489-90, 2490-91, 2491-92, 2492-93, 2493-94, 2494-95, 2495-96, 2496-97, 2497-98, 2498-99, 2499-00, 2500-01, 2501-02, 2502-03, 2503-04, 2504-05, 2505-06, 2506-07, 2507-08, 2508-09, 2509-10, 2510-11, 2511-12, 2512-13, 2513-14, 2514-15, 2515-16, 2516-17, 2517-18, 2518-19, 2519-20, 2520-21, 2521-22, 2522-23, 2523-24, 2524-25, 2525-26, 2526-27, 2527-28, 2528-29, 2529-30, 2530-31, 2531-32, 2532-33, 2533-34, 2534-35, 2535-36, 2536-37, 2537-38, 2538-39, 2539-40, 2540-41, 2541-42, 2542-43, 2543-44, 2544-45, 2545-46, 2546-47, 2547-48, 2548-49, 2549-50, 2550-51, 2551-52, 2552-53, 2553-54, 2554-55, 2555-56, 2556-57, 2557-58, 2558-59, 2559-60, 2560-61, 2561-62, 2562-63, 2563-64, 2564-65, 2565-66, 2566-67, 2567-68, 2568-69, 2569-70, 2570-71, 2571-72, 2572-73, 2573-74, 2574-75, 2575-76, 2576-77, 2577-78, 2578-79, 2579-80, 2580-81, 2581-82, 2582-83, 2583-84, 2584-85, 2585-86, 2586-87, 2587-88, 2588-89, 2589-90, 2590-91, 2591-92, 2592-93, 2593-94, 2594-95, 2595-96, 2596-97, 2597-98, 2598-99, 2599-00, 2600-01, 2601-02, 2602-03, 2603-04, 2604-05, 2605-06, 2606-07, 2607-08, 2608-09, 2609-10, 2610-11, 2611-12, 2612-13, 2613-14, 2614-15, 2615-16, 2616-17, 2617-18, 2618-19, 2619-20, 2620-21, 2621-22, 2622-23, 2623-24, 2624-25, 2625-26, 2626-27, 2627-28, 2628-29, 2629-30, 2630-31, 2631-32, 2632-33, 2633-34, 2634-35, 2635-36, 2636-37, 2637-38, 2638-39, 2639-40, 2640-41, 2641-42, 2642-43, 2643-44, 2644-45, 2645-46, 2646-47, 2647-48, 2648-49, 2649-50, 2650-51, 2651-52, 2652-53, 2653-54, 2654-55, 2655-56, 2656-57, 2657-58, 2658-59, 2659-60, 2660-61, 2661-62, 2662-63, 2663-64, 2664-65, 2665-66, 2666-67, 2667-68, 2668-69, 2669-70, 2670-71, 2671-72, 2672-73, 2673-74, 2674-75, 2675-76, 2676-77, 2677-78, 2678-79, 2679-80, 2680-81, 2681-82, 2682-83, 2683-84, 2684-85, 2685-86, 2686-87, 2687-88, 2688-89, 2689-90, 2690-91, 2691-92, 2692-93, 2693-94, 2694-95, 2695-96, 2696-97, 2697-98, 2698-99, 2699-00, 2700-01, 2701-02, 2702-03, 2703-04, 2704-05, 2705-06, 2706-07, 2707-08, 2708-09, 2709-10, 2710-11, 2711-12, 2712-13, 2713-14, 2714-15, 2715-16, 2716-17, 2717-18, 2718-19, 2719-20, 2720-21, 2721-22, 2722-23, 2723-24, 2724-25, 2725-26, 2726-27, 2727-28, 2728-29, 2729-30, 2730-31, 2731-32, 2732-33, 2733-34, 2734-35, 2735-36, 2736-37, 2737-38, 2738-39, 2739-40, 2740-41, 2741-42, 2742-43, 2743-44, 2744-45, 2745-46, 2746-47, 2747-48, 2748-49, 2749-50, 2750-51, 2751-52, 2752-53, 2753-54, 2754-55, 2755-56, 2756-57, 2757-58, 2758-59, 2759-60, 2760-61, 2761-62, 2762-63, 2763-64, 2764-65, 2765-66, 2766-67, 2767-68, 2768-69, 2769-70, 2770-71, 2771-72, 2772-73, 2773-74, 2774-75, 2775-76, 2776-77, 2777-78, 2778-79, 2779-80, 2780-81, 2781-82, 2782-83, 2783-84, 2784-85, 2785-86, 2786-87, 2787-88, 2788-89, 2789-90, 2790-91, 2791-92, 2792-93, 2793-94, 2794-95, 2795-96, 2796-97, 2797-98, 2798-99, 2799-00, 2800-01, 2801-02, 2802-03, 2803-04, 2804-05, 2805-06, 2806-07, 2807-08, 2808-09, 2809-10, 2810-11, 2811-12, 2812-13, 2813-14, 2814-15, 2815-16, 2816-17, 2817-18, 2818-19, 2819-20, 2820-21, 2821-22, 2822-23, 2823-24, 2824-25, 2825-26, 2826-27, 2827-28, 2828-29, 2829-30, 2830-31, 2831-32, 2832-33, 2833-34, 2834-35, 2835-36, 2836-37, 2837-38, 2838-39, 2839-40, 2840-41, 2841-42, 2842-43, 2843-44, 2844-45, 2845-46, 2846-47, 2847-48, 2848-49, 2849-50, 2850-51, 2851-52, 2852-53, 2853-54, 2854-55, 2855-56, 2856-57, 2857-58, 2858-59, 2859-60, 2860-61, 2861-62, 2862-63, 2863-64, 2864-65, 2865-66, 2866-67, 2867-68, 2868-69, 2869-70, 2870-71, 2871-72, 2872-73, 2873-74, 2874-75, 2875-76, 2876-77, 2877-78, 2878-79, 2879-80, 2880-81, 2881-82, 2882-83, 2883-84, 2884-85, 28

TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1861-1878.

AMOUNT OF THE GROSS PUBLIC EXPENDITURE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, DISTINGUISHING THE PRINCIPAL BRANCHES THEREOF.

Years ended 31st March.	New Sinking Fund.	Total Interest on Debt.	Interest on Loans for Local Purposes.	Civil List and Civil Charges of all kinds.	Army.	Navy.	Charges of Collection of Revenue.	Total Gross Expenditure.
1861.....	.....	226,825,114	.....	£10,728,099	£14,970,000	218,831,688	24,487,448	£72,804,155
1862.....	.....	26,880,684	.....	10,831,366	15,570,866	12,588,048	4,689,581	71,804,568
1863.....	.....	26,331,657	.....	10,831,518	16,364,760	11,370,566	4,533,461	69,802,068
1864.....	.....	26,311,791	.....	10,771,490	14,638,051	10,831,596	4,527,483	67,056,266
1865.....	.....	26,369,398	.....	10,905,418	14,838,672	10,868,263	4,606,473	66,462,207
1866.....	.....	26,283,268	.....	10,250,065	13,804,450	10,359,788	4,601,987	65,914,357
1867.....	.....	26,081,778	.....	10,523,019	14,675,540	10,878,101	4,823,958	66,780,398
1868.....	.....	26,571,750	.....	11,193,768	15,418,568	11,168,949	4,883,268	71,288,242
1869.....	.....	26,618,886	.....	11,966,643	15,000,000	11,966,545	5,021,802	74,972,516
1870.....	.....	27,063,560	.....	12,354,700	13,565,400	9,757,390	4,983,802	68,864,752
1871.....	.....	26,826,437	.....	13,176,659	13,430,400	9,456,641	5,308,402	69,548,539
1872.....	.....	26,889,601	.....	13,298,968	£15,521,580	9,900,486	5,488,263	71,490,020
1873.....	.....	26,804,853	.....	12,863,197	14,729,700	9,543,000	6,070,196	70,714,446
1874.....	.....	26,706,736	.....	17,067,609	14,426,980	10,279,900	6,471,311	76,466,510
1875.....	.....	27,094,480	.....	14,522,716	14,519,424	10,680,404	6,799,891	74,828,040
		Permanent Charge of Debt.						
1876.....	230,150	27,400,000	£43,750	15,637,074	£15,521,580	9,900,486	5,488,263	70,621,773
1877.....	624,750	27,700,000	292,884	15,779,779	14,577,469	11,063,449	6,698,368	78,125,228
1878.....	764,825	28,000,000	412,760	16,837,189	501,638	11,364,383	7,066,498	82,403,496

BRITISH SAVINGS BANKS.

CAPITAL OR DEPOSITS IN POST-OFFICE AND OTHER SAVINGS BANKS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR 15 YEARS, 1863-1877.

[From the (Official) Statistical Abstract of the United Kingdom, 1878.]

	Post-Office Banks.	Trustees' Banks.	Total, Trustees' and Post-Office.		
	£	£	£		£
1863.....	3,376,828	40,951,505	44,328,333		
1864.....	4,993,124	39,520,336	44,513,460	Increase....	185,127
1865.....	6,526,400	38,745,298	45,271,698	"	758,238
1866.....	8,121,175	36,382,116	44,503,291	Decrease....	768,407
1867.....	9,749,929	36,533,303	46,283,132	Increase....	1,779,841
1868.....	11,666,655	36,867,457	48,534,112	"	2,250,980
1869.....	13,524,209	37,553,746	51,077,955	"	2,543,843
1870.....	15,099,104	37,958,549	53,057,653	"	1,979,698
1871.....	17,125,004	38,819,663	55,944,667	"	2,787,614
1872.....	19,318,339	40,083,348	59,406,687	"	3,562,020
1873.....	21,167,749	40,500,135	61,667,884	"	2,261,197
1874.....	23,157,469	41,505,919	64,663,418	"	2,995,534
1875.....	25,187,345	42,407,769	67,595,114	"	2,931,696
1876.....	26,996,550	43,283,570	70,280,120	"	2,685,006
1877.....	28,740,757	44,238,686	72,979,443		2,699,323

Comparative Capital and Reserves of British and American Banks, October, 1878.

[From the Report of the Comptroller of the Currency, Dec. 2, 1878.]

The proportion of capital, and of capital and surplus, to liabilities, is much greater in this country than elsewhere, which is undoubtedly owing to the fact that our law requires that the full amount of authorized capital shall be actually paid in. In England, as a rule, only a portion of the capital is paid in, but the stockholders are individually liable for the full amount of their subscriptions. This restricted liability is true of the limited banks only, the stockholders of other corporations not limited being each liable for all of the debts of the corporation.

The following table, compiled from the London Economist of Oct. 19, 1878, exhibits the amount of capital, reserve and liabilities, and the ratio of capital, and of capital and reserve, to liabilities, of 3,417 banks (141 banks and 3,276 branches) of the United Kingdom :

BANKS.	NUMBER OF—			Capital.	Re serve fund and undivided profits.	Total.	Liabilities.	RATIO TO LIABILITIES OF—	
	Banks.	Branch- es.	Total.					Capital.	Capital and profits.
				Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pr. ct.	Pr. ct.
England and Wales.....	72	1,144	1,216	25,045,420	13,761,814	38,806,234	228,679,568	11.64	17.80
Bank of Eng.....	1	10	11	14,553,000	2,764,511	15,317,511	51,511,899	28.20	28.50
Isle of Man.....	2	7	9	60,904	29,395	90,799	5,9,263	11.29	16.82
Scotland.....	10	809	819	9,045,780	4,857,482	13,903,262	82,033,497	11.02	16.94
Ireland.....	9	270	279	2,950,000	1,374,141	4,324,141	20,800,649	14.18	20.79
Colonial with Lond. offices	27	969	996	20,430,136	7,336,415	27,766,551	121,905,216	16.76	22.78
Foreign with Lond. offices	20	67	87	17,563,130	2,810,444	20,403,574	29,622,424	44.33	51.40
Totals.....	141	3,276	3,417	90,649,370	33,969,192	124,618,492	540,253,501	16.78	22.07

National Banks.

	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$		
October 1, 1878.....	2,653	466,147,435	157,833,993	623,981,429	1,140,179,314	40.85	54.73

The ratio of capital to liabilities of the 3,417 banks in the United Kingdom is 16.78 per cent., while the corresponding ratio of the national banks is 40.85, more than double.

FOREIGN TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1861-1877.

From the Statistical Abstract of the United Kingdom, 1878.

VALUE OF THE TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE INTO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, WITH PROPORTION THEREOF PER HEAD OF TOTAL POPULATION.

YEARS	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.				TOTAL OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.		
	Total Value.	Proportion per Head of Population of United Kingdom		British Produce.		Foreign and Colonial Produce.	Total Value of British and Foreign and Colonial Produce.	Total Value.		Proportion per Head of Population of United Kingdom
				Total Value.	Proportion per Head of Population of United Kingdom					
	£	£ s. d.		£	£ s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.	
1861..	217,485,024	7 10 2		125,102,514	4 6 5	34,529,084	159,632,498	377,117,522	13 0 5	
1862..	225,716,976	7 14 7		123,992,264	4 5 7	42,175,870	166,168,134	391,885,110	13 8 5	
1863..	243,919,020	8 9 5		146,602,342	5 0 0	50,300,067	196,902,409	445,821,429	15 3 5	
1864..	274,952,172	9 5 7		160,449,058	5 8 4	52,170,561	212,619,614	487,571,786	16 9 0	
1865..	271,072,985	9 1 7		165,835,725	5 11 1	52,995,851	218,831,576	489,903,861	16 8 2	
1866..	295,290,374	9 16 4		188,917,586	6 5 7	49,988,146	238,905,682	534,195,956	17 15 2	
1867..	275,183,137	9 1 5		180,961,923	5 19 4	44,840,606	225,802,529	500,985,666	16 1 3	
1868..	294,693,608	9 12 10		179,677,812	5 17 4	48,100,642	227,778,454	522,472,062	17 1 3	
1869..	295,460,214	9 11 2		189,953,957	6 2 7	47,061,095	237,015,052	532,475,266	17 4 6	
1870..	303,257,493	9 14 4		199,536,322	6 7 11	44,498,755	244,080,577	547,338,070	17 10 10	
1871..	331,015,480	10 10 1		223,066,162	7 1 7	60,508,538	283,574,700	614,590,180	19 10 1	
1872..	354,693,624	11 2 6		251,257,347	8 1 0	58,831,437	314,588,834	669,282,458	21 0 6	
1873..	371,287,372	11 11 2		255,164,603	7 13 10	55,840,162	311,004,765	682,292,137	21 4 6	
1874..	370,082,701	11 8 3		239,558,121	7 7 9	58,092,343	297,650,464	667,733,165	20 11 10	
1875..	373,939,577	11 8 5		223,465,963	6 16 6	58,146,360	281,612,323	655,551,900	20 0 4	
1876..	375,154,703	11 6 8		200,639,204	6 1 3	56,137,398	256,776,602	631,931,305	19 1 11	
1877..	394,419,632	11 15 10		198,893,065	5 13 11	53,452,950	252,346,020	646,765,702	19 6 9	

NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF SAILING AND STEAM VESSELS BUILT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IN EACH YEAR, 1861-1876.

YEARS.	SAILING VESSELS.		STEAM VESSELS.		TOTAL.	
	Vessels	Tons.	Vessels	Tons.	Vessels	Tons.
1861.....	774	129,970	201	70,869	975	200,839
1862.....	827	164,061	221	77,338	1,048	241,399
1863.....	881	253,036	279	107,951	1,160	360,987
1864.....	867	272,499	374	159,374	1,241	431,873
1865.....	922	235,555	332	179,049	1,304	415,304
1866.....	969	207,678	354	133,511	1,323	341,189
1867.....	915	185,771	295	97,319	1,310	282,990
1868.....	878	290,477	232	79,096	1,110	369,573
1869.....	731	245,373	231	123,203	1,012	368,576
1870.....	609	136,286	434	226,591	1,043	362,877
1871.....	485	60,280	537	330,796	1,022	391,058
1872.....	427	58,767	635	415,961	1,062	474,718
1873.....	423	89,626	509	363,917	931	453,543
1874.....	499	187,313	432	333,390	931	521,203
1875.....	566	241,646	357	178,905	923	420,551
1876.....	687	236,890	320	123,475	1,007	360,365
1877.....	707	212,364	389	221,380	1,096	433,694

From the Statistical Abstract of Great Britain.

BRITISH SHIPPING.

NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF REGISTERED SAILING AND STEAM VESSELS (*exclusive of River Steamers*) OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, EMPLOYED IN THE HOME AND FOREIGN TRADE; AND THE NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED THEREIN.

TRADES IN WHICH EMPLOYED	SAILING VESSELS.			STEAM VESSELS.			TOTAL.			
	Ves-sels.	Tons.	Men Em-ployed.	Ves-sels.	Tons.	Men Em-ployed	Ves-sels.	Tons.	Men Em-ployed.	
In the Foreign Trade.	1861	6,902	2,566,218	96,880	477	313,465	18,729	7,379	3,179,683	115,609
	1862	7,093	2,993,696	100,145	510	328,310	19,260	7,605	3,322,006	119,405
	1863	7,360	3,246,526	106,100	574	371,201	22,288	7,934	3,617,727	128,388
	1864	7,557	3,532,242	110,489	727	456,241	27,835	8,284	3,998,483	138,324
	1865	7,384	3,629,023	110,501	756	523,698	28,860	8,140	4,152,731	139,361
	1866	7,454	3,612,973	109,073	781	553,425	28,748	8,238	4,166,398	137,821
	1867	7,467	3,641,662	107,364	834	608,232	31,411	8,301	4,249,894	138,775
	1868	7,306	3,646,150	105,704	862	619,199	31,568	8,168	4,265,349	137,272
	1869	6,963	3,611,743	102,440	810	644,080	30,207	7,773	4,255,823	132,647
	1870	6,757	3,468,717	96,954	935	760,410	33,039	7,692	4,229,127	130,043
	1871	6,202	3,279,570	89,147	1,066	936,914	40,323	7,298	4,216,434	129,470
	1872	6,091	3,206,179	86,426	1,264	1,185,877	48,776	7,455	4,392,056	135,202
	1873	5,898	3,113,132	83,766	1,479	1,368,245	54,302	7,377	4,481,377	138,068
	1874	5,613	3,092,730	82,693	1,597	1,513,210	57,823	7,210	4,605,940	140,516
	1875	5,327	3,123,202	81,329	1,465	1,470,158	54,366	6,792	4,593,360	135,695
Total—Home and Foreign Trade.	1861	19,288	3,918,511	144,949	997	441,184	27,008	20,285	4,359,695	171,937
	1862	19,059	4,011,501	146,047	1,033	461,793	27,816	20,092	4,473,294	173,863
	1863	19,757	4,283,528	153,651	1,120	511,751	31,076	20,877	4,795,279	184,727
	1864	20,184	4,599,475	158,276	1,329	618,993	37,480	21,513	5,208,468	195,756
	1865	20,207	4,706,732	158,589	1,419	701,699	39,654	21,626	5,408,451	197,643
	1866	20,212	4,705,049	156,568	1,506	747,813	39,803	21,718	5,452,862	196,371
	1867	20,161	4,681,031	153,329	1,616	812,677	43,111	21,777	5,493,708	196,340
	1868	20,525	4,691,820	153,840	1,725	824,614	43,662	22,250	5,516,434	197,502
	1869	20,156	4,677,275	152,186	1,735	880,028	43,304	21,881	5,557,303	195,490
	1870	19,940	4,519,141	147,207	2,240	1,039,969	48,755	22,180	5,559,110	195,962
	1871	19,650	4,343,558	141,035	2,557	1,290,003	58,703	22,207	5,633,561	199,738
	1872	19,709	4,245,904	137,101	2,845	1,515,704	66,619	22,554	5,761,608	203,720
	1873	18,785	4,067,144	130,877	2,796	1,680,953	71,362	21,581	5,748,097	202,229
	1874	17,926	4,037,564	128,733	2,946	1,827,024	74,873	20,872	5,864,588	203,606
	1875	17,221	4,044,504	126,240	2,970	1,847,188	73,427	20,191	5,891,692	199,667
	1876	17,228	4,126,058	125,811	3,121	1,870,094	72,827	20,349	5,996,152	198,638
	1877	17,101	9,138,149	123,563	3,218	1,977,489	73,990	20,319	6,115,638	196,562

JOHN LAW'S MONEY.

[From "Money and Trade Considered," by John Law, 1706.]

"CONSIDERING how small a share we have of the money of Europe, and how much trade depends on money, it will not be found very practicable to better our condition but by an addition to our money. Or, if it is practicable without it, it is much more so with it.

"What I shall propose is to make money of land equal to its value; and that money to be equal in value to silver money; and not liable to fall in value, as silver money falls.

"To supply the nation with money, it is humbly proposed that forty commissioners be appointed by Parliament, answerable to Parliament for their administration and the administration of the officers

under them ; the nomination of these officers being left to the commissioners.

" That the commissioners have power to coin notes, which notes to be received in payments, where offered.

" There are three ways humbly offered to the Parliament for giving out these notes ; they in their wisdom may determine which will be most safe.

" 1. To authorize the commission to lend notes on land security, the debt not exceeding one-half or two-thirds of the value : and at the ordinary interest,

" 2. To give out the full price of land, as it is valued, twenty years' purchase more or less, according to what it would have given in silver money, the commission entering into possession of such land by wadset granted to the commission or assignees ; and redeemable betwixt that and the expiring of a term of years.

" 3. To give the full price of land upon sale made of such lands, and disposed to the commission or assignees irredeemably.

" That for a year and a half the commission be limited to a certain sum ; after that time to have power to coin what sums are demanded ; unless restricted by ensuing Parliaments.

" This paper money will not fall in value as silver has fallen or may fall. Goods or money fall in value, if they increase in quantity, or if the demand lessens. But the commission giving out what sums are demanded, and taking back what sums are offered to be returned ; this paper money will keep its value, and there will always be as much money as there is occasion or employment for, and no more.

" So that this paper money proposed, having a better value than silver, and receiving no addition to its value, from being used as money, and not being liable to any change in its value, the quantity and demand increasing and decreasing together, it is so far more qualified to be the measure by which goods are valued, the value by which goods are exchanged, and in which contracts are made payable.

" If a money is established that has no intrinsic value, and its extrinsic value to be such as it will not be exported ; nor will not be less than the demand for it within the country : wealth and power will be attained and be less precarious. Money not being liable to be lessened directly nor consequentially, and trade not liable to decay consequentially.

" The paper money proposed being always equal in quantity to the demand, the people will be employed, the country improved, manufacture advanced, trade, domestic and foreign, will be carried on and wealth and power attained. And not being liable to be exported, the people will not be set idle, etc., and wealth and power will be less precarious.

" When a nation establishes a money, if the money they set up has a value equal what it is made money for, and all the other qualities necessary in money, they ought to have no regard to what value it will have in other countries. On the contrary, as every country endeavors by laws to preserve their money, *if that people can contrive a money that will not be valued abroad*, they will do what other countries have by laws endeavored in vain."

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

[Compiled from the Sessional Papers of the Dominion of Canada for 1878.]

The Dominion of Canada forms (since 1867) a confederate government, with a representative parliament meeting annually at Ottawa, the capital. The members of the Senate, 78 in number, are nominated for life by the summons of the Governor-General. The House of Commons, with 306 members, is elected by the people for five years, the right of suffrage being subject to a property qualification. The Governor-General (appointed in 1878) is the Marquis of Lorne, salary, \$50,000. The funded debt in 1877 was \$149,397,110, drawing interest from 4 to 6 per cent., having increased to this amount from 80 millions in 1867. The revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, was \$22,059,374, derived from the following principal sources: customs, \$12,546,988; excise, \$4,941,886; public works, including railways and canals, \$1,807,076; post-office, \$1,114,946.

The expenditure for 1877 was \$24,363,408, of which \$3,000,000 was for redemption of the debt, \$3,000,000 for the Pacific and other railway constructions, and \$4,000,000 for other public works. The net ordinary expenses amounted to \$23,587,368, the principal item being for interest on the public debt, \$6,797,327.

Commerce of Canada for 10 Years—1868-1877.

Statement showing the values of total Exports, Imports, and Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion, with the Duty collected thereon for ten years.

Year ending June 30.	Total Exports.	Total Imports.	Entered for Consumption.	Duty.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868.....	57,567,888	73,459,644	71,985,306	8,819,431 63
1869.....	60,474,781	70,415,165	67,402,170	8,298,909 71
1870.....	73,573,490	74,814,339	71,237,663	9,462,940 44
1871.....	74,173,618	96,062,971	86,947,482	11,843,655 75
1872.....	82,630,663	111,430,527	107,709,116	13,045,493 50
1873.....	89,789,922	128,011,281	127,514,594	13,017,730 17
1874.....	89,351,928	128,213,582	127,404,169	14,421,882 67
1875.....	77,886,979	123,070,283	119,618,657	15,361,382 12
1876.....	80,966,435	93,210,346	94,733,218	12,833,114 48
1877.....	75,875,393	99,327,962	96,300,483	12,548,451 09
Aggregate for ten years..	762,300,097	908,046,100	970,852,798	119,652,991 56

The chief items of export were in 1877 :

Wood, timber, lumber, etc....	\$23,000,000	Animals, and produce of....	\$13,000,000
Bread-stuffs.....	12,000,000	Products of the mines.....	3,000,000
Fisheries.....	6,000,000	Manufactured articles.....	4,000,000

Of the imports, 40 millions came from Great Britain, 51 millions from the United States, and \$5,800,000 from all other countries.

Of the exports, \$41,500,000 went to Great Britain, 26 millions to the United States, and 8 millions to all other countries. The Canadian lumber trade is of great extent and value, and from 94 to 96 per cent. of its aggregate exports go to the United States.

The merchant shipping of the Dominion, Jan. 1, 1878, numbered 7,362 vessels, measuring 1,310,468 tons, and is steadily increasing. The canals of Canada are extensive and profitable, and are managed by the Government. The Welland canal charges 20 cents per ton on grain and other bulky freights, and 2½ cents a ton on each vessel. The total tonnage passing the Welland canal in 1877 was 1,216,659, and that through the Saint Lawrence canal, 1,341,156. The revenue from all the canals in 1877 was \$373,954.

The savings banks of Canada in 1877 numbered 287 post-office and government savings banks (first started in 1868), with deposits amounting to \$7,470,681, on which the interest allowed depositors was \$291,224.

The total money value of the fisheries within the Dominion of Canada has been as follows, for the past eight years :

1870.....	\$6,577,391 72	1874.....	\$11,681,836 20
1871.....	7,573,199 85	1875.....	10,830,385 29
1872.....	9,570,116 05	1876.....	11,012,302 39
1873.....	10,547,402 44	1877.....	11,422,501 77

Of this aggregate, the value of cod-fish figures at about \$3,360,000 *per annum*; mackerel, \$1,670,000; herring, \$1,500,000, and lobsters, \$1,213,000.

The Indian population of Canada, as reported by the Superintendent of Indian Affairs in 1877, was 99,650.

SUMMARY OF POPULAR AND ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, 1789-1876.

Year of Election.	No. of States.	Total Elec. V.	POLITICAL PARTY.	* PRESIDENTS.			* VICE-PRESIDENTS.	
				CANDIDATES.	VOTE.		CANDIDATES.	Elect. Vote.
					States.	Popular.		
1789	110	73		George Washington		69		
				John Adams				34
				John Jay				9
				R. H. Harrison				6
				John Rutledge				6
				John Hancock				4
				George Clinton				3
				Samuel Huntington				2
				John Milton				2
				James Armstrong				1
				Benjamin Lincoln				1
				Edward Telfair				1
				Vacancies		4		4
1792	15	135	Federalist..	George Washington		132		
			Federalist..	John Adams				77
			Republican	George Clinton				50
				Thomas Jefferson				4
				Aaron Burr				1
				Vacancies		3		3
1796	16	138	Federalist..	John Adams		71		
			Republican	Thomas Jefferson				68
			Federalist..	Thomas Pinckney				59
			Republican	Aaron Burr				30
				Samuel Adams				15
				Oliver Ellsworth				11
				George Clinton				7
				John Jay				5
				James Iredell				3
				George Washington				2
				John Henry				2
				S. Johnson				2
				Charles C. Pinckney				1
1800	16	138	Republican	Thomas Jefferson		173		
			Republican	Aaron Burr				173
			Federalist..	John Adams				65
			Federalist..	Charles C. Pinckney				64
				John Jay				1

* Previous to the election of 1801 each elector voted for two candidates for President; the one receiving the highest number of votes, if a majority, was declared elected President; and the next highest Vice-President.

† Three States out of thirteen did not vote, viz.: New York, which had not passed an electoral law; and North Carolina and Rhode Island, which had not adopted the Constitution.

‡ There having been a tie vote, the choice devolved upon the House of Representatives. A choice was made on the 36th ballot, which was as follows: Jefferson—Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont, and Virginia—10 States; Burr—Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island—4 States; Blank—Delaware and South Carolina—2 States.

SUMMARY OF POPULAR AND ELECTORAL VOTES—(Continued).

Year of Election.	No. of States.	Total Elec. V.	POLITICAL PARTY.	PRESIDENTS.			VICE-PRESIDENTS.	
				CANDIDATES.	VOTE.		CANDIDATES.	Elect. Vote.
					States.	Popular.		
1804	17	176	Republican Federalist..	Thomas Jefferson.. Charles C. Pinckney	15 2	162 14	George Clinton.. Rufus King.....	162 14
1808	17	176	Republican Federalist..	James Madison... Charles C. Pinckney George Clinton.... Vacancy	12 5	122 47 6 1	George Clinton.. Rufus King..... John Langdon... James Madison... James Monroe...	113 47 9 3 3 1
1812	18	218	Republican. Federalist..	James Madison... De Witt Clinton... Vacancy	11 7	128 89 1	Elbridge Gerry... Jared Ingersoll..	131 86 1
1816	19	221	Republican. Federalist..	James Monroe.... Rufus King..... Vacancies	16 3	183 34 4	D. D. Tompkins... John E. Howard... James Ross..... John Marshall... Robt. G. Harper...	183 22 5 4 3 4
1820	24	235	Republican Opposition.	James Monroe.... John Q. Adams.... Vacancies	24	231 1 3	D. D. Tompkins... Rich. Stockton... Daniel Rodney... Robt. G. Harper... Richard Rush...	218 8 4 1 1 3
1824	24	261	Republican. Coalition... Republican. Republican.	Andrew Jackson... John Q. Adams.... Wm. H. Crawford.. Henry Clay..... Vacancy	10 8 3 3	155,872 105,321 44,282 46,587	John C. Calhoun... Nathan Sanford... Nathaniel Macon... Andrew Jackson... M. Van Buren... Henry Clay.....	182 30 24 13 9 2 1
1828	24	261	Democratic Nat. Repub.	Andrew Jackson... John Q. Adams...	15 9	647,231 509,097	John C. Calhoun... Richard Rush... William Smith...	171 83 7
1832	24	288	Democratic Nat. Repub. Anti-Mason	Andrew Jackson... Henry Clay..... John Floyd..... William Wirt.... Vacancies	15 7 1 1	687,502 530,189 33,108 2	M. Van Buren... John Sergeant... Henry Lee..... Amos Ellmaker... William Wilkins...	189 49 11 7 30 2
1836	26	294	Democratic. Whig Whig Whig Whig	Martin Van Buren. Wm. H. Harrison Hugh L. White... Daniel Webster... W. P. Mangum....	15 7 2 1 1	761,549 736,656 11	R. M. Johnson†... Francis Granger... John Tyler..... William Smith...	147 57 47 23

* No choice having been made by the Electoral College, the choice devolved upon the House of Representatives. A choice was made on the first ballot, which was as follows: Adams—Connecticut, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island, and Vermont—13 States; Jackson—Alabama, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Tennessee—7 States; Crawford—Delaware, Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia—4 States.

† No candidate having received a majority of the votes of the Electoral College, the Senate elected R. M. Johnson Vice-President, who received 33 votes; Francis Granger received 14.

SUMMARY OF POPULAR AND ELECTORAL VOTES—(Continued).

Year of Election.	No. of States.	Total Elec. V.	POLITICAL PARTY.	PRESIDENTS.				VICE-PRESIDENTS.	
				CANDIDATES.	States.	VOTE.		CANDIDATES.	Elect. Vote.
						Popular.	Electoral		
1840	26	294	Whig	Wm. H. Harrison..	19	1,275,017	234	John Tyler.....	234
			Democratic	Martin Van Buren..	7	1,128,702	60	R. M. Johnson...	48
			Liberty	James G. Birney...	..	7,059	...	L. W. Tazewell...	11
			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	James K. Polk...	1
1844	26	275	Democratic	James K. Polk.....	15	1,337,243	170	Geo. M. Dallas...	170
			Whig	Henry Clay.....	11	1,299,068	105	T. Frelinghuysen	105
			Liberty	James G. Birney...	..	62,300	...	.....	...
1848	30	290	Whig	Zachary Taylor.....	15	1,360,101	163	Millard Fillmore	163
			Democratic	Lewis Cass.....	15	1,220,544	127	Wm. O. Butler...	127
			Free Soil...	Martin Van Buren..	..	291,263	...	Chas. F. Adams...	...
1852	31	296	Democratic	Franklin Pierce...	27	1,601,474	254	Wm. R. King...	254
			Whig	Winfield Scott.....	4	1,386,578	42	Wm. A. Graham...	42
			Free Dem...	John P. Hale.....	..	156,149	...	Geo. W. Julian...	...
1856	31	296	Democratic	James Buchanan...	19	1,838,169	174	J. C. Breckinr'ge	174
			Republican.	John C. Fremont...	11	1,341,264	114	Wm. L. Dayton...	114
			American...	Millard Fillmore...	1	874,534	8	A. J. Donelson...	8
1860	33	333	Republican.	Abraham Lincoln...	17	1,866,352	180	Hannibal Hamlin	180
			Democratic.	J. C. Breckinridge..	11	845,763	72	Joseph Lane.....	72
			Cons. Union	John Bell.....	3	589,581	39	Edward Everett...	39
			Ind. Dem...	S. A. Douglas.....	2	1,375,157	12	H. V. Johnson...	12
1864	*36	314	Republican.	Abraham Lincoln...	22	2,216,067	212	Andrew Johnson	212
			Democratic	Geo. B. McClellan...	3	1,808,725	21	G. H. Pendleton...	21
			.....	Vacancies.....	11	.....	81	.....	81
1868	†37	317	Republican.	Ulysses S. Grant...	26	3,015,071	214	Schuyler Colfax...	214
			Democratic.	Horatio Seymour...	8	2,709,613	80	F. P. Blair, Jr...	80
			.....	Vacancies.....	3	.....	23	.....	23
1872	37	366	Republican.	Ulysses S. Grant...	31	3,597,070	286	Henry Wilson...	286
			Dem. & Lib.	Horace Greeley...	6	2,834,079	...	B. Gratz Brown...	47
			Democratic.	Charles O'Connor...	..	29,408	...	Geo. W. Julian...	5
			Temp'rance	James Black.....	..	5,608	...	A. H. Colquitt...	5
			.....	Thos. A. Hendricks	..	.....	42	John M. Palmer...	3
			.....	B. Gratz Brown...	..	.....	18	T. E. Bramlette...	3
			.....	Charles J. Jenkins.	..	.....	2	W. S. Groesbeck...	1
			.....	David Davis.....	..	.....	1	Willis B. Machen	1
			.....	† Not Counted...	..	.....	17	N. P. Banks.....	1
			.....	.....	..	.....	...	.....	14
1876	38	369	Republican.	Rutherford B. Hayes	21	4,033,950	185	Wm. A. Wheeler...	185
			Democratic.	Samuel J. Tilden...	17	4,284,885	184	T. A. Hendricks...	184
			Greenback..	Peter Cooper.....	..	81,740	...	.....	...
			Prohibition	Green Clay Smith...	..	9,522	...	.....	...
			.....	Scattering.....	..	2,636	...	.....	...

* Eleven States did not vote, viz.: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

† Three States did not vote, viz.: Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia.

‡ Three electoral votes of Georgia cast for Horace Greeley, and the votes of Arkansas, 6, and Louisiana, 8, cast for U. S. Grant, were rejected. If all had been included in the count, the electoral vote would have been 300 for U. S. Grant, and 66 for opposing candidates.

PRESIDENTS AND THEIR CABINETS.

PRESIDENTS AND VICE-PRESIDENTS.

PRESIDENTS.				VICE-PRESIDENTS.			
Term.	No.	Name.	Qualified.	No.	Name.	Qualified.	
*1	1	George Washington.	April 30, 1789	1	John Adams	June 3, 1789	
2		"	Mar. 4, 1793		"	Dec. 2, 1793	
3	2	John Adams	Mar. 4, 1797	2	Thomas Jefferson.	March 4, 1797	
4	3	Thomas Jefferson ..	Mar. 4, 1801	3	Aaron Burr	March 4, 1801	
5		"	Mar. 4, 1805	4	George Clinton.....	March 4, 1805	
6	4	James Madison.....	Mar. 4, 1809		"	March 4, 1809	
7		"	Mar. 4, 1813	5	Elbridge Gerry	March 4, 1813	
8	5	James Monroe	Mar. 4, 1817		†John Gaillard	Nov. 25, 1814	
9		"	Mar. 5, 1821	6	Daniel D. Tompkins ..	March 4, 1817	
10	6	John Quincy Adams	Mar. 4, 1825		"	March 5, 1821	
11	7	Andrew Jackson.....	Mar. 4, 1829	7	John C. Calhoun.....	March 4, 1825	
12		"	Mar. 4, 1833		"	March 4, 1829	
13	8	Martin Van Buren ..	Mar. 4, 1837	8	Martin Van Buren	March 4, 1833	
14	9	Wm. Henry Harrison	Mar. 4, 1841	9	Richard M. Johnson ..	March 4, 1837	
14a	10	John Tyler.....	April 6, 1841	10	John Tyler	March 4, 1841	
15	11	James K. Polk	Mar. 4, 1845		†Samuel L. Southard ..	April 6, 1841	
16	12	Zachary Taylor.....	Mar. 5, 1849		†Willie P. Mangum.....	May 31, 1842	
16a	13	Millard Fillmore.....	July 10, 1850	11	George M. Dallas.....	March 4, 1845	
17	14	Franklin Pierce.....	Mar. 4, 1853	12	Millard Fillmore.....	March 5, 1849	
18	15	James Buchanan.....	Mar. 4, 1857		†William R. King	July 11, 1850	
19	16	Abraham Lincoln ..	Mar. 4, 1861	13	William R. King.....	March 4, 1853	
20		"	Mar. 4, 1865		†David R. Atchison.....	April 13, 1853	
20a	17	Andrew Johnson.....	April 15, 1865		†Jesse D. Bright.....	Dec. 5, 1854	
21	18	Ulysses S. Grant ...	Mar. 4, 1869	14	John C. Breckinridge..	March 4, 1857	
22		"	Mar. 4, 1873		†Hannibal Hamlin.....	March 4, 1861	
23	19	Rutherford B. Hayes	Mar. 5, 1877	16	Andrew Johnson.....	March 4, 1865	
					†Lafayette S. Foster ..	April 15, 1865	
					†Benjamin F. Wade ..	March 2, 1867	
					†Schuyler Colfax.....	March 4, 1869	
					†Henry Wilson.....	March 4, 1873	
					†Thomas W. Ferry.....	Nov. 22, 1875	
					†William A. Wheeler ..	March 5, 1877	

* The heavy-faced figures in this column mark the terms held by the Presidents, and are referred to in succeeding tables. The smaller figures indicate the numerical order or sequence of individual officers from the first.

† Acting Vice-President and President *pro tem.* of the Senate.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Term.	No.	NAME.	APPOINTED.	Term.	No.	NAME.	APPOINTED.
1	1	Thomas Jefferson..	Sept. 26, 1789	14	14	Daniel Webster ...	Mar. 5, 1841
2		"	March 4, 1793	14a		"	April 6, 1841
	2	Edmund Randolph.	Jan. 2, 1794	15	15	Hugh S. Legare....	May 24, 1843
	3	Timothy Pickering.	Dec. 10, 1795		16	Abel P. Upshur ...	July 24, 1843
3		"	March 4, 1797	17	17	John C. Calhoun...	Mar. 6, 1844
	4	John Marshall.....	May 13, 1800	18	18	James Buchanan...	Mar. 6, 1845
4	5	James Madison.....	March 5, 1801	16	19	John M. Clayton ..	Mar. 8, 1849
		"	March 4, 1805	16a		Daniel Webster	July 22, 1850
5	6	Robert Smith.....	March 6, 1809	20	20	Edward Everett.....	Nov. 6, 1852
6	7	James Monroe.....	April 2, 1811	17	21	William L. Marcy ..	Mar. 7, 1853
		"	March 4, 1813	18	22	Lewis Cass.....	Mar. 6, 1857
7	8	John Quincy Adams	March 5, 1817	19	23	Jeremiah S. Black..	Dec. 17, 1860
8		"	March 5, 1821	20	24	William H. Seward ..	Mar. 5, 1861
9	9	Henry Clay.....	March 7, 1825	20		"	Mar. 4, 1865
10	10	Martin Van Buren ..	March 6, 1829	20a		"	April 15, 1865
11	11	Edward Livingston.	May 24, 1831		25	E. B. Washburne..	Mar. 5, 1869
12	12	Louis McLane.....	May 29, 1833	21	26	Hamilton Fish	Mar. 11, 1869
	13	John Forsyth.....	June 27, 1834	22		"	Mar. 4, 1873
13		"	March 4, 1837	23	27	William M. Evarts..	Mar. 12, 1877

The heavy-faced figures mark the Presidential term in which each Cabinet Officer held his appointment, as shown by the table of Presidents preceding.

SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY.

Term.	No.	NAME.	APPOINTED.	Term.	No.	NAME.	APPOINTED.
1	1	Alex. Hamilton....	Sept. 11, 1789	14a	15	Thomas Ewing....	April 6, 1841
2	2	Oliver Wolcott....	Mar. 4, 1793	15	16	Walter Forward...	Sept. 13, 1841
3	3	Samuel Dexter....	Feb. 2, 1795	16	17	John C. Spencer...	March 3, 1843
4	4	Albert Gallatin....	Mar. 4, 1797	17	18	George M. Bibb....	June 15, 1844
5	5	Geo. W. Campbell..	Jan. 1, 1801	18	19	Robert J. Walker..	March 6, 1845
6	6	Alexander J. Dallas.	May 14, 1801	19	20	Wm. M. Meredith..	March 8, 1849
7	7	Wm. H. Crawford..	Mar. 4, 1809	20a	21	Thomas Corwin....	July 23, 1850
8	8	Richard Rush....	Mar. 4, 1813	21	22	James Guthrie....	March 7, 1853
9	9	Samuel D. Ingham..	Feb. 9, 1814	22	23	Howell Cobb....	March 6, 1857
10	10	Louis McLane....	Oct. 6, 1814	23	24	Philip F. Thomas..	Dec. 12, 1860
11	11	William J. Duane..	Oct. 22, 1816	24	25	John A. Dix....	Jan. 11, 1861
12	12	Roger B. Taney....	Mar. 5, 1817	25	26	Salmon P. Chase..	March 7, 1861
13	13	Levi Woodbury....	Mar. 5, 1821	26	27	Wm. Pitt Fessenden	July 1, 1864
14	14	Thomas Ewing....	Mar. 7, 1825	27	28	Hugh McCulloch...	March 7, 1865
			Mar. 6, 1829	28	29	George S. Bontwell	April 15, 1865
			Aug. 2, 1831	29	30	Wm. A. Richardson	March 11, 1869
			May 29, 1833	30	31	Benj. H. Bristow..	March 17, 1873
			Sept. 23, 1838	31	32	Lot M. Morrill....	June 4, 1874
			June 27, 1834	32	33	John Sherman....	July 7, 1876
			Mar. 4, 1837	33			March 8, 1877
			Mar. 5, 1841				

SECRETARIES OF WAR.

1	1	Henry Knox.....	Sept. 12, 1789	14a	19	John Bell.....	April 6, 1841
2	2	Timothy Pickering	Mar. 4, 1793	15	20	James C. Spencer...	Oct. 12, 1841
3	3	James McHenry....	Jan. 2, 1795	16	21	James M. Porter...	March 8, 1843
4	4	Samuel Dexter....	Jan. 27, 1796	17	22	William Wilkins..	Feb. 15, 1844
5	5	Roger Griswold....	Mar. 4, 1797	18	23	William L. Marcy..	March 6, 1845
6	6	Henry Dearborn....	May 13, 1800	19	24	Geo. W. Crawford..	March 8, 1849
7	7	William Eustis....	Feb. 3, 1801	20a	25	Charles M. Conrad	Aug. 15, 1850
8	8	John Armstrong....	Mar. 5, 1801	21	26	Jefferson Davis....	March 5, 1853
9	9	James Monroe....	Mar. 4, 1805	22	27	James B. Floyd...	March 6, 1857
10	10	Peter B. Porter....	Mar. 7, 1809	23	28	Joseph Holt.....	Jan. 18, 1861
11	11	John H. Eaton....	Jan. 13, 1813	24	29	Simon Cameron....	March 5, 1861
12	12	Lewis Cass.....	Mar. 4, 1813	25	30	Edwin M. Stanton..	Jan. 15, 1862
13	13	Joel R. Poinsett...	Sept. 27, 1814	26	31	John M. Schofield..	March 4, 1863
14	14	John Bell.....	Aug. 1, 1815	27	32	John A. Rawlins...	March 11, 1869
			<i>ad interim</i>	28	33	Wm. W. Belknap...	Oct. 25, 1869
			Oct. 8, 1817	29	34	Alphonso Taft....	March 4, 1873
			Mar. 5, 1821	30	35	James D. Cameron..	May 22, 1876
			Mar. 7, 1825	31		Geo. W. McCrary..	March 12, 1877
			May 23, 1828				
			Mar. 9, 1829				
			Aug. 1, 1831				
			Mar. 4, 1833				
			Mar. 7, 1837				
			March 5, 1841				

SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY.

3	1	Benjamin Stoddert.	May 21, 1798	14a	14	George E. Badger..	April 6, 1841
4	2	Robert Smith.....	Mar. 4, 1801	15	15	Abel P. Upshur...	Sept. 13, 1841
5	3	J. Crowninshield..	July 15, 1801	16	16	David Henshaw...	July 24, 1843
6	4	Paul Hamilton....	Mar. 3, 1805	17	17	Thomas W. Gilmer..	Feb. 15, 1844
7	5	William Jones.....	Mar. 7, 1809	18	18	John Y. Mason....	March 14, 1844
8	6	B.W. Crowninshield	Jan. 12, 1813	19	19	George Bancroft...	March 10, 1845
9	7	Smith Thompson....	March 4, 1813	20	20	John Y. Mason....	Sept. 9, 1846
10	8	Samuel L. Southard	Dec. 19, 1814	21	21	William B. Preston	March 8, 1849
11	9	John Branch.....	Mar. 4, 1817	22	22	William A. Graham	July 22, 1850
12	10	Levi Woodbury....	Nov. 9, 1818	23	23	John P. Kennedy..	July 22, 1852
13	11	Mahlon Dickerson..	Mar. 5, 1821	24	24	James C. Dobbin...	March 7, 1853
14	12	James K. Paulding..	Sept. 16, 1823	25	25	Isaac Toney....	March 6, 1857
			March 4, 1825	26	26	Gideon Welles....	March 5, 1861
			March 9, 1829	27	27	Adolph E. Borie...	March 4, 1865
			May 23, 1831	28	28	Geo. M. Robeson...	June 25, 1869
			March 4, 1833	29	29	Rich. W. Thompson	March 4, 1873
			June 30, 1834	30			March 12, 1877
			March 4, 1837				
			June 25, 1838				
			March 5, 1841				

SECRETARIES OF THE INTERIOR.

Term.	No.	NAME.	APPOINTED.	Term.	No.	NAME.	APPOINTED.
16	1	Thomas Ewing.....	Mar. 8, 1849		7	James Harlan.....	May 15, 1865
16a	2	Alex. H. H. Stuart....	Sept. 12, 1850		8	O. H. Browning....	July 27, 1866
17	3	Robert McClelland....	Mar. 7, 1853	21	9	Jacob D. Cox.....	March 5, 1863
18	4	Jacob Thompson.....	Mar. 6, 1857		10	Columbus Delano....	Nov. 1, 1870
19	5	Caleb B. Smith.....	Mar. 5, 1861	22	"	"	March 4, 1873
	6	John P. Usher.....	Jan. 8, 1863		11	Zachariah Chandler...	Oct. 19, 1875
20	"	"	Mar. 4, 1865	23	12	Carl Schurz.....	March 12, 1877
20a	"	"	April 15, 1865				

POSTMASTERS-GENERAL.

1	1	Samuel Osgood....	Sept. 26, 1789	14a	Francis Granger...	April 6, 1841	
2	2	Timothy Pickering....	Aug. 12, 1791	11	Chas. A. Wickliffe..	Sept. 12, 1841	
3	"	"	March 4, 1793	15	12	Cave Johnson.....	Mar. 6, 1845
4	3	Joseph Habersham....	Feb. 26, 1795	16	13	Jacob Collamer....	Mar. 8, 1849
5	"	"	March 4, 1797	16a	14	Nathan K. Hall.....	July 23, 1850
6	"	"	March 4, 1801	15	15	Sam'l D. Hubbard....	Aug. 31, 1853
7	4	Gideon Granger.....	Nov. 28, 1801	17	16	James Campbell....	Mar. 5, 1853
8	"	"	March 4, 1805	18	17	Aaron V. Brown....	Mar. 6, 1857
9	"	"	March 4, 1809	18	18	Joseph Holt.....	Mar. 14, 1859
10	5	Return J. Meigs, Jr....	March 17, 1814	19	19	Horatio King.....	Feb. 12, 1861
11	"	"	March 4, 1817	20	20	Montgomery Blair...	Mar. 5, 1861
12	"	"	March 5, 1821	20	21	William Dennison....	Sept. 24, 1864
13	6	John McLean.....	June 26, 1823	20a	"	"	Mar. 4, 1865
14	"	"	March 4, 1825	21	"	"	April 15, 1865
15	7	William T. Barry....	March 9, 1829	22	22	Alex. W. Randall...	July 25, 1866
16	"	"	March 4, 1833	23	23	John A. J. Creswell...	Mar. 5, 1869
17	8	Amos Kendall.....	May 1, 1835	24	"	"	Mar. 4, 1873
18	"	"	March 4, 1837	25	24	Marshall Jewell....	Aug. 24, 1874
19	9	John M. Niles.....	May 25, 1840	26	25	James N. Tyner....	July 12, 1876
20	10	Francis Granger....	March 6, 1841	23	26	David McK. Key....	Mar. 12, 1877

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.

1	1	Edmund Randolph.	Sept. 26, 1789	14a	John J. Crittenden	April 6, 1841
2	"	"	March 4, 1793	18	Hugh S. Legare....	Sept. 13, 1841
3	2	William Bradford..	Jan. 27, 1794	19	John Nelson.....	July 1, 1843
4	3	Charles Lee.....	Dec. 10, 1795	20	John Y. Mason.....	Mar. 6, 1845
5	"	"	March 4, 1797	21	Nathan Clifford....	Oct. 17, 1846
6	4	Theophilus Parsons	Feb. 20, 1801	22	Isaac Toucey.....	June 21, 1848
7	5	Levi Lincoln.....	March 5, 1801	23	Reverdy Johnson....	Mar. 8, 1849
8	6	Robert Smith.....	March 3, 1805	24	John J. Crittenden	July 22, 1850
9	7	John Breckinridge..	Aug. 7, 1805	25	Caleb Cushing.....	Mar. 7, 1853
10	8	Cesar A. Rodney....	Jan. 28, 1807	26	Jeremiah S. Black...	Mar. 6, 1857
11	"	"	March 4, 1809	27	Edwin M. Stanton....	Dec. 20, 1860
12	9	William Pinkney....	Dec. 11, 1811	28	Edward Bates.....	Mar. 5, 1861
13	"	"	March 4, 1813		T. J. Coffey, <i>ad int.</i>	June 22, 1863
14	10	Richard Rush.....	Feb. 10, 1814	29	James Speed.....	Dec. 2, 1864
15	"	"	March 4, 1817	30	"	Mar. 4, 1865
16	11	William Wirt.....	Nov. 13, 1817	31	"	April 15, 1865
17	"	"	March 5, 1821	32	Henry Stanbery....	July 23, 1866
18	"	"	March 4, 1825	33	William M. Everts....	July 15, 1868
19	12	John M. Berrien....	March 9, 1829	34	E. Rockwood Hoar...	Mar. 5, 1869
20	13	Roger B. Taney....	July 20, 1831	35	Amos T. Akerman....	June 23, 1870
21	"	"	March 4, 1833	36	George H. Williams...	Dec. 14, 1871
22	14	Benjamin F. Butler...	Nov. 15, 1833		"	Mar. 4, 1873
23	"	"	March 4, 1837	37	Edwards Pierrepont...	April 26, 1875
24	15	Felix Grundy.....	July 5, 1838	38	Alphonso Taft....	May 22, 1876
25	16	Henry D. Gilpin....	Jan. 11, 1840	39	Charles Devens....	Mar. 12, 1877
26	17	John J. Crittenden...	March 5, 1841			

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

CHIEF JUSTICES.	ASSOCIATE JUSTICES.	STATE WHENCE APPOINTED.	TERM OF SERVICE.	YEARS OF SERVICE.	BORN.	DIED.
1 John Jay†.....	*	New York..	1789-1795	6	1745	1829
	1 John Rutledge†....	S. Carolina..	1789-1791	2	1739	1800
	2 William Cushing....	Mass.	1789-1810	21	1733	1810
	3 James Wilson.....	Penn.	1789-1798	9	1742	1798
	4 John Blair.....	Virginia....	1789-1796	7	1732	1800
	5 Rob't H. Harrison†..	Maryland....	1789-1790	1	1745	1790
	6 James Iredell.....	5 N. Carolina..	1790-1799	9	1751	1799
	7 Thomas Johnson†..	1 Maryland....	1791-1793	2	1732	1819
	8 William Patterson..	7 New Jersey..	1793-1806	13	1745	1806
2 John Rutledge†....	9 Samuel Chase.....	S. Carolina..	1795-1795	.....	1739	1800
	10 Bush'r'd Washington	4 Maryland....	1796-1811	15	1741	1811
3 Oliver Ellsworth†..	11 Alfred Moore†.....	Connecticut	1796-1801	5	1745	1807
	12 Bush'r'd Washington	3 Virginia....	1798-1829	31	1762	1829
	13 Alfred Moore†.....	6 N. Carolina..	1799-1804	5	1755	1810
4 John Marshall.....	14 William Johnson ..	Virginia....	1801-1835	34	1755	1835
	15 Brock'h't Livingston	11 S. Carolina..	1804-1834	30	1771	1854
	16 Thomas Todd.....	8 New York....	1806-1823	17	1757	1823
	17 Joseph Story.....	§ Kentucky ..	1807-1826	19	1765	1826
	18 Gabriel Duval†.....	2 Mass.	1811-1845	34	1779	1845
	19 Smith Thompson....	9 Maryland....	1811-1836	25	1752	1844
	20 Robert Trimble....	13 New York....	1823-1845	22	1767	1845
	21 John McLean.....	14 Kentucky....	1826-1828	2	1777	1828
	22 Henry Baldwin....	18 Ohio.....	1829-1861	32	1785	1861
	23 James M. Wayne§..	10 Penn.	1830-1846	16	1779	1846
5 Roger B. Taney. ..	24 Philip P. Barbour..	12 Georgia....	1835-1867	32	1790	1867
	25 John Catron.....	Maryland....	1836-1864	28	1777	1864
	26 John McKinley ..	16 Virginia....	1836-1841	5	1783	1841
	27 Peter V. Daniel....	§ Tennessee..	1837-1865	28	1778	1865
	28 Samuel Nelson†....	§ Alabama....	1837-1852	15	1780	1852
	29 Levi Woodbury....	22 Virginia....	1841-1860	19	1785	1860
	30 Robert C. Grier....	17 New York....	1845-1872	27	1792	1873
	31 Benj. R. Curtis†..	15 New Hamp..	1845-1851	6	1789	1851
	32 John A. Campbell†.	20 Penn.	1846-1869	23	1794	1870
	33 Nathan Clifford....	27 Mass.	1851-1857	6	1809	1874
	34 Noah H. Swayne....	24 Alabama....	1853-1861	8	1811	.....
	35 Samuel F. Miller....	29 Maine.....	1857-.....	.....	1803	.....
	36 David Davis.....	19 Ohio.....	1861-.....	.....	1805	.....
	37 Stephen J. Field....	25 Iowa.....	1862-.....	.....	1816	.....
6 Salmon P. Chase..	38 William M. Strong..	30 Illinois....	1862-1877	15	1815	.....
	39 Joseph P. Bradley..	§ California..	1866-.....	.....	1816	.....
	40 Ward Hunt.....	Ohio.....	1864-1873	9	1808	1873
	41 John M. Harlan....	28 Penn.	1870-.....	.....	1808	.....
7 Morrison R. Waite..	42 Joseph P. Bradley..	§ New Jersey	1870-.....	.....	1813	.....
	43 John M. Harlan....	26 New York....	1872-.....	.....	1811	.....
	44 John M. Harlan....	Ohio.....	1874-.....	.....	1816	.....
	45 John M. Harlan....	34 Kentucky....	1877-.....	.....	1833	.....

* The figures before the names of the Associate Justices indicate the order of their appointment. The numbers following refer to the same numbers in the first column, and show the vacancy filled by each appointment.

† Resigned.

‡ Presided one term of the court; appointment not confirmed by the Senate.

§ The Supreme Court, at its first session in 1790, consisted of a Chief Justice and five Associates. The number of Associate Justices was increased to six in 1807 by the appointment of Thomas Todd; increased to eight in 1837 by the appointments of John Catron and John McKinley; increased to nine in 1863 by the appointment of Stephen J. Field; decreased to eight on the death of John Catron in 1865; decreased to seven on the death of James M. Wayne in 1867; and again increased to eight in 1870.

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

	NAME.	State.	Congress.	Term of Service.	Born	Died
1	F. A. Muhlenberg.	Pa....	1st Cong.	April 1, 1789, to Mar. 4, 1791.	1750	1801
2	Jonathan Trumbull	Conn.	2d Cong.	Oct. 24, 1791, to Mar. 4, 1793.	1740	1809
	F. A. Muhlenberg..	Pa....	3d Cong.	Dec. 2, 1793, to Mar. 4, 1795.	.....	.....
3	Jonathan Dayton..	N. J..	4th Cong.	Dec. 7, 1795, to Mar. 4, 1797.	1760	1824
	" " " " " "	" " " "	5th Cong.	May 15, 1797, to Mar. 3, 1799.	.....	.....
4	Theodore Sedgwick	Mass.	6th Cong.	Dec. 2, 1799, to Mar. 4, 1801.	1746	1813
5	Nathaniel Macon..	N. C..	7th Cong.	Dec. 7, 1801, to Mar. 4, 1803.	1737	1837
	" " " " " "	" " " "	8th Cong.	Oct. 17, 1803, to Mar. 4, 1805.	.....	.....
	" " " " " "	" " " "	9th Cong.	Dec. 2, 1805, to Mar. 4, 1807.	.....	.....
6	Joseph B. Varnum.	Mass.	10th Cong.	Oct. 26, 1807, to Mar. 4, 1809.	1750	1821
	" " " " " "	" " " "	11th Cong.	May 23, 1809, to Mar. 4, 1811.	.....	.....
7	Henry Clay.....	Ky..	12th Cong.	Nov. 4, 1811, to Mar. 4, 1813.	1777	1852
	" " " " " "	" " " "	13th Cong.	May 24, 1813, to Jan. 19, 1814.	.....	.....
8	Langdon Cheves..	S. C. }	18th Cong.	Jan. 10, 1814, to Mar. 4, 1815.	1776	1857
	" " " " " "	Ses. }				
	Henry Clay.....	Ky..	14th Cong.	Dec. 4, 1815, to Mar. 4, 1817.	.....	.....
	" " " " " "	" " " "	15th Cong.	Dec. 1, 1817, to Mar. 4, 1819.	.....	.....
	" " " " " "	" " " "	16th Cong.	Dec. 6, 1819, to May 15, 1820.	.....	.....
9	John W. Taylor..	N. Y. }	10th Cong.	Nov. 15, 1820, to Mar. 4, 1821.	1734	1854
	" " " " " "	Ses. }				
10	Philip P. Barbour..	Va..	17th Cong.	Dec. 4, 1821, to Mar. 4, 1823.	1783	1841
	Henry Clay.....	Ky..	18th Cong.	Dec. 1, 1823, to Mar. 4, 1825.	.....	.....
	John W. Taylor....	N. Y.	19th Cong.	Dec. 5, 1825, to Mar. 4, 1827.	.....	.....
11	Andrew Stevenson.	Va..	20th Cong.	Dec. 3, 1827, to Mar. 4, 1829.	1734	1857
	" " " " " "	" " " "	21st Cong.	Dec. 7, 1829, to Mar. 4, 1831.	.....	.....
	" " " " " "	" " " "	22d Cong.	Dec. 5, 1831, to Mar. 4, 1833.	.....	.....
	" " " " " "	" " " "	23d Cong.	Dec. 2, 1833, to June 2, 1834.	.....	.....
12	John Bell.....	Ten }	23d Cong.	June 2, 1834, to Mar. 4, 1835.	1797	1859
	" " " " " "	Ses. }				
13	James K. Polk.....	" " "	24th Cong.	Dec. 7, 1835, to Mar. 4, 1837.	1795	1849
	" " " " " "	" " " "	25th Cong.	Sept. 5, 1837, to Mar. 4, 1839.	.....	.....
14	Rob't M. T. Hunter.	Va..	26th Cong.	Dec. 16, 1839, to Mar. 4, 1841.	1809	.....
15	John White.....	Ky..	27th Cong.	May 31, 1841, to Mar. 4, 1843.	1805	1845
16	John W. Jones.....	Va..	28th Cong.	Dec. 4, 1843, to Mar. 4, 1845.	1805	1848
17	John W. Davis.....	Ind..	29th Cong.	Dec. 1, 1845, to Mar. 4, 1847.	1790	1850
18	Robert C. Winthrop	Mass.	30th Cong.	Dec. 6, 1847, to Mar. 4, 1849.	1809	.....
19	Howell Cobb.....	Ga..	31st Cong.	Dec. 22, 1849, to Mar. 4, 1851.	1815	1868
20	Linn Boyd.....	Ky..	32d Cong.	Dec. 1, 1851, to Mar. 4, 1853.	1800	1859
	" " " " " "	" " " "	33d Cong.	Dec. 5, 1853, to Mar. 4, 1855.	.....	.....
21	Nathaniel P. Banks	Mass.	34th Cong.	Feb. 2, 1855, to Mar. 4, 1857.	1816	.....
22	James L. Orr.....	S. C.	35th Cong.	Dec. 7, 1857, to Mar. 4, 1859.	1822	1873
23	Wm. Pennington..	N. J..	36th Cong.	Feb. 1, 1860, to Mar. 4, 1861.	1796	1863
24	Galusha A. Grow..	Pa..	37th Cong.	July 4, 1861, to Mar. 4, 1863.	1823	.....
25	Schuyler Colfax....	Ind..	38th Cong.	Dec. 7, 1863, to Mar. 4, 1865.	1823	.....
	" " " " " "	" " " "	39th Cong.	Dec. 4, 1865, to Mar. 4, 1867.	.....	.....
	" " " " " "	" " " "	40th Cong.	Mar. 4, 1867, to Mar. 4, 1869.	.....	.....
26	James G. Blaine....	Me..	41st Cong.	Mar. 4, 1869, to Mar. 4, 1871.	1830	.....
	" " " " " "	" " " "	42d Cong.	Mar. 4, 1871, to Mar. 4, 1873.	.....	.....
	" " " " " "	" " " "	43d Cong.	Dec. 1, 1873, to Mar. 4, 1875.	.....	.....
27	Michael C. Kerr....	Ind.	44th Cong.	Dec. 6, 1875, to Aug. 20, 1876.	1827	1876
	" " " " " "	Pa. }				
28	Samuel J. Randall..	Pa. }	44th Cong.	Dec. 4, 1876, to Mar. 4, 1877.	1828	.....
	" " " " " "	Ses. }				
	" " " " " "	" " " "	45th Cong.	Oct. 15, 1877, to ————	.....	.....

NOTE.—Speakers elected *pro tempore* are not included in the above table. The figures prefixed indicate the number of Speakers, not the sequence of their official terms.

PRESIDENTS PRO TEMPORE OF THE SENATE.

NAME.	STATE.	SERVICE.		BORN.	DIED.
		Congress.	Time.		
1 John Langdon	New Hampshire . .	1st and 2d	1789-1792	1741	1819
2 Richard Henry Lee . .	Virginia	2d	1792-1792	1732	1794
John Langdon	New Hampshire . .	2d and 3d	1792-1794	.....	.....
3 Ralph Izard	South Carolina . . .	3d	1794-1795	1742	1804
4 Henry Tazewell	Virginia	3d and 4th	1795-1796	1753	1799
5 Samuel Livermore . . .	New Hampshire . . .	4th	1796-1797	1732	1803
6 William Bingham	Pennsylvania	4th and 5th	1797-1797	1751	1804
7 William Bradford . . .	Rhode Island	5th	1797-1797	1739	1803
8 Jacob Read	South Carolina . . .	5th	1797-1798	1752	1816
9 Theodore Sedgwick . . .	Massachusetts	5th	1798-1798	1746	1813
10 John Lawrence	New York	5th	1798-1799	1750	1810
11 James Ross	Pennsylvania	5th	1799-1799	1762	1847
Samuel Livermore	New Hampshire . . .	6th	1799-1800	.....	.....
12 Uriah Tracy	Connecticut	6th	1800-1800	1755	1807
13 John E. Howard	Maryland	6th	1800-1801	1752	1827
14 James Hillhouse	Connecticut	6th	1801-1801	1754	1832
15 Abraham Baldwin	Georgia	7th	1801-1802	1754	1807
16 Stephen R. Bradley . . .	Vermont	7th	1802-1803	1754	1830
17 John Brown	Kentucky	8th	1803-1804	1757	1837
18 Jesse Franklin	North Carolina . . .	8th	1804-1805	1758	1823
19 Joseph Anderson	Tennessee	8th	1805-1805	1757	1837
20 Samuel Smith	Maryland	9th and 10th	1805-1808	1752	1839
Stephen R. Bradley	Vermont	10th	1808-1809	.....	.....
21 John Milledge	Georgia	10th and 11th	1809-1809	1757	1818
22 Andrew Gregg	Pennsylvania	11th	1809-1810	1753	1835
23 John Gaillard	South Carolina . . .	11th	1810-1811	.....	1826
24 John Pope	Kentucky	11th and 12th	1811-1812	1770	1845
25 Wm. H. Crawford	Georgia	12th and 13th	1812-1813	1772	1834
26 Joseph B. Varnum	Massachusetts	13th	1813-1814	1750	1821
John Gaillard	South Carolina . . .	13th, 14th, and 15th	1814-1819	.....	.....
27 James Barbour	Virginia	15th and 16th	1819-1820	1775	1842
John Gaillard	South Carolina . . .	16th, 17th, 18th, & 19th	1820-1826	.....	.....
28 Nathaniel Macon	North Carolina . . .	19th and 20th	1826-1828	1757	1837
Samuel Smith	Maryland	20th and 21st	1828-1831	.....	.....
29 L. W. Tazewell	Virginia	22d	1832-1832	1774	1860
30 Hugh L. White	Tennessee	22d and 23d	1832-1834	1773	1840
31 George Poindexter	Mississippi	23d	1834-1835	1779	1853
32 John Tyler	Virginia	24th	1835-1836	1790	1862
33 William R. King	Alabama	24th, 25th, and 26th	1836-1841	1786	1853
34 Samuel L. Southard . . .	New Jersey	27th	1841-1842	1787	1842
35 Willie P. Mangum	North Carolina . . .	27th and 28th	1842-1846	1792	1861
36 David R. Atchison	Missouri	29th, 30th, and 31st	1846-1850	1807	.....
William R. King	Alabama	31st and 32d	1850-1852	.....	.....
David R. Atchison	Missouri	32d and 33d	1852-1854	.....	.....
37 Jesse D. Bright	Indiana	33d and 34th	1854-1856	1812	1875
38 Charles E. Stuart	Michigan	31th	1856-1856	.....	.....
39 James M. Mason	Virginia	34th and 35th	1857-1857	1798	1871
40 Thomas J. Rusk	Texas	35th	1857-1857	.....	.....
41 Benj. Fitzpatrick	Alabama	35th and 36th	1857-1860	1802	1869
Jesse D. Bright	Indiana	36th	1860-1860	.....	.....
42 Solomon Foot	Vermont	36th, 37th, and 38th	1861-1864	1802	1866
43 Daniel Clark	New Hampshire . . .	38th	1864-1865	1809	.....
44 Lafayette S. Foster	Connecticut	39th	1865-1867	1806	.....
45 Benj. F. Wade	Ohio	39th and 40th	1867-1869	1800	1878
46 Henry B. Anthony	Rhode Island	41st and 42d	1869-1873	1815	.....
47 Matt. H. Carpenter . . .	Wisconsin	43d	1873-1875	1824	.....
Henry B. Anthony	Rhode Island	43d	1875-1875	.....	.....
48 Thomas W. Ferry	Michigan	44th and 45th	1875-1878	1827	.....

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, AND RATIO OF REPRESENTATION BY THE CONSTITUTION AND AT EACH CENSUS.

STATES.	Admitted to the Union	REPRESENTATIVES TO WHICH EACH STATE WAS ENTITLED BY									
		Constitution. 1790.	1st census from Mar. 4, 1793.	2d census from Mar. 4, 1803.	3d census from Mar. 4, 1813.	4th census from Mar. 4, 1823.	5th census from Mar. 4, 1833.	6th census from Mar. 4, 1843.	7th census from Mar. 4, 1853.	8th census from Mar. 4, 1863.	9th census from Mar. 4, 1873.
Ratio of Represent'n		30,000	33,000	33,000	35,000	40,000	47,700	70,680	93,423	127,381	131,425
Alabama.....	1819					3	5	7	7	6	8
Arkansas.....	1836							1	2	3	4
California.....	1850								2	3	4
Colorado.....	1876										*1
Connecticut.....		5	7	7	7	6	6	4	4	4	4
Delaware.....		1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Florida.....	1845								1	1	2
Georgia.....		3	2	4	6	7	9	8	7	7	9
Illinois.....	1818					1	3	7	9	14	19
Indiana.....	1816					3	7	10	11	11	13
Iowa.....	1846								2	6	9
Kansas.....	1861									1	8
Kentucky.....	1792		2	6	10	12	13	10	10	9	10
Louisiana.....	1812					3	3	4	4	5	6
Maine.....	1820					7	8	7	6	5	6
Maryland.....		6	8	9	9	9	8	6	6	5	6
Massachusetts.....		8	14	17	20	13	12	10	11	10	11
Michigan.....	1837							3	4	6	9
Minnesota.....	1858								2	2	3
Mississippi.....	1817					1	2	4	5	5	6
Missouri.....	1821					1	2	5	7	9	13
Nebraska.....	1867									*1	1
Nevada.....	1864									*1	1
New Hampshire.....		3	4	5	6	6	5	4	3	3	3
New Jersey.....		4	5	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	7
New York.....		6	10	17	27	34	40	34	33	31	33
North Carolina.....		5	10	12	13	13	13	9	8	7	8
Ohio.....	1802				6	14	19	21	21	19	20
Oregon.....	1859								*1	1	1
Pennsylvania.....		8	13	13	23	26	28	24	25	24	27
Rhode Island.....		1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
South Carolina.....		5	6	8	9	9	9	7	6	4	5
Tennessee.....	1796			3	6	9	13	11	10	8	10
Texas.....	1845								2	4	6
Vermont.....	1791		2	4	6	5	5	4	3	3	3
Virginia.....		10	19	22	23	22	21	15	13	11	9
West Virginia.....	1863										3
Wisconsin.....	1848								3	6	8
Whole number....		65	105	141	181	213	240	223	231	213	293

* These States admitted subsequently to the apportionment.]

CIVIL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE following table is made up from the official statements of the heads of the various Departments of the Government, sent to Congress in August, 1876, in response to a Senate resolution, showing the number of civil officers employed by each Department from 1859 to 1875.

		1853.	1875.
1	Department of State.....	367	430
2	Treasury Department.....	3,778	12,433
3	War Department.....	339	1,469
4	Navy Department.....	60	131
5	Post-Office Department.....	30,917	44,897
6	Interior Department.....	1,081	2,475
7	Department of Justice.....	5	523
		36,397	62,427

NOTE.—It is to be understood that the above includes all officers and employees of the government at Washington and throughout the country, except those in the military and naval service.

LENGTH OF SESSIONS OF CONGRESS, 1789-1879.

No. of Congress.	No. of Session.	Time of Session.	No. of Congress.	No. of Session.	Time of Session.
1st	1st..March	4, 1789—Sept. 29, 1789	25th	1st..Sept.	4, 1837—Oct. 16, 1837
	2d..Jan.	4, 1790—Aug. 12, 1790		2d..Dec.	4, 1837—July 9, 1838
	3d..Dec.	6, 1790—Mar. 3, 1791		3d..Dec.	3, 1838—March 3, 1839
2d	1st..Oct.	24, 1791—May 8, 1792	26th	1st..Dec.	2, 1839—July 21, 1840
	2d..Nov.	5, 1792—Mar. 2, 1793		2d..Dec.	7, 1840—March 3, 1841
3d	1st..Dec.	2, 1793—June 9, 1794		1st..May	31, 1841—Sept. 13, 1841
	2d..Nov.	3, 1794—March 3, 1795		2d..Dec.	6, 1841—Aug. 31, 1842
4th	1st..Dec.	7, 1795—June 1, 1796		3d..Dec.	5, 1842—March 3, 1843
	2d..Dec.	5, 1796—March 3, 1797	27th	1st..Dec.	4, 1843—June 17, 1844
	1st..May	15, 1797—July 10, 1797		2d..Dec.	2, 1844—March 3, 1845
5th	2d..Nov.	13, 1797—July 16, 1798		1st..Dec.	1, 1845—Aug. 10, 1846
	3d..Dec.	3, 1798—March 3, 1799		2d..Dec.	7, 1846—March 3, 1847
6th	1st..Dec.	2, 1799—May 14, 1800	28th	1st..Dec.	6, 1847—Aug. 14, 1848
	2d..Nov.	17, 1800—March 3, 1801		2d..Dec.	4, 1848—March 3, 1849
7th	1st..Dec.	7, 1801—May 3, 1802	29th	1st..Dec.	3, 1849—Sept. 30, 1850
	2d..Dec.	6, 1802—March 3, 1803		2d..Dec.	2, 1850—March 3, 1851
8th	1st..Oct.	17, 1803—Mar. 27, 1804	30th	1st..Dec.	1, 1851—Aug. 31, 1852
	2d..Nov.	5, 1804—March 3, 1805		2d..Dec.	6, 1852—March 3, 1853
9th	1st..Dec.	2, 1805—April 21, 1806	31st	1st..Dec.	5, 1853—Aug. 7, 1854
	2d..Dec.	1, 1806—March 3, 1807		2d..Dec.	4, 1854—March 3, 1855
10th	1st..Oct.	26, 1807—April 25, 1808		1st..Dec.	3, 1855—Aug. 18, 1856
	2d..Nov.	7, 1808—March 3, 1809		2d..Aug.	21, 1856—Aug. 30, 1856
	1st..May	23, 1809—June 23, 1809		3d..Dec.	1, 1856—March 3, 1857
11th	2d..Nov.	27, 1809—May 1, 1810	32nd	1st..Dec.	7, 1857—June 14, 1858
	3d..Dec.	3, 1810—March 3, 1811		2d..Dec.	6, 1858—March 3, 1859
12th	1st..Nov.	4, 1811—July 6, 1812	33th	1st..Dec.	5, 1859—June 25, 1860
	2d..Nov.	2, 1812—March 3, 1813		2d..Dec.	3, 1860—March 4, 1861
	1st..May	24, 1813—Aug. 2, 1813		1st..July	4, 1861—Aug. 6, 1861
13th	2d..Dec.	6, 1813—April 18, 1814		2d..Dec.	2, 1861—July 17, 1862
	3d..Sept.	19, 1814—March 3, 1815		3d..Dec.	1, 1862—March 4, 1863
14th	1st..Dec.	4, 1815—April 30, 1816	34th	1st..Dec.	7, 1863—July 4, 1864
	2d..Dec.	2, 1816—March 3, 1817		2d..Dec.	5, 1864—March 4, 1865
15th	1st..Dec.	1, 1817—April 30, 1818	35th	1st..Dec.	4, 1865—July 28, 1866
	2d..Nov.	16, 1818—March 3, 1819		2d..Dec.	3, 1866—March 4, 1867
16th	1st..Dec.	6, 1819—May 15, 1820		1st..March	4, 1867—Mar. 30, 1867
	2d..Nov.	13, 1820—March 3, 1821		"..July	3, 1867—July 20, 1867
17th	1st..Dec.	3, 1821—May 8, 1822		"..Nov.	21, 1867—Dec. 2, 1867
	2d..Dec.	2, 1822—March 3, 1823		2d..Dec.	2, 1867—July 27, 1868
18th	1st..Dec.	1, 1823—May 27, 1824		3d..Dec.	7, 1868—March 4, 1869
	2d..Dec.	6, 1824—March 3, 1825	41st	1st..March	4, 1869—April 23, 1869
19th	1st..Dec.	5, 1825—May 22, 1826		2d..Dec.	6, 1869—July 15, 1870
	2d..Dec.	4, 1826—March 3, 1827		3d..Dec.	5, 1870—March 4, 1871
20th	1st..Dec.	3, 1827—May 26, 1828		1st..March	4, 1871—April 20, 1871
	2d..Dec.	1, 1828—March 3, 1829		2d..Dec.	4, 1871—June 10, 1872
21st	1st..Dec.	7, 1829—May 31, 1830		3d..Dec.	2, 1872—March 4, 1873
	2d..Dec.	6, 1830—March 3, 1831	42d	1st..Dec.	1, 1873—June 23, 1874
22d	1st..Dec.	5, 1831—July 16, 1832		2d..Dec.	7, 1874—March 4, 1875
	2d..Dec.	3, 1832—March 3, 1833	43d	1st..Dec.	6, 1875—Aug. 15, 1876
23d	1st..Dec.	2, 1833—June 30, 1834		2d..Dec.	4, 1876—March 4, 1877
	2d..Dec.	1, 1834—March 3, 1835	44th	1st..Oct.	15, 1877—Dec. 8, 1877
24th	1st..Dec.	7, 1835—July 4, 1836		2d..Dec.	3, 1877—June 30, 1878
	2d..Dec.	5, 1836—March 3, 1837		3d..Dec.	2, 1878—March 4, 1879

NOTE.—To determine the years covered by a given Congress, double the number of the Congress, and add the product to 1789; the result will be the year in which the Congress closed. Thus, the 35th Congress = $70 + 1789 = 1859$, that being the year which terminated the 35th Congress, on the 4th of March. To find the number of a Congress sitting in any given year, subtract 1789 from the year; if the result is an even number, half that number will give the Congress, of which the year in question will be the closing year. If the result is an odd number, add one to it, and half the result will give the Congress, of which the year in question will be the first year.

THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF SENATORS.

Vice-President (President of the Senate), WILLIAM A. WHEELER, Malone, N. Y., \$8,000.

Allison, William B., Dubuque, Iowa.
 Anthony, Henry B., Providence, R. I.
 Bailey, James E., Clarksville, Tenn.
 Barnum, William H., Lime Rock, Conn.
 Bayard, Thomas F., Wilmington, Del.
 Beck, James B., Lexington, Ky.
 Blaine, James G., Augusta, Maine.
 Booth, Newton, Sacramento, Cal.
 Bruce, Blanche K., Floreyville, Miss.
 Burnside, Ambrose E., Providence, R. I.
 Butler, Manning C., Edgefield C. H., S. C.
 Cameron, Angus, La Crosse, Wis.
 Cameron, J. D., Harrisburg, Pa.
 Chaffee, Jerome B., Denver, Col.
 Christianity, Isaac P., Lansing, Mich.
 Cockrell, Francis M., Warrensburg, Mo.
 Coke, Richard, Waco, Texas.
 Conkling, Roscoe, Utica, N. Y.
 Conover, Simon B., Tallahassee, Fla.
 Davis, David, Bloomington, Ill.
 Davis, Henry G., Piedmont, West Va.
 Dawes, Henry L., Pittsfield, Mass.
 Dennis, George R., Kingston, Md.
 Dorsey, Stephen W., Helena, Ark.
 Eaton, William W., Hartford, Conn.
 Edmunds, George F., Burlington, Vt.
 Eustis, James B., New Orleans, La.
 Ferry, T. W., Grand Haven, Mich.
 Garland, A. H., Little Rock, Ark.
 Gordon, John B., Atlanta, Ga.
 Grover, L. F., Salem, Oregon.
 Hamlin, Hannibal, Bangor, Maine.
 Harris, Isham G., Memphis, Tenn.
 Hereford, Frank, Union, West Va.
 Hill, Benjamin H., Atlanta, Ga.
 Hoar, George F., Worcester, Mass.
 Howe, Timothy O., Green Bay, Wis.

Ingalls, John J., Atkinson, Kan.
 Johnston, John W., Abingdon, Va.
 Jones, Charles W., Pensacola, Fla.
 Jones, John P., Gold Hill, Nev.
 Kellogg, Wm. P., New Orleans, La.
 Kernan, Francis, Utica, N. Y.
 Kirkwood, S. J., Iowa City, Iowa.
 Lamar, L. Q. C., Oxford, Miss.
 Matthews, Stanley, Glendale, Ohio.
 Maxey, Samuel B., Paris, Texas.
 McCreery, Thos. C., Owensborough, Ky.
 McDonald, Joseph E., Indianapolis, Ind.
 McMillan, Samuel J. R., St. Paul, Minn.
 McPherson, J. R., Jersey City, N. J.
 Merrimon, A. S., Raleigh, N. C.
 Mitchell, John H., Portland, Oregon.
 Morgan, John T., Selma, Ala.
 Morrill, Justin S., Strafford, Vt.
 Oglesby, Richard J., Decatur, Ill.
 Paddock, Algernon S., Beatrice, Neb.
 Patterson, John J., Charleston, S. C.
 Plumb, P. B., Emporia, Kansas.
 Randolph, Theo. F., Morristown, N. J.
 Ransom, Matt W., Weldon, N. C.
 Rollins, E. H., Concord, N. H.
 Sargent, Aaron A., San Francisco, Cal.
 Saulsbury, Eli, Dover, Del.
 Saunders, A., Omaha, Neb.
 Sharon, William, Virginia City, Nev.
 Shields, James, Carrollton, Mo.
 Spencer, George E., Decatur, Ala.
 Teller, Henry M., Central City, Col.
 Thurman, Allen G., Columbus, O.
 Wadleigh, Bainbridge, Milford, N. H.
 Wallace, William A., Clearfield, Pa.
 Whyte, William Pinkney, Baltimore, Md.
 Windom, William, Winona, Minn.
 Withers, Robert E., Wytheville, Va.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

President of the Senate.—WILLIAM A. WHEELER, Vice-President of the U. S.

President *pro tempore*,.....

Chaplain.—Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D.

Secretary of the Senate.—George C. Gorham.

Chief Clerk.—William E. Spencer.

Principal Executive Clerk.—James R. Young.

Principal Legislative Clerk.—James W. Nightingale.

Sergeant-at-Arms.—John R. French.

Postmaster.—W. E. Creary.

Superintendent of Folding-Room.—L. D. Merchant.

Superintendent of Document-Room.—Amzi Smith.

Sp.
of

Official Reporters of Debates.

D. F. Murphy.

Assistants.—Theo. F. Shuey. E. V. Murphy. Henry J. Gensler. R. S. Boswell.

45TH CONGRESS.—March 4, 1877, to March 4, 1879.

SENATE.—List of Members by States, with their Terms of Office.

Senators are elected for six years, one-third of the Senate retiring on the 4th of March each alternate year.

Salary of Senators, \$5,000 *per annum*.

Mileage, 20 cents per mile of travel each way, at each annual session.

Allowance for stationery and newspapers, \$125 *per annum*.

ALABAMA.

Term Expires.	Residence.
1879 George E. Spencer, R.....	Decatur.
1883 John T. Morgan, D.....	Selma.

ARKANSAS.

1879 Stephen W. Dorsey, R.....	Helena.
1883 Aug. H. Garland, D....	Little Rock.

CALIFORNIA.

1879 Aaron A. Sargent, R.....	Nevada City.
1881 Newton Booth, R.....	Sacramento.

COLORADO.

1879 Jerome B. Chaffee, R.....	Denver.
1883 Henry M. Teller, R....	Central City.

CONNECTICUT.

1879 William H. Barnum, D.....	Lime Rock.
1881 William W. Eaton, D....	Hartford.

DELAWARE.

1881 Thos. F. Bayard, D....	Wilmington.
1883 Eli Saulsbury, D.....	Kenton.

FLORIDA.

1879 Simon B. Conover, R.....	Tallahassee.
1881 Charles W. Jones, D....	Pensacola.

GEORGIA.

1879 John B. Gordon, D.....	Atlanta.
1883 Benj. H. Hill, D.....	Atlanta.

ILLINOIS.

1879 Richard J. Oglesby, R....	Decatur.
1883 David Davis, Ind.....	Bloomington.

INDIANA.

Term Expires.	Residence.
1879 Dan. W. Voorhees, D.....	Terre Haute.
1881 Jos. E. McDonald, D.....	Indianapolis.

IOWA.

1879 William B. Allison, R....	Dubuque.
1883 Samuel J. Kirkwood, R.....	Iowa City.

KANSAS.

1879 John J. Ingalls, R.....	Atchison.
1883 Preston B. Plumb, R.....	Emporia.

KENTUCKY.

1879 Thos. C. McCreery, D.....	Owensboro'.
1883 James B. Beck, D.....	Lexington.

LOUISIANA.

1879 James B. Eustis, D.....	New Orleans.
1883 Wm. P. Kellogg, R.....	New Orleans.

MAINE.

1881 Hannibal Hamlin, R.....	Bangor.
1883 James G. Blaine, R.....	Augusta.

MARYLAND.

1879 George R. Dennis, D....	Kingston.
1881 Wm. Pinkney Whyte, D.....	Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1881 Henry L. Dawes, R.....	Pittsfield.
1883 George F. Hoar, R.....	Worcester.

MICHIGAN.

1881 Isaac P. Christiancy, R....	Lansing.
1883 Thos. W. Ferry, R....	Grand Haven.

SENATE.—LIST OF MEMBERS BY STATES—(Continued).

MINNESOTA.		OREGON.	
Term Expires.	Residence.	Term Expires.	Residence.
1881 Sam. J. R. McMillan, R.	St. Paul.	1879 John H. Mitchell, R.	Portland.
1883 William Windom, R.	Winona.	1883 Lafayette Grover, D.	Salem.
MISSISSIPPI.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
1881 Blanche K. Bruce, R.	Floreyville.	1879 Jas. Donald Cameron, R.	Harrisb'g.
1883 Lucius Q. C. Lamar, D.	Oxford.	1881 William A. Wallace, D.	Clearfield.
MISSOURI.		RHODE ISLAND.	
1879 James Shields, D.	Carrollton.	1881 Ambrose E. Burnside, R.	Provid'ce.
1881 Francis M. Cockrell, D.	Warrens'g.	1883 Henry B. Anthony, R.	Providence.
NEBRASKA.		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
1881 Algernon S. Paddock, R.	Beatrice.	1879 John J. Patterson, R.	Charleston.
1883 Alvin Saunders, R.	Omaha.	1883 Manning C. Butler, D.	Edgefield C.H.
NEVADA.		TENNESSEE.	
1879 John P. Jones, R.	Gold Hill.	1881 James E. Bailey, D.	Clarksville.
1881 William Sharon, R.	Virginia City.	1883 Isham G. Harris, D.	Memphis.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		TEXAS.	
1879 Bainbridge Wadleigh, R.	Millford.	1881 Samuel B. Maxey, D.	Paris.
1883 Edward H. Rollins, R.	Concord.	1883 Richard Coke, D.	Waco.
NEW JERSEY.		VERMONT.	
1881 Theo. F. Randolph, D.	Morristown.	1879 Justin S. Morrill, R.	Stratford.
1883 John R. McPherson, D.	Jersey City.	1881 George F. Edmunds, R.	Burlington.
NEW YORK.		VIRGINIA.	
1879 Roscoe Conkling, R.	Utica.	1881 Robert E. Withers, D.	Wytheville.
1881 Francis Kernan, D.	Utica.	1883 John W. Johnston, D.	Abingdon.
NORTH CAROLINA.		WEST VIRGINIA.	
1879 Aug. S. Merrimon, D.	Raleigh.	1881 Frank Hereford, D.	Union.
1883 Matt. W. Ransom, D.	Weldon.	1883 Henry G. Davis, D.	Piedmont.
OHIO.		WISCONSIN.	
1879 Stanley Matthews, R.	Glendale.	1879 Timothy O. Howe, R.	Green Bay.
1881 Allen G. Thurman, D.	Columbus.	1881 Angus Cameron, R.	La Crosse.

Republicans.....	39
Democrats.....	36
Independent.....	1
Total.....	76

45TH CONGRESS.—March 4, 1877, to March 4, 1879.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Salary of Representatives, \$5,000 per annum.

Mileage, 20 cents per mile of travel, each session, to and from Washington.

Allowance for Stationery and Newspapers, \$125 per annum.

SAMUEL J. RANDALL, *Speaker*, Philadelphia, Pa., Salary \$8,000.

- Acklen, Joseph H., Pattersonville, La.
 Aiken, D. Wyatt, Cokesbury, S. C.
 Aldrich, William, Chicago, Ill.
 Atkins, John D. C., Paris, Tenn.
 Bacon, William J., Utica, N. Y.
 Bagley, George A., Watertown, N. Y.
 Bailey, John M., Albany, N. Y.
 Baker, John H., Goshen, Ind.
 Baker, William H., Constantia, N. Y.
 Ballou, Latimer W., Woonsocket, R. I.
 Banks, Nathaniel P., Waltham, Mass.
 Banning, Henry B., Cincinnati, O.
 Bayne, Thomas M., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Beale, R. L. T., Hague, Va.
 Beebe, George M., Monticello, N. Y.
 Bell, Hiram P., Cumming, Ga.
 Benedict, Charles B., Attica, N. Y.
 Bicknell, George A., New Albany, Ind.
 Bisbee, Horatio, Jr., Jacksonville, Fla.
 Blackburn, Joseph C. S., Versailles, Ky.
 Blair, Henry W., Plymouth, N. H.
 Bland, Richard P., Lebanon, Mo.
 Bliss, Archibald M., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Blount, James H., Macon, Ga.
 Boone, Andrew R., Mayfield, Ky.
 Bouck, Gabriel, Oshkosh, Wis.
 Boyd, Thomas A., Lewiston, Ill.
 Bragg, Edward S., Fond du Lac, Wis.
 Brentano, Lorenzo, Chicago, Ill.
 Brewer, Mark S., Pontiac, Mich.
 Bridges, Samuel A., Allentown, Pa.
 Briggs, James F., Manchester, N. H.
 Bright, John M., Fayetteville, Tenn.
 Brogden, Curtis H., Goldsboro', N. C.
 Browne, Thomas M., Winchester, Ind.
 Buckner, Aylett H., Mexico, Mo.
 Bundy, Solomon, Oxford, N. Y.
 Burchard, Horatio C., Freeport, Ill.
 Burdick, Theodore W., Decorah, Iowa.
 Butler, Benjamin F., Lowell, Mass.
 Cabell, George C., Danville, Va.
 Cain, Richard H., Charleston, S. C.
 Caldwell, John W., Russellville, Ky.
 Caldwell, William P., Gardner, Tenn.
 Calkins, William H., La Porte, Ind.
 Camp, John H., Lyons, N. Y.
 Campbell, Jacob M., Johnstown, Pa.
 Candler, Milton A., Atlanta, Ga.
 Cannon, Joseph G., Tuscola, Ill.
 Carlisle, John G., Covington, Ky.
 Caswell, Lucien B., Fort Atkinson, Wis.
 Chalmers, J. R., Friar's Point, Miss.
 Chittenden, Simeon B., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Claffin, William, Newton, Mass.
 Clark, Alvah A., Somerville, N. J.
 Clark, John B., Jr., Fayette, Mo.
 Clark, Rush, Iowa City, Iowa.
 Clarke, John B., Brooksville, Ky.
 Clymer, Hlester, Reading, Pa.
 Cobb, Thomas R., Vincennes, Ind.
 Cole, Nathan, St. Louis, Mo.
 Collins, Francis D., Scranton, Pa.
 Conger, Omar D., Port Huron, Mich.
 Cook, Philip, Americus, Ga.
 Covert, James W., Flushing, N. Y.
 Cox, Jacob D., Toledo, O.
 Cox, Samuel S., New York, N. Y.
 Crapo, William W., New Bedford, Mass.
 Cravens, Jordan E., Clarksville, Ark.
 Crittenden, Thos. T., Warrensburg, Mo.
 Culberson, David B., Jefferson, Tex.
 Cummings, Henry J. B., Winterset, Iowa.
 Cutler, Augustus W., Morristown, N. J.
 Danford, Lorenzo, St. Clairsville, O.
 Davidson, Robert H. M., Quincy, Fla.
 Davis, Horace, San Francisco, Cal.
 Davis, Joseph J., Louisburg, N. C.
 Dean, Benjamin, Boston, Mass.
 Deering, Nathaniel C., Osage, Iowa.
 Denison, Dudley C., Royalton, Vt.
 Dibrell, George G., Sparta, Tenn.
 Dickey, H. L., Greenfield, O.
 Dunnell, Mark H., Owatonna, Minn.
 Durham, Milton J., Danville, Ky.
 Dwight, Jeremiah W., Dryden, N. Y.
 Eames, Benjamin T., Providence, R. I.
 Eden, John R., Sullivan, Ill.
 Eickhoff, Anthony, New York, N. Y.
 Elam, Joseph B., Mansfield, La.
 Ellis, E. John, New Orleans, La.
 Ellsworth, Charles C., Greenville, Mich.
 Errett, Russell, Pittsburg, Pa.
 Evans, I. Newton, Hatboro, Pa.
 Evans, James L., Noblesville, Ind.
 Evins, John H., Spartanburg, S. C.
 Ewing, Thomas, Lancaster, O.
 Felton, William H., Cartersville, Ga.
 Finley, Ebenezer B., Bucyrus, O.
 Forney, William H., Jacksonville, Ala.
 Fort, Greenbury L., Lacon, Ill.
 Foster, Charles, Fostoria, O.
 Franklin, Benjamin J., Kansas City, Mo.
 Freeman, Chapman, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Frye, William P., Lewiston, Me.
 Fuller, Benoni S., Boonville, Ind.
 Gardner, Mills, Washington C. H., O.
 Garfield, James A., Mentor, O.
 Garth, William W., Huntsville, Ala.
 Gause, Lucien C., Jacksonport, Ark.
 Gibson, Randall L., New Orleans, La.
 Giddings, D. C., Brenham, Tex.
 Glover, John M., La Grange, Mo.
 Goode, John, Norfolk, Va.

Gunter, Thomas M., Fayetteville, Ark.
 Hale, Eugene, Ellsworth, Maine.
 Hamilton, Andrew H., Fort Wayne, Ind.
 Hanna, John, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Hardenbergh, Aug. A., Jersey City, N. J.
 Harmer, Alfred C., Germantown, Pa.
 Harris, Benj. W., E. Bridgewater, Mass.
 Harris, Henry R., Greenville, Ga.
 Harris, John T., Harrisonburg, Va.
 Harrison, Carter H., Chicago, Ill.
 Hart, E. Kirke, Albion, N. Y.
 Hartzell, William, Chester, Ill.
 Haskell, Dudley C., Lawrence, Kan.
 Hatcher, Robert A., New Madrid, Mo.
 Hayes, Philip C., Morris, Ill.
 Hazelton, George C., Boscobel, Wis.
 Hendes, George W., Morrisville, Vt.
 Henderson, Thomas J., Princeton, Ill.
 Henkle, Eli J., Brooklyn, Md.
 Henry, Daniel M., Cambridge, Md.
 Herbert, Hilary A., Montgomery, Ala.
 Hewitt, Abram S., New York, N. Y.
 Hewitt, Goldsmith W., Birmingham, Ala.
 Hiscocck, Frank, Syracuse, N. Y.
 Hooker, Charles E., Jackson, Miss.
 House, John F., Clarksville, Tenn.
 Hubbell, Jay A., Houghton, Mich.
 Humphrey, H. L., Hudson, Wis.
 Hungerford, John N., Corning, N. Y.
 Hunter, Morton C., Bloomington, Ind.
 Hutton, Epps, Warrenton, Va.
 Ittner, Anthony, St. Louis, Mo.
 James, Amaziah B., Ogdensburg, N. Y.
 Jones, Frank, Portsmouth, N. H.
 Jones, James Taylor, Demopolis, Ala.
 Jones, John S., Delaware, O.
 Jorgensen, Joseph, Petersburg, Va.
 Joyce, Charles H., Rutland, Vt.
 Keifer, J. Warren, Springfield, O.
 Keightley, Ed'n W., Constantine, Mich.
 Kelley, William D., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Kenna, John E., Kanawha C. H., W. Va.
 Ketcham, John H., Dover Plains, N. Y.
 Killinger, John W., Lebanon, Pa.
 Kimmell, William, Baltimore, Md.
 Knapp, Robert M., Jerseyville, Ill.
 Knott, J. Proctor, Lebanon, Ky.
 Landers, George M., New Britain, Ct.
 Lapham, Elbridge G., Canandaigua, N. Y.
 Lathrop, William, Rockford, Ill.
 Ligon, Robert F., Tuskegee, Ala.
 Lindsey, Stephen D., Norridgewock, Me.
 Lockwood, Daniel N., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Loring, George B., Salem, Mass.
 Luttrell, John K., Santa Rosa, Cal.
 Lynde, William Pitt, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Mackey, L. A., Lock Haven, Pa.
 Maish, Levi, York, Pa.
 Majors, Thomas J., Peru, Neb.
 Manning, Van H., Holly Springs, Miss.
 Marsh, Benjamin F., Warsaw, Ill.
 Martin, Benjamin F., Pruntytown, W. Va.
 Mayham, Stephen L., Schoharie, N. Y.
 McCook, Anson G., New York, N. Y.
 McGowan, J. H., Coldwater, Mich.
 McKenzie, James A., Longview, Ky.
 McKinley, William, Jr., Canton, O.
 McMahon, John A., Dayton, O.
 Mills, Roger Q., Corsicana, Texas.
 Mitchell, John I., Wellsboro, Pa.
 Money, Hernando D., Winona, Miss.
 Monroe, James, Oberlin, O.
 Morgan, Charles H., Lamar, Mo.
 Morrison, William R., Waterloo, Ill.
 Morse, Leopold, Boston, Mass.
 Muldrow, H. L., Starkville, Miss.
 Muller, Nicholas, New York, N. Y.
 Neal, Henry S., Ironton, O.
 Norcross, Amasa, Fitchburg, Mass.
 Oliver, Addison, Onawa, Iowa.
 O'Neill, Charles, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Overton, Edward, Jr., Towanda, Pa.
 Page, Horace F., Placerville, Cal.
 Patterson, George W., Westfield, N. Y.
 Patterson, T. M., Denver, Col.
 Peddie, Thomas B., Newark, N. J.
 Phelps, James, Essex, Ct.
 Phillips, William A., Salina, Kan.
 Pollard, Henry M., Chillicothe, Mo.
 Potter, Clarkson N., New Rochelle, N. Y.
 Pound, Thad. C., Chippewa Falls, Wis.
 Powers, Llewellyn, Houlton, Me.
 Price, Hiram, Davenport, Iowa.
 Pridmore, Auburn L., Jonesville, Va.
 Pugh, John Howard, Burlington, N. J.
 Rainey, Joseph H., Georgetown, S. C.
 Randolph, James H., Newport, Tenn.
 Rea, David, Savannah, Mo.
 Reagan, John H., Palestine, Tex.
 Reed, Thomas B., Portland, Me.
 Reilly, James B., Pottsville, Pa.
 Rice, Americus V., Ottawa, O.
 Rice, William W., Worcester, Mass.
 Riddle, Haywood Y., Lebanon, Tenn.
 Robbins, William M., Statesville, N. C.
 Roberts, Charles B., Westminster, Md.
 Robertson, E. W., Baton Rouge, La.
 Robinson, George D., Chicopee, Mass.
 Robinson, Milton S., Anderson, Ind.
 Ross, Miles, New Brunswick, N. J.
 Ryan, Thomas, Topeka, Kan.
 Sampson, Ezekiel S., Sigourney, Iowa.
 Sapp, William F., Council Bluffs, Iowa.
 Saylor, Milton, Cincinnati, O.
 Scales, Alfred M., Greensboro', N. C.
 Sexton, Leonidas, Enshville, Ind.
 Shallenberger, Wm. S., Rochester, Pa.
 Shelley, Charles M., Selma, Ala.
 Singleton, Otho R., Canton, Miss.
 Sinnickson, Clement H., Salem, N. J.
 Slemmons, William F., Monticello, Ark.
 Smalls, Robert, Beaufort, S. C.
 Smith, A. Herr, Lancaster, Pa.
 Smith, William E., Albany, Ga.
 Southard, Milton I., Zanesville, O.
 Sparks, William A. J., Carlyle, Ill.
 Springer, William M., Springfield, Ill.
 Starin, John H., Fultonville, N. Y.
 Steele, Walter L., Rockingham, N. C.
 Stenger, William S., Chambersburg, Pa.
 Stephens, Alex. H., Crawfordville, Ga.
 Stewart, J. H., Saint Paul, Minn.
 Stone, John W., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Stone, Joseph C., Burlington, Iowa.
 Strait, Horace B., Shakopee, Minn.
 Swann, Thomas, Baltimore, Md.
 Thompson, John M., Butler, Pa.
 Thornburgh, Jacob M., Knoxville, Tenn.
 Throckmorton, Jas. W., McKinney, Tex.
 Tipton, Thomas F., Bloomington, Ill.
 Townsend, Amos, Cleveland, O.
 Townsend, Martin I., Troy, N. Y.
 Townshend, R. W., Shawnaetown, Ill.
 Tucker, John R., Lexington, Va.
 Turner, Thomas, Mount Sterling, Ky.
 Turney, Jacob, Greensburg, Pa.

Vance, Robert B., Asheville, N. C.
 Van Vorhes, Nelson H., Athens, O.
 Veeder, William D., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Waddell, Alfred M., Wilmington, N. C.
 Wait, John T., Norwich, Ct.
 Walker, Gilbert C., Richmond, Va.
 Walsh, William, Cumberland, Md.
 Ward, William, Chester, Pa.
 Warner, Levi, Norwalk, Ct.
 Watson, Lewis F., Warren, Pa.
 White, Harry, Indiana, Pa.
 White, Michael D., Crawfordsville, Ind.
 Whitthorne, Wash'n C., Columbia, Tenn.
 Wigginton, P. D., Merced, Cal.
 Williams, Jeremiah N., Clayton, Ala.
 Williams, James, Kenton, Del.
 Williams, Andrew, Plattsburg, N. Y.
 Williams, Richard, Portland, Or.
 Williams, Charles G., Janesville, Wis.
 Willis, Albert S., Louisville, Ky.

Willis, Benjamin A., New York, N. Y.
 Willits, Edwin, Monroe, Mich.
 Wilson, Benjamin, Willsonburg, W. Va.
 Wood, Fernando, New York, N. Y.
 Wren, Thomas, Eureka, Nev.
 Wright, Hendrick B., Wilkesbarre, Pa.
 Yeates, Jesse J., Murfreesboro', N. C.
 Young, Casey, Memphis, Tenn.
 Young, John S., Homer, La.

DELEGATES.

Cannon, George Q., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 Corlett, William W., Cheyenne, Wy.
 Fenn, Stephen S., Mount Idaho, Idaho.
 Jacobs, Orange, Seattle, Wash.
 Kidder, Jefferson P., Vermillion, Dak.
 Maginnis, Martin, Helena, Montana.
 Romero, Trinidad, New Mexico.
 Stevens, Hiram S., Tucson, Arizona.

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Chaplain.—Rev. W. P. Harrison.
Clerk of the House.—George M. Adams.
Chief Clerk.—Green Adams.
Superintendent of Lower Document-Room.—Morgan Rawls.
Librarian.—W. M. Hardy.
Sergeant-at-Arms.—John G. Thompson.
Doorkeeper.—Charles W. Field.
Superintendent of Folding-Room.—A. W. Fletcher.
Superintendent of Upper Document-Room.—George A. Bacon.
Postmaster.—James M. Stuart.
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THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

**45TH CONGRESS.—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—March 4, 1877,
to March 4, 1879.**

SPEAKERSAMUEL J. RANDALL, D., of Pennsylvania.

[Democrats marked D.; Republicans, R.; Members of the last House, *.]

(Names of contestants of seats placed directly under those of the sitting members, and indented.)

The figures indicate the number of the district represented by each member.

ALABAMA.	GEORGIA.	IOWA.
1 James T. Jones, D. 2 Hilary A. Herbert, D. 3 Jere. N. Williams,* D. 4 Charles M. Shelley, D. J. Haralson, R. 5 Robert F. Ligon, D. 6 Goldsmith W. Hewitt,* D. 7 William H. Forney,* D. 8 William W. Garth, D.	1 (Vacancy.) 2 William E. Smith,* D. 3 Philip Cook,* D. 4 Henry R. Harris,* D. 5 Milton A. Candler,* D. 6 James H. Blount,* D. 7 William H. Felton,* D. 8 Alex. H. Stephens,* D. 9 Hiram P. Bell, D.	1 Joseph C. Stone, R. 2 Hiram Price, R. 3 Theo. W. Burdick, R. 4 Nathan C. Deering, R. 5 Rush Clark, R. 6 Ezek. S. Sampson,* R. 7 H. J. B. Cummings, R. 8 William F. Sapp, R. 9 Addison Oliver,* R.
ARKANSAS.	ILLINOIS.	KANSAS.
1 Lucien C. Gause,* D. 2 William F. Slemons,* D. 3 Jordan E. Cravens, D. 4 Thomas M. Gunter,* D.	1 William Aldrich, R. 2 Carter H. Harrison,* D. 3 Lorenzo Brentano, R. 4 William Lathrop, R. 5 H. C. Burchard,* R. 6 Thos. J. Henderson,* R. 7 Philip C. Hayes, R. 8 Greenbury L. Fort,* R. 9 Thomas A. Boyd, R. 10 B. F. Marsh, R. 11 Robert M. Knapp, D. 12 Wm. M. Springer,* D. 13 Thomas F. Tipton, R. 14 Joseph G. Cannon,* R. 15 John R. Eden,* D. 16 Wm. A. J. Sparks,* D. 17 Wm. R. Morrison,* D. 18 William Hartzell,* D. 19 R. W. Townshend, D.	1 William A. Phillips,* D. 2 Dudley C. Haskell, R. 3 Thomas Ryan, R.
CALIFORNIA.		KENTUCKY.
1 Horace Davis, R. 2 Horace F. Page,* R. 3 John K. Luttrell,* D. 4 P. D. Wigginton, D.		1 Andrew R. Boone,* D. 2 James A. McKenzie, D. 3 John W. Caldwell, D. 4 J. Proctor Knott,* D. 5 Albert S. Willis, D. 6 John G. Carlisle, D. 7 Jos. C. S. Blackburn,* D. 8 Milton J. Durham,* D. 9 Thomas Turner, D. 10 John B. Clarke,* D.
COLORADO.		LOUISIANA.
1 Thos. M. Patterson, D.		1 Randall L. Gibson,* D. 2 E. John Ellis,* D. 3 J. H. Acklen, D. 4 Jos. R. B. Elam, D. 5 John S. Young, D. 6 E. W. Robertson, D.
CONNECTICUT.	INDIANA.	
1 George M. Landers,* D. 2 James Phelps,* D. 3 John T. Wait,* R. 4 Levi Warner,* D.	1 Benoni S. Fuller,* D. 2 Thomas R. Cobb, D. 3 George A. Bicknell, D. 4 Leonidas Sexton, R. 5 Thomas M. Browne, R. 6 Milton S. Robinson,* R. 7 John Hanna, R. 8 Morton C. Hunter,* R. 9 Michael D. White, R. 10 Wm. H. Calkins, R. 11 James L. Evans,* R. 12 Andrew H. Hamilton,* D. 13 John H. Baker,* R.	
DELAWARE.		MAINE.
1 James Williams,* D.		1 Thomas B. Reed, R. 2 William P. Frye,* R. 3 Stephen D. Lindsey, R. 4 Llewellyn Powers, R. 5 Eugene Hale,* R.
FLORIDA.		
1 R. H. M. Davidson, D. 2 Horatio Bisbee, Jr., R. J. J. Finley, D.		

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, BY STATES—(Continued).

MARYLAND.

- 1 Daniel M. Henry, D.
- 2 Charles B. Roberts,* D.
- 3 William Kimmel, D.
- 4 Thomas Swann,* D.
- 5 Eli J. Henkle,* D.
- 6 William Walsh,* D.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- 1 William W. Crapo,* R.
- 2 Benj. W. Harris,* R.
- 3 Benjamin Dean, D.
- 4 Leopold Morse, D.
- 5 Nathaniel P. Banks,* R.
- 6 George B. Loring, R.
- 7 Benjamin F. Butler, R.
- 8 William Claflin, R.
- 9 William W. Rice, R.
- 10 Amasa Norcross, R.
- 11 Geo. D. Robinson, R.

MICHIGAN.

- 1 (Vacancy.)
- 2 Edwin Willits, R.
- 3 Jonas H. McGowan, R.
- 4 Edwin W. Keightley, R.
- 5 John W. Stone, R.
- 6 Mark S. Brewer, R.
- 7 Omar D. Conger,* R.
- 8 Charles C. Ellsworth, R.
- 9 Jay A. Hubbell,* R.

MINNESOTA.

- 1 Mark H. Dunnell,* R.
- 2 Horace B. Strait,* R.
- 3 Jacob H. Stewart, R.

MISSISSIPPI.

- 1 Henry L. Muldrow, D.
- 2 Van H. Manning, D.
- 3 Hernando D. Money,* D.
- 4 Otho R. Singleton,* D.
- 5 Charles E. Hooker,* D.
- 6 James R. Chalmers, D.

MISSOURI.

- 1 Anthony Ittner, R.
- 2 Nathan Cole, R.
- 3 Lyne S. Metcalfe, R.
- 4 Robert A. Hatcher,* D.
- 5 Richard P. Bland,* D.
- 6 Charles H. Morgan,* D.
- 7 Thos. T. Crittenden, D.
- 8 Benj. J. Franklin,* D.
- 9 David Rea,* D.
- 10 Henry M. Pollard, R.
- 11 John B. Clark, Jr.,* D.
- 12 John M. Glover,* D.
- 13 Aylett H. Buckner,* D.

NEBRASKA.

Thomas J. Majors, R.

NEVADA.

- 1 Thomas Wren, R.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

- 1 Frank Jones,* D.
- 2 James F. Briggs, R.
- 3 Henry W. Blair,* R.

NEW JERSEY.

- 1 C. H. Sinnickson,* R.
- 2 John Howard Pugh, R.
- 3 Miles Ross,* D.
- 4 Alvah A. Clark, D.
- 5 Augustus W. Cutler,* D.
- 6 Thomas B. Peddie, R.
- 7 A. A. Hardenbergh,* D.

NEW YORK.

- 1 James W. Covert, D.
- 2 William D. Veeder, D.
- 3 Sim. B. Chittenden,* R.
- 4 Archibald M. Bliss,* D.
- 5 Nicholas Mulder, D.
- 6 Samuel S. Cox,* D.
- 7 Anthony Eickhoff, D.
- 8 Anson G. McCook, R.
- 9 Fernando Wood,* D.
- 10 Abram S. Hewitt,* D.
- 11 Benjamin A. Willis,* D.
- 12 Clarkson N. Potter, D.
- 13 John H. Ketcham, R.
- 14 George M. Beebe,* D.
- 15 Stephen L. Mayham, D.
- 16 John M. Bailey, R.
- 17 Martin I. Townsend,* R.
- 18 Andrew Williams,* R.
- 19 Amaziah B. James, R.
- 20 John H. Starin, R.
- 21 Solomon Bundy, R.
- 22 George A. Bagley,* R.
- 23 William J. Bacon, R.
- 24 William H. Baker,* R.
- 25 Frank Hiseock, R.
- 26 John H. Camp, R.
- 27 Elbridge G. Lapham,* R.
- 28 Jeremiah W. Dwight, R.
- 29 John N. Hungerford, R.
- 30 E. Kirke Hart, D.
- 31 Charles B. Benedict, D.
- 32 Daniel N. Lockwood, D.
- 33 Geo. W. Patterson, R.

NORTH CAROLINA.

- 1 Jesse J. Yeates,* D.
- 2 Curtis H. Brogden, R.
- 3 Alfred M. Waddell,* D.
- 4 Joseph J. Davis,* D.
- 5 Alfred M. Scales,* D.
- 6 Walter L. Steele, D.
- 7 Wm. M. Robbins,* D.
- 8 Robert B. Vance,* D.

OHIO.

- 1 Milton Saylor,* D.
- 2 Henry B. Banning,* D.
- 3 Mills Gardner, R.
- 4 John A. McMahon,* D.
- 5 Americus V. Rice,* D.
- 6 Jacob D. Cox, R.
- 7 Henry L. Dickey, D.
- 8 J. Warren Keifer, R.
- 9 John S. Jones, R.
- 10 Charles Foster,* R.
- 11 Henry S. Neal, R.
- 12 Thomas Ewing, D.
- 13 Milton I. Southard,* D.
- 14 Ebenezer B. Finley, D.
- 15 N. H. Van Vorhes,* R.
- 16 Lorenzo Danford,* R.
- 17 Wm. McKinley, Jr., R.
- 18 James Monroe,* R.
- 19 James A. Garfield,* R.
- 20 Amos Townsend, R.

OREGON.

- 1 Richard Williams, R.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- 1 Chapman Freeman,* R.
- 2 Charles O'Neill,* R.
- 3 Samuel J. Randall,* D.
- 4 William D. Kelley,* R.
- 5 Alfred C. Harmer, R.
- 6 William Ward, R.
- 7 Isaac N. Evans, R.
- 8 Hiestor Clymer,* D.
- 9 A. Herr Smith,* R.
- 10 Samuel A. Bridges, D.
- 11 Francis D. Collins,* D.
- 12 Hendrick B. Wright, D.
- 13 James B. Reilly,* D.
- 14 J. L. Nutting, R.
- 15 John W. Killinger, R.
- 16 Edward Overton, R.
- 17 John I. Mitchell, R.
- 18 Jacob M. Campbell, R.
- 19 Wm. S. Stenger,* D.
- 20 Levi Malsh,* D.
- 21 Levi A. Mackey,* D.
- 22 Jacob Turney,* D.
- 23 Russell Errett, R.
- 24 Thomas M. Bayne, R.
- 25 Wm. S. Shallenberger, R.
- 26 Harry White, R.
- 27 John M. Thompson, R.
- 28 Lewis F. Watson, R.

RHODE ISLAND.

- 1 Benj. T. Eames,* R.
- 2 Latimer W. Ballou,* R.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

- 1 Joseph H. Rainey,* R.
- 2 J. S. Richardson, D.
- 3 Richard H. Cain, R.
- 4 D. Wyatt Aiken, D.
- 5 John H. Evans, D.
- 6 Robert Smalls,* R.
- 7 G. D. Tillman, D.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, BY STATES—(Continued).

TENNESSEE.			5 De Witt C. Giddings, D.	8 Eppa Hunton,* D.
1 James H. Randolph, R.			6 (Vacancy.)	9 A. L. Pridemore, D.
2 J. M. Thornburgh,* R.				
3 George G. Dibrell,* D.		VERMONT.		WEST VIRGINIA.
4 Haywood Y. Riddle,* D.		1 Charles H. Joyce,* R.		1 Benjamin Wilson,* D.
5 John M. Bright,* D.		2 Dudley W. Denison,* R.		2 Benjamin F. Martin, D.
6 John F. House,* D.		3 George W. Hendee,* R.		3 John E. Kenna, D.
7 Wash C. Whitthorne,* D.				
8 John D. C. Atkins,* D.		VIRGINIA.		WISCONSIN.
9 William P. Caldwell,* D.		1 R. L. T. Beale, D.		1 Charles G. Williams,* R.
10 Casey Young,* D.		2 John Goode, Jr.,* D.		2 Lucien B. Caswell,* R.
	TEXAS.	3 Gilbert C. Walker,* D.		3 George C. Hazelton, R.
1 John H. Reagan,* D.		4 Joseph Jorgensen, R.		4 William P. Lynde,* D.
2 David B. Culberson,* D.		5 George C. Cabell,* D.		5 Edward S. Bragg, D.
3 J. W. Throckmorton,* D.		6 J. Randolph Tucker,* D.		6 Gabriel Bouck, D.
4 Roger Q. Mills,* D.		7 John T. Harris,* D.		7 H. L. Humphrey, R.
				8 Thaddeus C. Pound, R.
Total Representatives.....			298	
Democrats.....			153	
Republicans.....			137	
Vacancies.....			3	
Total.....			—298	
Democratic Majority.....			16	

Delegates from Territories.

ARIZONA.	MONTANA.	WASHINGTON.
Hiram S. Stevens,* D.	Martin Maginnis,* D.	Orange Jacobs,* R.
DAKOTA.	NEW MEXICO.	WYOMING.
Jefferson P. Kidder,* R.	Trinidad Romero, R.	William W. Corlett, R.
IDAHO.	UTAH.	
Stephen S. Fenn,* D.	George Q. Cannon,* D.	

Number of Counties in each State and Territory in 1878.

UNITED STATES.		UNITED STATES.		UNITED STATES.	
1 Alabama.....	67	19 Minnesota.....	71	37 West Virginia.....	54
2 Arkansas.....	74	20 Mississippi.....	75	38 Wisconsin.....	60
3 California.....	53	21 Missouri.....	115	Total Counties..	
4 Colorado.....	30	22 Nebraska.....	62	2299	
5 Connecticut.....	8	23 Nevada.....	14	TERRITORIES.	
6 Delaware.....	3	24 New Hampshire.....	10	1 Arizona.....	6
7 Florida.....	39	25 New Jersey.....	21	2 Dakota.....	34
8 Georgia.....	137	26 New York.....	60	3 Idaho.....	10
9 Illinois.....	102	27 North Carolina.....	94	4 Montana.....	10
10 Indiana.....	92	28 Ohio.....	98	5 New Mexico.....	13
11 Iowa.....	99	29 Oregon.....	23	6 Utah.....	20
12 Kansas.....	76	30 Pennsylvania.....	67	7 Washington.....	24
13 Kentucky.....	117	31 Rhode Island.....	5	8 Wyoming.....	5
14 Louisiana.....	58	32 South Carolina.....	33	Total.....	
15 Maine.....	16	33 Tennessee.....	94	121	
16 Maryland.....	23	34 Texas.....	151		
17 Massachusetts.....	14	35 Vermont.....	14		
18 Michigan.....	76	36 Virginia.....	105		

REPRESENTATIVES ELECT TO THE FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.—March 4, 1879, to March 4, 1881.

[Democrats marked D.; Independent Democrats, I. D.; Republicans, R.; National, or Greenback party, G.; Members of the Forty-fifth Congress, *.]

The figures mark the number of the Congressional District represented by each member.

ALABAMA.

- 1 Thomas Herndon, D., Mobile.
- 2 Hilary A. Herbert, * D., Montgomery.
- 3 William J. Samford, D., Opelika.
- 4 Charles M. Shelley, * D., Selma.
- 5 Thomas Williams, D., Wetumpka.
- 6 Burwell B. Lewis, D., Tuscaloosa.
- 7 William H. Forney, * D., Jacksonville.
- 8 William M. Lowe, I. D., Huntsville.

ARKANSAS.

- 1 Poindexter Dunn, D., Forest City.
- 2 William F. Slemmons, * D., Monticello.
- 3 Jordan E. Cravens, * D., Clarksville.
- 4 Thomas M. Gunter, * D., Fayetteville.

CALIFORNIA.

[Elects 4 members Sept. 3d, 1879.]

COLORADO.

James B. Belford, R., Central City.

CONNECTICUT.

- 1 Joseph R. Hawley, R., Hartford.
- 2 James Phelps, * D., Essex.
- 3 John T. Wait, * R., Norwich.
- 4 Frederick Miles, R., Salisbury.

DELAWARE.

Edward L. Martin, D., Seaford.

FLORIDA.

- 1 Rob't H. M. Davidson, * D., Quincy.
- 2 Noble A. Hull, Sanford.

GEORGIA.

- 1 John C. Nicholls, D., Savannah.
- 2 William E. Smith, * D., Albany.
- 3 Philip Cook, * D., Americus.
- 4 Henry Persons, I. D., Talbotton.
- 5 Neil J. Hammond, D., Atlanta.
- 6 James H. Blount, * D., Macon.
- 7 William H. Felton, * I. D., Cartersville.
- 8 Alexander H. Stephens, * I. D., Crawfordville.
- 9 Emory Speer, I. D., Athens.

ILLINOIS.

- 1 William Aldrich, * R., Chicago.
- 2 George R. Davis, R., Chicago.
- 3 Hiram Barber, Jr., R., Chicago.
- 4 John C. Sherwin, R., Anrona.
- 5 R. M. A. Hawk, R., Mt. Carroll.
- 6 Thos. J. Henderson, * R., Princeton.
- 7 Philip C. Hayes, * R., Morris.
- 8 Greenbury L. Fort, * R., Lacon.
- 9 Thomas A. Boyd, * R., Lewiston.
- 10 Benjamin F. Marsh, * R., Warsaw.

- 11 James W. Singleton, D., Quincy.
- 12 Wm. M. Springer, * D., Springfield.
- 13 A. E. Stevenson, I. D., Bloomington.
- 14 Joseph G. Cannon, * R., Danville.
- 15 Albert P. Forsythe, G., Shelbyville.
- 16 Wm. A. J. Sparks, * D., Carlyle.
- 17 Wm. R. Morrison, * D., Waterloo.
- 18 John R. Thomas, R., Metropolis.
- 19 R. W. Townsend, * D., Shawneetown.

INDIANA.

- 1 William Heilman, R., Evansville.
- 2 Thomas R. Cobb, * D., Vincennes.
- 3 George A. Bicknell, * D., New Albany.
- 4 Jephth D. New, D., Vernon.
- 5 Thomas M. Browne, * R., Winchester.
- 6 William R. Myers, D., Anderson.
- 7 Gilbert De La Matyr, G., Indianapolis.
- 8 Andrew J. Hostetter, D., Bedford.
- 9 Godlove S. Orth, R., Lafayette.
- 10 Wm. H. Calkins, * R., La Porte.
- 11 Calvin Cowgill, R., Wabash.
- 12 Walpole G. Colerick, D., Ft. Wayne.
- 13 John H. Baker, * R., Goshen.

IOWA.

- 1 Moses McCold, R., Fairfield.
- 2 Hiram Price, * R., Davenport.
- 3 Thomas Updegraff, R., McGregor.
- 4 Nathan C. Deering, * R., Osage.
- 5 Rush Clark, * R., Iowa City.
- 6 James B. Weaver, G., Bloomfield.
- 7 Edward H. Gillette, G., Des Moines.
- 8 William F. Sapp, * R., Council Bluffs.
- 9 Cyrus C. Carpenter, R., Fort Dodge.

KANSAS.

- 1 John A. Anderson, R., Manhattan.
- 2 Dudley C. Haskell, * R., Lawrence.
- 3 Thomas Ryan, * R., Topeka.
- 1 [J. H. Hallowell, R., at large, Columbus.]

KENTUCKY.

- 1 Oscar Turner, I. D., Blandville.
- 2 James A. McKenzie, * D., Long View.
- 3 John W. Caldwell, * D., Russellville.
- 4 J. Proctor Knott, * D., Lebanon.
- 5 Albert S. Willis, * D., Louisville.
- 6 John G. Carlisle, * D., Covington.
- 7 Jos. C. S. Blackburn, * D., Versailles.
- 8 Philip B. Thompson, Jr., D., Harrisonburg.
- 9 Thomas Turner, * D., Mt. Sterling.
- 10 Elijah C. Phister, D., Maysville.

LOUISIANA.

- 1 Randall L. Gibson, * D., New Orleans.
- 2 E. John Ellis, * D., New Orleans.
- 3 Joseph H. Acklen, * D., Pattersonville.
- 4 Jos. R. B. Elam, * D., Mansfield.
- 5 John S. Young, D., Homer.
- 6 E. W. Robertson, * D., Baton Rouge.

MAINE.

- 1 Thomas B. Reed,* R., Portland.
- 2 William P. Frye,* R., Lewiston.
- 3 Stephen D. Lindsey,* R., Norridge-
wock.
- 4 George W. Ladd, D., Bangor.
- 5 Thompson H. Murch, G., Rockland.

MARYLAND.

- 1 Daniel M. Henry,* D., Cambridge.
- 2 J. F. C. Talbot, D., Towson.
- 3 William Kimmel,* D., Baltimore.
- 4 Robert McLane, D., Baltimore.
- 5 Eli J. Henkle,* D., Brooklyn.
- 6 Milton G. Urner, R., Frederick.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- 1 William W. Croapo,* R., New Bed-
ford.
- 2 Benj. W. Harris,* R., E. Bridgewater.
- 3 Walbridge A. Field,* R., Boston.
- 4 Leopold Morse,* D., Boston.
- 5 Selwyn Z. Bowman, R., Somerville.
- 6 George B. Loring,* R., Salem.
- 7 William A. Russell, R., Lawrence.
- 8 William Claflin,* R., Newton.
- 9 William W. Rice,* R., Worcester.
- 10 Amasa Norcross,* R., Fitchburg.
- 11 Geo. D. Robinson,* R., Chicopee.

MICHIGAN.

- 1 John S. Newberry, R., Detroit.
- 2 Edwin Willits,* R., Monroe.
- 3 Jonas H. McGowan,* R., Coldwater.
- 4 Julius C. Burrows, R., Kalamazoo.
- 5 John W. Stone,* R., Grand Rapids.
- 6 Mark S. Brewer,* R., Pontiac.
- 7 Omar D. Conger,* R., Port Huron.
- 8 Roswell G. Horr, R., East Saginaw.
- 9 Jay A. Hubbell,* R., Houghton.

MINNESOTA.

- 1 Mark H. Dunnell,* R., Owatonna.
- 2 Henry Poehler, D., Henderson.
- 3 Wm. D. Washburn, R., Minneapolis.

MISSISSIPPI.

- 1 Henry L. Muldrow,* D., Starkville.
- 2 Van H. Manning,* D., Holly Springs.
- 3 Hernando D. Money,* D., Wadon.
- 4 Otho R. Singleton,* D., Canton.
- 5 Charles E. Hooker,* D., Jackson.
- 6 Jas. R. Chalmers,* D., Vicksburg.

MISSOURI.

- 1 Martin L. Clardy, D., St. Louis.
- 2 Erastus Wells, D., St. Louis.
- 3 R. Graham Frost, D., St. Louis.
- 4 Lowndes H. Davis, D., Jackson.
- 5 Richard P. Bland,* D., Lebanon.
- 6 James R. Waddill, D., Springfield.
- 7 Alfred M. Lay, D., Jefferson City.
- 8 Sam'l L. Sawyer, D., Independence.
- 9 Nicholas Ford, G., Rochester.
- 10 Gideon D. Rothwell, D., Moberly.
- 11 John B. Clark, Jr.,* D., Fayette.
- 12 William H. Hatch, D., Hannibal.
- 13 Aylett H. Buckner,* D., Mexico.

NEBRASKA.

- Edw. K. Valentine, R., Norfolk.
- 1 [Thomas J. Majors, R., Contingent.]

NEVADA.

- Rollin M. Daggett, R., Virginia City.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

- 1 Joshua G. Hall, R., Dover.
- 2 James F. Briggs,* R., Manchester.
- 3 Everts W. Farr, R., Littleton.

NEW JERSEY.

- 1 George M. Robeson, R., Camden.
- 2 Hezekiah B. Smith, G., Smithville.
- 3 Miles Ross,* D., New Brunswick.
- 4 Alvah A. Clark,* D., Somerville.
- 5 Charles H. Voorhis, R., Hackensack.
- 6 John L. Blake, R., Orange.
- 7 Lewis A. Brigham, R., Jersey City.

NEW YORK.

- 1 James W. Covert,* D., Flushing.
- 2 Daniel O'Reilly, I. D., Brooklyn.
- 3 Sim. B. Chittenden,* R., Brooklyn.
- 4 Archibald M. Bliss,* D., Brooklyn.
- 5 Nicholas Muller,* D., New York.
- 6 Samuel S. Cox,* D., New York.
- 7 Edwin Einsteln, R., New York.
- 8 Anson G. McCook,* R., New York.
- 9 Fernando Wood,* D., New York.
- 10 James O'Brien, D., New York.
- 11 Levi P. Morton, R., New York.
- 12 [2] Vacancy.
- 13 John H. Ketcham,* R., Dover Plains.
- 14 John W. Fardon, R., Piermont.
- 15 William Lounsbery, D., Kingston.
- 16 John M. Bailey, R., Albany.
- 17 Walter A. Wood, R., Troy.
- 18 John Hammond, R., Crown Point.
- 19 Amaziah B. James,* R., Ogdensburg.
- 20 John H. Starin,* R., Fultonville.
- 21 David Wilber, R., Milford.
- 22 Warren Miller, R., Ilion.
- 23 Cyrus D. Prescott, R., Rome.
- 24 Joseph Mason, R., Oswego.
- 25 Frank Hiscock,* R., Syracuse.
- 26 John H. Camp,* R., Lyons.
- 27 Elbridge G. Lapham,* R., Canan-
daigua.
- 28 Jeremiah W. Dwight,* R., Dryden.
- 29 D. P. Richardson, R., Angel ca.
- 30 John Van Voorhis, R., Rochester.
- 31 Richard Crowley, R., Lockport.
- 32 Ray V. Pierce, R., Buffalo.
- 33 Henry Van Aernam, R., Franklinville.

NORTH CAROLINA.

- 1 Joseph J. Martin, R., Williamston.
- 2 William H. Kitchin, D., Scotland
Neck.
- 3 Daniel L. Russell, G., Wilmington.
- 4 Joseph J. Davis,* D., Lewisburg.
- 5 Alfred M. Scales,* D., Greensboro.
- 6 Walter L. Steele,* D., Rockingham.
- 7 Rob't F. Armfield, D., Stateville.
- 8 Robert B. Vance,* D., Asheville.

OHIO.

- 1 Benj. Butterworth, R., Cincinnati.
- 2 Thomas L. Young, R., Cincinnati.
- 3 Mills Gardner,* R., Washington.
- 4 John A. McMahon,* D., Dayton.
- 5 Benjamin Lefevre, D., Sydney.
- 6 William D. Hill, D., Defiance.
- 7 Frank Hurd, D., Toledo.

- 8 Ebenezer B. Finley, * D., Bucyrus.
- 9 George L. Converse, * D., Columbus.
- 10 Henry L. Dickey, D., Greenfield.
- 11 Henry S. Neal, * R., Ironton.
- 12 Thomas Ewing, * D., Lancaster.
- 13 A. J. Warner, D., Marietta.
- 14 Gibson Atherton, D., Newark.
- 15 George W. Geddes, D., Mansfield.
- 16 William McKinley, Jr., * R., Canton.
- 17 James Monroe, * R., Oberlin.
- 18 Jona. T. Updegraff, R., Mt. Pleasant.
- 19 James A. Garfield, * R., Mentor.
- 20 Amos Townsend, * R., Cleveland

OREGON.

John Whiteaker, D., Pleasant Hill.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- 1 Henry H. Bingham, R., Philadelphia.
- 2 Charles O'Neill, * R., Philadelphia.
- 3 Samuel J. Randall, * D., Philadelphia.
- 4 William D. Kelley, * R., Philadelphia.
- 5 Alfred C. Harmer, * R., Germantown.
- 6 William Ward, * R., Chester.
- 7 William Godshalk, R., New Britain.
- 8 Hester Clymer, * D., Reading.
- 9 A. Herr Smith, * R., Lancaster.
- 10 Reuben K. Bachman, D., Durham.
- 11 Robert Klotz, D., Mauch Chunk.
- 12 Hendrick B. Wright, * D., Wilkes-barre.
- 13 John M. Ryan, D., Pottsville.
- 14 John W. Killinger, * R., Lebanon.
- 15 Edward Overton, * R., Towanda.
- 16 John I. Mitchell, * R., Wellsboro.
- 17 Alex. H. Coffroth, D., Somerset.
- 18 Horatio G. Fisher, R., Huntington.
- 19 Frank E. Beltzhoover, D., Carlisle.
- 20 Seth H. Yocum, G., Bellefonte.
- 21 Morgan R. Wise, D., Wayneburg.
- 22 Russell Errett, * R., Pittsburg.
- 23 Thomas M. Bayne, * R., Allegheny.
- 24 William S. Shallenberger, * R., Rochester.
- 25 Harry White, * R., Indiana.
- 26 Samuel B. Dick, R., Meadville.
- 27 J. H. Osmer, R., Franklin.

RHODE ISLAND.

- 1 Nelson V. Aldrich, R., Providence.
- 2 Latimer W. Ballou, * R., Woonsocket.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

- 1 John S. Richardson, D., Sumter.
- 2 M. P. O'Connor, D., Charleston.
- 3 D. Wyatt Aiken, * D., Cokesbury.

- 4 John H. Evins, * D., Spartanburg.
- 5 Geo. D. Tillman, D., Edgefield.

TENNESSEE.

- 1 Robert L. Taylor, D., Elizabethtown.
- 2 Leonidas C. Houk, R., Knoxville.
- 3 George G. Dibrell, * D., Sparta.
- 4 Benton McMillan, D., Carthage.
- 5 John M. Bright, * D., Fayetteville.
- 6 John F. House, * D., Clarksville.
- 7 Wash. C. Whitthorne, * D., Columbia.
- 8 John D. C. Atkins, * D., Paris.
- 9 C. B. Simonton, D., Dresden.
- 10 Casey Young, * D., Memphis.

TEXAS.

- 1 John H. Reagan, * D., Palestine.
- 2 David B. Culbertson, * D., Jefferson.
- 3 Olin Wellborn, D., Sherman.
- 4 Roger Q. Mills, * D., Corsicana.
- 5 Geo. W. Jones, G., Bastrop.
- 6 [?] Vacancy.

VERMONT.

- 1 Charles H. Joyce, * R., Rutland.
- 2 James M. Tyler, R., Brattleboro.
- 3 Bradley Barlow, R. G., St. Albans.

VIRGINIA.

- 1 R. L. T. Beale, D., Hague.
- 2 John Goode, Jr., * D., Norfolk.
- 3 Joseph E. Johnston, D., Richmond.
- 4 Joseph Jorgensen, * R., Petersburg.
- 5 George C. Cabell, * D., Danville.
- 6 J. Randolph Tucker, * D., Lexington.
- 7 John T. Harris, * D., Harrisonburg.
- 8 Eppa Hunton, * D., Warrenton.
- 9 James B. Richmond, D., Estellville.

WEST VIRGINIA.

- 1 Benjamin Wilson, * D., Wilsonburg.
- 2 Benjamin F. Martin, * D., Pruntytown.
- 3 John E. Kenna, * D., Kanawha C. H.

WISCONSIN.

- 1 Charles G. Williams, * R., Janesville.
- 2 Lucien B. Caswell, * R., Ft. Atkinson.
- 3 George C. Hazelton, * R., Boscobel.
- 4 Peter V. Deuster, D., Milwaukee.
- 5 Edward S. Bragg, * D., Fond du Lac.
- 6 Gabriel Bouck, * D., Oshkosh.
- 7 Herman L. Humphrey, * R., Hudson.
- 8 Thaddeus C. Pound, * R., Chippewa Falls.

Total number of Representatives.....	293
Democrats.....	148
Republicans.....	129
Greenback or National party.....	10
Vacancies.....	6
	293

Of the 10 members elected by the Greenback party, five are classed as Republicans, and five as Democrats.

Members of the 45th Congress elected to the 46th, 155.

1 The two representatives-elect whose names are in brackets were chosen by Kansas and Nebraska in addition to their regular quota in the House, contingent upon admission under the claim of those States to increased representation.

2 Alexander Smith, Rep., was elected November 5th, 1878, from the 12th N. Y. District, but died on Election-day. The vacancy will be filled in 1879.

3 Gustave Schleicher, Dem., representative-elect from Texas, died Jan. 10, 1879.

Delegates from Territories.

ARIZONA.
John G. Campbell, D., Prescott.

DAKOTA.
Granville G. Bennett, R., Yankton.

IDAHO.
George Ainslie, R., Idaho City.

MONTANA.
Martin Maginnis, * D., Helena.

NEW MEXICO.
Mariano A. Otero, R., Bernalillo.

UTAH.
George Q. Cannon, * D., Salt Lake City.

WASHINGTON.
Thomas H. Brents, R., Walla Walla.

WYOMING.
Stephen W. Downey, R., Laramie City.

SENATORS-ELECT, 46TH CONGRESS.—March 4, 1879, to March 4, 1881.

Democrats, 42; Republicans, 33; Independent, 1: Total, 76.

Alabama.
1883 John T. Morgan, D., Selma.
1883 George S. Houston, D., Athens.

Arkansas.
1883 Aug. H. Garland, D., Little Rock.
1883 James D. Walker, D., Fayetteville.

California.
1881 Newton Booth, R., Sacramento.
1883 James T. Farley, D., Jackson.

Colorado.
1883 Henry M. Teller, R., Central City.
1883 Nathaniel P. Hill, R., Denver.

Connecticut.
1881 William W. Eaton, D., Hartford.
1883 Orville H. Platt, R., Meriden.

Delaware.
1881 Thos. F. Bayard, D., Wilmington.
1883 Eli Saulsbury, D., Kenton.

Florida.
1881 Charles W. Jones, D., Pensacola.
1883 Wilkinson Call, D., Jacksonville.

Georgia.
1883 Benj. H. Hill, D., Atlanta.
1883 John B. Gordon, D., Atlanta.

Illinois.
1883 David Davis, Ind., Bloomington.
1883 John A. Logan, R., Chicago.

Indiana.
1881 Jos. E. McDonald, D., Indianapolis.
1883 Dan. W. Voorhees, D., Terre Haute.

Iowa.
1883 Samuel J. Kirkwood, R., Iowa City.
1883 William B. Allison, R., Dubuque.

Kansas.
1883 Preston B. Plumb, R., Emporia.
1883 John J. Ingalls, R., Atchison.

Kentucky.
1883 James B. Beck, D., Lexington.
1883 John T. Williams, D., Mt. Sterling.

Louisiana.
1883 Wm. P. Kellogg, R., New Orleans.
1883 B. Frank Jonas, D., New Orleans.

Maine.
1881 Hannibal Hamlin, R., Bangor.
1883 James G. Blaine, R., Augusta.

Maryland.
1881 Wm. Pinkney Whyte, D., Baltimore.
1883 James B. Groom, D., Elkton.

Massachusetts.
1881 Henry L. Dawes, R., Pittsfield.
1883 George F. Hoar, R., Worcester.

Michigan.
1881 Isaac P. Christiancy, R., Lansing.
1883 Thos. W. Ferry, R., Grand Haven.

Minnesota.
1881 Sam. J. R. McMillan, R., St. Paul.
1883 William Windom, R., Winona.

Mississippi.
1881 Blanche K. Bruce, R., Floreyville.
1883 Lucius Q. C. Lamar, D., Oxford.

Missouri.
1881 Francis M. Cockrell, D., Warrensburg.
1883 George G. Vest, D., Sedalia.

Nebraska.
1881 Algernon S. Paddock, R., Beatrice.
1883 Alvin Saunders, R., Omaha.

Nevada.
1881 William Sharon, R., Virginia City.
1883 John P. Jones, R., Gold Hill.

New Hampshire.
1883 Edward H. Rollins, R., Concord.
1883 R.,

New Jersey.
1881 Theo. F. Randolph, D., Morristown.
1883 John R. McPherson, D., Jersey City.

New York.
1881 Francis Kernan, D., Utica.
1883 Roscoe Conkling, R., Utica.

North Carolina.
1883 Matt. W. Ransom, D., Weldon.
1883 Zebulon B. Vance, D., Charlotte.

Ohio.
1881 Allen G. Thurman, D., Columbus.
1883 George H. Pendleton, D., Cincinnati.

Oregon.
1883 Lafayette Grover, D., Salem.
1883 John H. Slater, D., La Grande.

Pennsylvania.
1881 William A. Wallace, D., Clearfield.
1883 Jas. Donald Cameron, R., Harrisburg.

Rhode Island.
1881 Ambrose E. Burnside, R., Providence.
1883 Henry B. Anthony, R., Providence.

South Carolina.
1883 Manning C. Butler, D., Edgefield C. H.
1883 Wade Hampton, D., Columbia.

Tennessee.
1881 James E. Bailey, D., Clarksville.
1883 Isham G. Harris, D., Memphis.

Texas.
1881 Samuel B. Maxey, D., Paris.
1883 Richard Coke, D., Waco.

Vermont.
1881 George F. Edmunds, R., Burlington.
1883 Justin S. Morrill, R., Strafford.

Virginia.
1881 Robert E. Withers, D., Wytheville.
1883 John W. Johnston, D., Abingdon.

West Virginia.
1881 Frank Hersford, D., Union.
1883 Henry G. Davis, D., Piedmont.

Wisconsin.
1881 Angus Cameron, R., La Crosse.
1883 Matt. H. Carpenter, R., Milwaukee.

COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE—45TH CONGRESS, 1877-79.

The first-named Senator on each Committee is its Chairman.

Committee on Privileges and Elections.

B. Wadleigh, of N. H.
J. H. Mitchell, of Oregon.
Angus Cameron, of Wis.
S. J. R. McMillan, of Minn.
George F. Hoar, of Mass.
J. J. Ingalls, of Kan.
Eli Saulsbury, of Del.
A. S. Merrimon, of N. C.
Benjamin H. Hill, of Ga.

Foreign Relations.

Hannibal Hamlin, of Me.
Timothy O. Howe, of Wis.
Roscoe Conkling, of N. Y.
Stanley Matthews, of Ohio.
S. J. Kirkwood, of Iowa.
T. C. McCreery, of Ky.
W. W. Eaton, of Conn.
John W. Johnston, of Va.
J. T. Morgan, of Ala.

Finance.

Justin S. Morrill, of Vt.
Henry L. Dawes, of Mass.
Thomas W. Ferry, of Mich.
John P. Jones, of Nev.
W. B. Allison, of Iowa.
Thomas F. Bayard, of Del.
Francis Kernan, of N. Y.
W. A. Wallace, of Pa.
D. W. Voorhees, of Ind.

Appropriations.

William Windom, of Minn.
Aaron A. Sargent, of Cal.
W. B. Allison, of Iowa.
Stephen W. Dorsey, of Ark.
James G. Blaine, of Me.
Henry G. Davis, of W. Va.
Robert E. Withers, of Va.
W. A. Wallace, of Pa.
James B. Beck, of Ky.

Commerce.

Roscoe Conkling, of N. Y.
George E. Spencer, of Ala.
S. J. R. McMillan, of Minn.
John J. Patterson, of S. C.
John P. Jones, of Nev.
John B. Gordon, of Geo.
George R. Dennis, of Md.
Matt W. Ransom, of N. C.
T. F. Randolph, of N. J.

District of Columbia.

S. W. Dorsey, of Ark.
G. E. Spencer, of Ala.
John J. Ingalls, of Kan.
E. H. Rollins, of N. H.
A. S. Merrimon, of N. C.
William H. Barnum, of Ct.
I. G. Harris, of Tenn.

Manufactures.

Edward H. Rollins, of N. H.
A. E. Burnside, of R. I.
J. D. Cameron, of Pa.
John W. Johnston, of Va.
J. R. McPherson, of N. J.

Agriculture.

A. S. Paddock, of Neb.
William Sharon, of Nev.
George F. Hoar, of Mass.
Henry G. Davis, of W. Va.
John B. Gordon, of Ga.

Military Affairs.

George E. Spencer, of Ala.
A. E. Burnside, of R. I.
B. Wadleigh, of N. H.
P. B. Plumb, of Kan.
J. D. Cameron, of Pa.
T. F. Randolph, of N. J.
Francis M. Cockrell, of Mo.
Samuel B. Maxey, of Texas.
M. C. Butler, of S. C.

Naval Affairs.

Aaron A. Sargent, of Cal.
Henry B. Anthony, of R. I.
Simon B. Conover, of Fla.
James G. Blaine, of Me.
William P. Whyte, of Md.
J. R. McPherson, of N. J.
C. W. Jones, of Fla.

Judiciary.

George F. Edmunds, of Vt.
Roscoe Conkling, of N. Y.
Timothy O. Howe, of Wis.
I. P. Christyancy, of Mich.
David Davis, of Ill.
Allen G. Thurman, of O.
J. E. McDonald, of Ind.

Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

T. W. Ferry, of Mich.
Hannibal Hamlin, of Me.
A. S. Paddock, of Neb.
Simon B. Conover, of Fla.
S. J. Kirkwood, of Iowa.
A. E. Burnside, of R. I.
Eli Saulsbury, of Del.
Samuel B. Maxey, of Tex.
James E. Bailey, of Tenn.

Territories.

John J. Patterson, of S. C.
Jerome B. Chaffee, of Col.
A. Saunders, of Neb.
W. P. Kellogg, of La.
A. H. Garland, of Ark.
L. F. Grover, of Oregon.
Frank Hereford, of W. Va.

Public Lands.

Richard J. Oglesby, of Ill.
A. S. Paddock, of Neb.
Newton Booth, of Cal.
Jerome B. Chaffee, of Col.
P. B. Plumb, of Kan.
J. E. McDonald, of Ind.
Charles W. Jones, of Fla.
L. F. Grover, of Oregon.
A. H. Garland, of Ark.

Private Land-Claims.

Allen G. Thurman, of O.
Thomas F. Bayard, of Del.
George F. Edmunds, of Vt.
I. P. Christyancy, of Mich.
L. F. Grover, of Oregon.

Indian Affairs.

William B. Allison, of In.
Richard J. Oglesby, of Ill.
John J. Ingalls, of Kan.
A. Saunders, of Neb.
T. C. McCreery, of Ky.
Richard Coke, of Texas.
James B. Eustis, of La.

Pensions.

John J. Ingalls, of Kan.
Blanche K. Bruce, of Miss.
S. J. Kirkwood, of Iowa.
W. P. Kellogg, of La.
Robert E. Withers, of Va.
James E. Bailey, of Tenn.
D. W. Voorhees, of Ind.

Revolutionary Claims.

J. W. Johnston, of Va.
Charles W. Jones, of Fla.
Benjamin H. Hill, of Ga.
Henry L. Dawes, of Mass.
S. J. R. McMillan, of Minn.

Claims.

S. J. R. McMillan, of Minn.
John H. Mitchell, of Or.
Angus Cameron, of Wis.
Henry M. Teller, of Col.
George F. Hoar, of Mass.
F. M. Cockrell, of Mo.
Frank Hereford, of W. Va.
I. G. Harris, of Tenn.
J. T. Morgan, of Ala.

Mines and Mining.

William Sharon, of Nev.
Jerome B. Chaffee, of Col.
Newton Booth, of Cal.
P. B. Plumb, of Kan.
Frank Hereford, of W. Va.
Richard Coke, of Tex.
Benjamin H. Hill, of Ga.

COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE—(Continued).

Patents. Newton Booth, of Cal. B. Wadleigh, of N. H. George F. Hoar, of Mass. Francis Kernan, of N. Y. W. W. Eaton, of Ct.	Enrolled Bills. Simon B. Conover, of Fla. A. S. Paddock, of Neb. D. H. Armstrong, of Mo.	On Accounts of the Treasury Department.
Railroads. John H. Mitchell, of Or. Henry L. Dawes, of Mass. S. W. Dorsey, of Ark. H. M. Teller, of Col. A. Saunders, of Neb. Matt W. Ransom, of N. C. W. Windom, of Minn. S. Matthews, of Ohio. W. H. Barnum, of Ct. L. Q. C. Lamar, of Miss. D. H. Armstrong, of Mo.	Joint Committee on the Library. Timothy O. Howe, of Wis. George F. Edmunds, of Vt. Matt W. Ransom, of N. C.	H. G. Davis, of W. Va. James B. Beck, of Ky. W. B. Allison, of Iowa. J. J. Ingalls, of Kan. J. D. Cameron, of Pa.
Revision of the Laws of the United States. I. P. Christianity, of Mich. S. Matthews, of Ohio. David Davis, of Ill. W. A. Wallace, of Pa. Francis Kernan, of N. Y.	Public Buildings and Grounds. H. L. Dawes, of Mass. Justin S. Morrill, of Vt. J. D. Cameron, of Pa. Eli Saulesbury, of Del. James B. Eustis, of La.	On the Relations between the United States and Mexico.
Education and Labor. A. E. Burnside, of R. I. John J. Patterson, of S. C. Justin S. Morrill, of Vt. Blanche K. Bruce, of Miss. William Sharon, of Nev. John B. Gordon, of Ga. S. B. Maxey, of Texas. James E. Bailey, of Tenn. L. Q. C. Lamar, of Miss.	SELECT COMMITTEES. On Mississippi Levees. Blanche K. Bruce, of Miss. James G. Blaine, of Me. W. P. Kellogg, of La. Francis M. Cockrell, of Mo. I. G. Harris, of Tenn. Angus Cameron, of Wis. James B. Eustis, of La.	Roscoe Conkling, of N. Y. H. Hamlin, of Maine. T. O. Howe, of Wis. John P. Jones, of Nev. J. D. Cameron, of Pa. William W. Eaton, of Ct. Samuel B. Maxey, of Tex.
Civil Service and Retrenchment. H. M. Teller, of Col. Richard J. Oglesby, of Ill. John J. Patterson, of S. C. Newton Booth, of Cal. T. C. McCreery, of Ky. W. P. Whyte, of Md. James B. Beck, of Ky.	On Transportation Routes to the Sea-Board. Angus Cameron, of Wis. William Windom, of Minn. Simon B. Conover, of Fla. J. D. Cameron, of Pa. Henry G. Davis, of W. Va. L. Q. C. Lamar, of Miss. James B. Beck, of Ky. M. C. Butler, of S. C.	To make Provision for taking the Tenth Census.
Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate. J. P. Jones, of Nev. E. H. Rollins, of N. H. George R. Dennis, of Md.	On the Civil Service. J. B. Chaffee, of Col. William Windom, of Minn. H. Hamlin, of Me. A. S. Merrimon, of N. C. William W. Eaton, of Ct.	To Inquire into the late Presidential Election in Louisiana. Geo. F. Edmunds, of Vt. W. B. Allison, of Iowa. J. J. Ingalls, of Kan. Geo. F. Hoar, of Mass. David Davis, of Ill. W. Pinkney Whyte, of Md. Charles W. Jones, of Fla.
Engrossed Bills. T. F. Bayard, of Del. Robert E. Withers, of Va. H. B. Anthony, of R. I.	On the Law for Ascertaining Result of Presidential Elections. Geo. F. Edmunds, of Vt. R. Conkling, of N. Y. T. O. Howe, of Wis. S. J. R. McMillan, of Minn. H. M. Teller, of Col. David Davis, of Ill. T. F. Bayard, of Del. A. G. Thurman, of Ohio. John T. Morgan, of Ala.	On Violations of Rights of American Citizens at the Elections of 1878.
Rules. James G. Blaine, of Me. T. W. Ferry, of Mich. A. S. Merrimon, of N. C.	On the Reorganization of the Army. A. E. Burnside, of R. I. P. B. Plumb, of Kansas. Samuel B. Maxey, of Tex.	Geo. F. Edmunds, of Vt. W. B. Allison, of Iowa. J. J. Ingalls, of Kan. Geo. F. Hoar, of Mass. David Davis, of Ill. W. Pinkney Whyte, of Md. Charles W. Jones, of Fla.
Public Printing. H. B. Anthony, of R. I. A. A. Sargent, of Cal. W. Pinkney Whyte, of Md.		On Epidemic Diseases. Isham G. Harris, of Tenn. Stanley Matthews, of Ohio. L. Q. C. Lamar, of Miss. A. S. Paddock, of Neb. S. B. Conover, of Fla. A. H. Garland, of Ark. James B. Eustis, of La.

COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES— 45TH CONGRESS, 1877-79.

The first-named Representative on each Committee is its Chairman.

Elections.	Pacific Railroad.	Post-Offices and Post-Roads.
<p>John T. Harris, of Va. William M. Springer, of Ill. Milton A. Candler, of Ga. Jacob Turney, of Pa. Thomas R. Cobb, of Ind. Jer. N. Williams, of Ala. E. John Ellis, of La. John T. Wait, of Ct. J. M. Thornburgh, of Tenn. Hiram Price, of Iowa. Frank Hiscock, of N. Y.</p>	<p>J. W. Throckmorton, of Texas. Wm. R. Morrison, of Ill. John F. House, of Tenn. John K. Luttrell, of Cal. George M. Landers, of Ct. J. R. Chalmers, of Miss. J. B. Elam, of La. Charles O'Neill, of Pa. Henry W. Blair, of N. H. Lucien B. Caswell, of Wis. W. W. Rice, of Mass. Nathan Cole, of Mo. A. S. Hewitt, of N. Y.</p>	<p>Alfred M. Waddell, of N.C. Wm. F. Slemons, of Ark. W. P. Caldwell, of Tenn. Hernan. D. Money, of Miss. D. C. Giddings, of Tex. William W. Garth, of Ala. Joseph G. Cannon, of Ill. Chapman Freeman, of Pa. Andrew Williams, of N. Y. Amos Townsend, of O. John K. Luttrell, of Cal.</p>
Ways and Means.	Claims.	District of Columbia.
<p>Fernando Wood, of N. Y. J. Randolph Tucker, of Va. Milton Saylor, of O. W. M. Robbins, of N. C. Henry R. Harris, of Ga. Randall L. Gibson, of La. James Phelps, of Ct. William D. Kelley, of Pa. James A. Garfield, of O. Horatio C. Burchard, of Ill. N. P. Banks, of Mass.</p>	<p>John M. Bright, of Tenn. Levi Warner, of Ct. Joseph J. Davis, of N. C. James B. Reilly, of Pa. H. L. Dickey, of O. Daniel M. Henry, of Md. D. N. Lockwood, of N. Y. T. J. Henderson, of Ill. C. C. Ellsworth, of Mich. S. D. Lindsey, of Me. H. J. B. Cummings, of Ia.</p>	<p>Jos. C. S. Blackburn, of Ky. Eppa Hunton, of Va. Eli J. Henkle, of Md. Hiester Clymer, of Pa. Stephen L. Mayham, of N.Y. Gabriel Bouck, of Wis. George W. Hendee, of Vt. William Claflin, of Mass. Lorenzo Brentano, of Ill. Horace Davis, of Cal. R. W. Townshend, of Ill.</p>
Appropriations.	Commerce.	Judiciary.
<p>J. D. C. Atkins, of Tenn. James H. Blount, of Ga. O. R. Singleton, of Miss. Hiester Clymer, of Pa. Abram S. Hewitt, of N. Y. Wm. A. J. Sparks, of Ill. Milton J. Durham, of Ky. Eugene Hale, of Me. Charles Foster, of O. A. Herr Smith, of Pa. John H. Baker, of Ind.</p>	<p>John H. Reagan, of Tex. William H. Felton, of Ga. C. B. Roberts, of Md. A. M. Bliss, of N. Y. Miles Ross, of N. J. David Rea, of Mo. John E. Kenna, of W. Va. Morton C. Hunter, of Ind. Mark H. Dunnell, of Minn. Jay A. Hubbell, of Mich. E. Overton, of Pa.</p>	<p>J. Proctor Knott, of Ky. Wm. Pitt Lynde, of Wis. John T. Harris, of Va. William S. Stenger, of Pa. John A. McMahon, of O. D. B. Culbertson, of Tex. William F. Frye, of Maine. Benj. F. Butler, of Mass. Omar D. Conger, of Mich. Elb. G. Lapham, of N. Y. William H. Forney, of Ala.</p>
Banking and Currency.	Public Lands.	War-Claims.
<p>A. H. Buckner, of Mo. Thomas Ewing, of O. A. A. Hardenbergh, of N.J. Jesse J. Yeates, of N. C. William Hartzell, of Ill. Hiram P. Bell, of Ga. E. Kirke Hart, of N. Y. Benj. T. Eames, of R. I. S. B. Chittenden, of N. Y. Greenbury L. Fort, of Ill. Wm. A. Phillips, of Kan.</p>	<p>Wm. R. Morrison, of Ill. Benoni S. Fuller, of Ind. Lucien C. Gause, of Ark. H. B. Wright, of Pa. G. W. Hewitt, of Ala. William E. Smith, of Ga. John H. Ketcham, of N.Y. William F. Sapp, of Ia. Jeff. P. Kidder, of Dak. P. D. Wigginton, of Cal. T. M. Patterson, of Col. Thomas J. Majors, of Neb.</p>	<p>John R. Eden, of Ill. George C. Cabell, of Va. James B. Reilly, of Pa. John W. Caldwell, of Ky. Charles M. Shelley, of Ala. William D. Veeder, of N.Y. Addison Oliver, of Ia. Milton S. Robinson, of Ind. John M. Thompson, of Pa. J. Warren Keifer, of O. B. F. Martin, of West Va.</p>

COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—(Continued).

Public Expenditures.

Robert A. Hatcher, of Mo.
William Hartzell, of Ill.
Chas. B. Benedict, of N. Y.
A. L. Pridemore, of Va.
Ebenezer B. Finley, of O.
Van H. Manning, of Miss.
R. H. M. Davidson, of Fla.
William H. Baker, of N. Y.
Ed. W. Keightley, of Mich.
Theodore W. Burdick, of Ia.
Thomas M. Bayne, of Pa.

Private Land-Claims.

Thomas M. Gunter, of Ark.
Wm. P. Caldwell, of Tenn.
James Williams, of Del.
Gabriel Bouck, of Wis.
R. W. Townsend, of Ill.
Thomas Turner, of Ky.
Dudley C. Denison, of Vt.
John H. Starin, of N. Y.
J. H. McGowan, of Mich.
Richard H. Cain, of S. C.
Geo. A. Bicknell, of Ind.

Manufactures.

Hendrick B. Wright, of Pa.
George C. Dibrell, of Tenn.
Levi Warner, of Ct.
Benjamin Wilson, of W. Va.
Carter H. Harrison, of Ill.
R. M. H. Davidson, of Fla.
Robert F. Ligon, of Ala.
Thos. B. Peddie, of N. J.
Anthony Ittner, of Mo.
Thomas F. Tipton, of Ill.
William J. Bacon, of N. Y.

Agriculture.

Aug. W. Cutler, of N. J.
John M. Glover, of Mo.
James W. Covert, of N. Y.
C. Wyatt Aiken, of S. C.
A. L. Pridemore, of Va.
Ebenezer B. Finley, of O.
Walter L. Steele, of N. C.
Nathaniel C. Deering, of Ia.
Philip C. Hayes, of Ill.
Lewis F. Watson, of Pa.
William H. Calkins, of Ind.

Indian Affairs.

Alfred M. Scales, of N. C.
Andrew R. Boone, of Ky.
Charles E. Hooker, of Miss.
Charles H. Morgan, of Mo.
J. W. Throckmorton, of Tex.
Thomas M. Gunter, of Ark.
George M. Beebe, of N. Y.
Horace F. Page, of Cal.
Nelson H. Van Vorhes, of O.
M. I. Townsend, of N. Y.
J. H. Stewart, of Minn.
S. S. Fenn, of Idaho.

Military Affairs.

Henry B. Banning, of O.
Levi Maish, of Pa.
James Williams, of Del.

George G. Dibrell, of Tenn.
A. A. Clark, of N. J.
John H. Evans, of S. C.
Edward S. Bragg, of Wis.
Horace B. Strait, of Minn.
Harry White, of Pa.
Anson G. McCook, of N. Y.
Benjamin F. Marsh, of Ill.

Militia.

Miles Ross, of N. J.
Alfred M. Scales, of N. C.
Eli J. Henkle, of Md.
Frank Jones, of N. H.
David B. Culberson, of Tex.
Thomas Turner, of Ky.
William H. Calkins, of Ind.
Solomon Bundy, of N. Y.
I. Newton Evans, of Pa.
Roberts Smalls, of S. C.
John S. Young, of La.

Naval Affairs.

W. C. Whitthorne, of Tenn.
John Goode, of Va.
Benjamin A. Willis, of N. Y.
Frank Jones, of N. H.
Leopold Morse, of Mass.
William Kimmell, of Md.
Benj. W. Harris, of Mass.
Lorenzo Danford, of O.
Alfred C. Harmer, of Pa.
John Hanna, of Ind.
T. T. Crittenden, of Mo.

Foreign Affairs.

Thomas Swann, of Md.
Samuel S. Cox, of N. Y.
And. H. Hamilton, of Ind.
William H. Forney, of Ala.
Samuel A. Bridges, of Pa.
Benj. Wilson, of W. Va.
James Monroe, of O.
Chas. G. Williams, of Wis.
William W. Crapo, of Mass.
John W. Killinger, of Pa.
Jos. H. Acklen, of La.

Territories.

Benj. J. Franklin, of Mo.
Hay. Y. Riddle, of Tenn.
Jacob Turney, of Pa.
Jas. Taylor Jones, of Ala.
H. L. Muldrow, of Miss.
Leopold Morse, of Mass.
George A. Bagley, of N. Y.
William Aldrich, of Ill.
Thomas B. Reed, of Maine.
Henry S. Neal, of O.
M. Maginnis, of Montana.
J. E. Cravens, of Ark.

**Revolutionary Pen-
sions.**

L. A. Mackey, of Pa.
Richard P. Bland, of Mo.
E. John Ellis, of La.
Chas. B. Benedict, of N. Y.
Walter L. Steele, of N. C.
B. F. Martin, of W. Va.
William Kimmel, of Md.

Geo. W. Patterson, of N. Y.
Mills Gardner, of O.
I. Newton Evans, of Pa.
Amasa Norcross, of Mass.

Invalid Pensions.

Americus V. Rice, of O.
Gold. W. Hewitt, of Ala.
Hay. Y. Riddle, of Tenn.
William Walsh, of Md.
Levi A. Mackey, of Pa.
James W. Covert, of N. Y.
C. H. Sinnickson, of N. J.
Joseph H. Rainey, of S. C.
Charles H. Joyce, of Vt.
Llewellyn Powers, of Maine.
L. S. Metcalfe, of Mo.

Railway and Canals.

George C. Cabell, of Va.
Thos. T. Crittenden, of Mo.
Charles M. Shelley, of Ala.
James A. McKenzie, of Ky.
Nicholas Muller, of N. Y.
A. A. Clark, of N. J.
James L. Evans, of Ind.
John I. Mitchell, of Pa.
John H. Camp, of N. Y.
George C. Hazleton, of Wis.
Walter L. Steele, of N. C.

Mines and Mining.

George M. Beebe, of N. Y.
Joseph J. Davis, of N. C.
William H. Felton, of Ga.
Francis D. Collins, of Pa.
Andrew R. Boone, of Ky.
David Rea, of Mo.
Jas. Taylor Jones, of Ala.
Thomas Wren, of Nevada.
Jas. H. Randolph, of Tenn.
W. S. Shallenberger, of Pa.
John W. Stone, of Mich.
Hiram S. Stevens, of Arizo.

Education and Labor.

John Goode, Jr., of Va.
Benoni S. Fuller, of Ind.
Milton I. Southard, of O.
A. S. Willis, of Ky.
John M. Bright, of Tenn.
Hiram P. Bell, of Ga.
Van H. Manning, of Miss.
George B. Loring, of Mass.
Jacob M. Campbell, of Pa.
J. N. Hungerford, of N. Y.
Dudley C. Haskell, of Kan.

**Revision of the Laws
of the United States.**

William Walsh, of Md.
Gilbert C. Walker, of Va.
Richard P. Bland, of Mo.
George A. Bicknell, of Ind.
Hilary A. Herbert, of Ala.
A. S. Willis, of Ky.
Rush Clark, of Ia.
Wm. McKinley, Jr., of O.
E. K. Hart, of N. Y.
Jos. H. Acklen, of La.
Thomas Ryan, of Kan.

COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—(Continued).

Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

Alex. H. Stephens, of Ga.
Levi Maish, of Pa.
Robert B. Vance, of N. C.
John B. Clark, Jr., of Mo.
R. M. Knapp, of Ill.
H. L. Muldrow, of Miss.
John B. Clarke, of Ky.
Mark S. Brewer, of Mich.
Thomas Ryan, of Kan.
J. W. Dwight, of N. Y.

Patents.

Robert B. Vance, of N. C.
John B. Clarke, of Ky.
William E. Smith, of Ga.
D. Wyatt Aiken, of S. C.
R. W. Townshend, of Ill.
Aug. W. Cutler, of N. J.
William Ward, of Pa.
H. M. Pollard, of N. H.
James F. Briggs, of N. H.
Edwin Willits, of Mich.
Benjamin Dean, of Mass.

Public Buildings and Grounds.

Philip Cook, of Ga.
Casey Young, of Tenn.
Benj. J. Franklin, of Mo.
Archibald M. Bliss, of N. Y.
Francis D. Collins, of Pa.
R. F. Ligon, of Ala.
James A. McKenzle, of Ky.
Joseph C. Stone, of Ia.
H. L. Humphrey, of Wis.
John S. Jones, of O.
William Lathrop, of Ill.

Accounts.

Charles B. Roberts, of Md.
John A. McMahon, of O.
J. R. Chalmers, of Miss.
Henry W. Blair, of N. H.
Thomas A. Boyd, of Ill.

Mileage.

Thomas R. Cobb, of Ind.
Anthony Eickhoff, of N. Y.
Samuel A. Bridges, of Pa.
Lorenzo Danford, of O.
Milton S. Robinson, of Ind.

Expenditures in the State Department.

Wm. M. Springer, of Ill.
S. L. Mayham, of N. Y.
Mark H. Dunnell, of Minn.
Thomas M. Bayne, of Pa.
Benjamin Deau, of Mass.
Thos. Turner, of Ky.
Solomon Bundy, of N. Y.

Expenditures in the Treasury Department.

John M. Glover, of Mo.
Henry R. Harris, of Ga.

Wm. H. Forney, of Ala.
Lucien C. Gause, of Ark.
Wm. D. Veeder, of N. Y.
H. L. Dickey, of O.
George A. Bagley, of N. Y.
Michael D. White, of Ind.
Joseph Jorgensen, of Va.

Expenditures in the War Department.

Jos. C. S. Blackburn, of Ky.
Milton A. Candler, of Ga.
Americus V. Rice, of O.
Benj. T. Eads, of R. I.
H. L. Dickey, of O.
Thos. B. Reed, of Me.
John M. Bailey, of N. Y.

Expenditures in the Navy Department.

Benj. A. Willis, of N. Y.
W. C. Whitthorne, of Tenn.
John S. Carlisle, of Ky.
Horace F. Page, of Cal.
Jay A. Hubbell, of Mich.
A. L. Pridmore, of Va.
R. Williams, of Oregon.

Expenditures in the Post-Office Department.

Jer. N. Williams, of Ala.
John W. Caldwell, of Ky.
Lewis F. Watson, of Pa.
Curtis H. Brogden, of N. C.
J. B. Clark, Jr., of Mo.
W. McKinley, of O.

Expenditures in the Interior Department.

Wm. A. J. Sparks, of Ill.
Wm. M. Robbins, of N. C.
D. L. Lockwood, of N. Y.
Addison Oliver, of Ia.
Edwin Willits, of Mich.
T. M. Patterson, of Col.
T. C. Pound, of Wis.

Expenditures on Public Buildings.

William P. Lynde, of Wis.
Jesse J. Yeates, of N. C.
Wm. F. Slemons, of Ark.
William S. Stenger, of Pa.
Amasa Norcross, of Mass.
Rich. Williams, of Oregon.
John M. Bailey, of N. Y.

Expenditures in the Department of Justice.

Edward S. Bragg, of Wis.
Milton J. Durham, of Ky.
John R. Eden, of Ill.
A. A. Hardenberg, of N. J.
John H. Evans, of S. C.
Nicholas Muller, of N. Y.
Omar D. Conger, of Mich.
John T. Watt, of Ct.

Mills Gardner, of O.
Geo. D. Robinson, of Mass.
John S. Young, of La.

On Rules.

The Speaker.
Alex. H. Stephens, of Ga.
Milton Saylor, of O.
Nath. P. Banks, of Mass.
James A. Garfield, of O.

Printing.

Otho R. Singleton, of Miss.
Anthony Eickhoff, of N. Y.
Latimer W. Ballou, of R. I.

Enrolled Bills.

And. H. Hamilton, of Ind.
J. B. Elam, of La.
John E. Kenna, of W. Va.
Nelson H. VanVorhes, of O.
Joseph H. Rainey, of S. C.

Library.

Samuel S. Cox, of N. Y.
Chas. E. Hooker, of Miss.
Eugene Hale, of Maine.

SELECT COMMITTEES.**Reform in the Civil Service.**

Carter H. Harrison, of Ill.
Philip Cook, of Ga.
William W. Garth, of Ala.
Jordan E. Cravens, of Ark.
Daniel M. Henry, of Md.
Charles H. Morgan, of Mo.
J. D. Cox, of Ohio.
Amaziah B. James, of N. Y.
J. Howard Pugh, of N. J.
Leonidas Sexton, of Ind.
C. N. Potter, of N. Y.

Mississippi Levees.

E. W. Robertson, of La.
Robert A. Hatcher, of Mo.
Hernan. D. Money, of Miss.
H. Casey Young, of Tenn.
R. M. Knapp, of Ill.
George M. Landers, of Ct.
Benj. F. Martin, of W. Va.
Russell Errett, of Pa.
Thaddeus C. Pound, of Wis.
Geo. D. Robinson, of Mass.
Horatio Bisbee, Jr., of Fla.

On the Revision of the Laws Regulating the Counting of the Electoral Votes for President and Vice-President.

Milton I. Southard, of O.
Eppa Hunton, of Va.
C. N. Potter, of N. Y.
John F. House, of Tenn.
George A. Bicknell, of Ind.
Hilary A. Herbert, of Ala.
John G. Carlisle, of Ky.

COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—(Continued).

Benj. F. Butler, of Mass.
Thomas M. Browne, of Ind.
Curtis H. Brogden, of N.C.
Ezekiel S. Sampson, of Ia.

**On Alleged Frauds in
the Late Presiden-
tial Election.**

C. N. Petter, of N. Y.
Wm. R. Morrison, of Ill.
Eppa Hunton, of Va.
Wm. S. Stenger, of Pa.
John A. McMahon, of O.
W. M. Springer, of Ill.
J. S. C. Blackburn, of Ky.
Jacob D. Cox, of O.
Benj. F. Butler, of Mass.
Thos. B. Reed, of Me.
Frank Hiscok, of N. Y.

**To Inquire into the
Causes of the Pres-
ent Depression of
Labor.**

Abram S. Hewitt, of N. Y.
H. Y. Riddle, of Tenn.
Henry L. Dickey, of O.

John R. Tucker, of Va.
J. M. Thompson, of Pa.
Wm. W. Rice, of Mass.
Thomas A. Boyd, of Ill.

On the Census.

Samuel S. Cox, of N. Y.
R. Q. Mills, of Texas.
Robert F. Ligon, of Ala.
William E. Smith, of Ga.
John G. Carlisle, of Ky.
Robert A. Hatcher, of Mo.
Latimer W. Ballou, of R.I.
Joseph Jorgensen, of Va.
Thomas Ryan, of Kan.
Richard Williams, of Or.
Alvah A. Clark, of N. J.

**On Reorganization of
the Army.**

Henry B. Banning, of O.
Geo. G. Dibrell, of Tenn.
Edward S. Bragg, of Wis.
Horace B. Strait, of Minn.
Harry White, of Pa.

**On Transfer of Indian
Bureau.**

Alfred M. Scales, of N. C.
Andrew R. Boone, of Ky.
Chas. E. Hocker, of Miss.
N. H. Van Vorhes, of O.
Jacob H. Stewart, of Minn.

**On the Ventilation of
the Hall.**

Casey Young, of Tenn.
James M. Covert, of N. Y.
Chas. M. Shelley, of Ala.
John G. Carlisle, of Ky.
Benj. F. Butler, of Mass.
Addison Oliver, of Ia.
John W. Stone, of Mich.

**On Epidemic Diseases
in the United States.**

Casey Young, of Tenn.
Randall L. Gibson, of La.
Chas. E. Hooker, of Miss.
John Goode, of Va.
Leopold Morse, of Mass.
James A. Garfield, of O.
Alfred C. Harmer, of Pa.
S. B. Chittenden, of N. Y.

**Table of Representatives in Congress re-elected to the next suc-
ceeding Congress, 1789-1879.**

[Compiled from the full lists of members of each Congress in the Political Register and Con-
gressional Directory, by B. P. Poore, Boston, 1878.]

CONGRESSES.	Re- elected.	Not re- elected.	CONGRESSES.	Re- elected.	Not re- elected.
1st Congress, 1789-91	37	23	24th Congress, 1835-37	125	115
2d " 1791-93	45	25	25th " 1837-39	115	125
3d " 1793-95	65	43	26th " 1839-41	128	112
4th " 1795-97	60	54	27th " 1841-43	61	179
5th " 1797-99	72	54	28th " 1843-45	105	126
6th " 1799-1801	58	55	29th " 1845-47	103	135
7th " 1801-3	72	36	30th " 1847-49	99	136
8th " 1803-5	93	54	31st " 1849-51	98	131
9th " 1805-7	95	52	32d " 1851-53	86	143
10th " 1807-9	92	57	33d " 1853-55	93	141
11th " 1809-11	83	69	34th " 1855-57	116	129
12th " 1811-13	82	65	35th " 1857-59	115	120
13th " 1813-15	97	96	36th " 1859-61	75	165
14th " 1815-17	64	133	37th " 1861-63	66	129
15th " 1817-19	103	92	38th " 1863-65	94	93
16th " 1819-21	89	111	39th " 1865-67	111	87
17th " 1821-23	108	91	40th " 1867-69	122	121
18th " 1823-25	129	91	41st " 1869-71	117	126
19th " 1825-27	129	94	42d " 1871-73	124	120
20th " 1827-29	115	104	43d " 1873-75	112	181
21st " 1829-31	125	98	44th " 1875-77	153	139
22d " 1831-33	108	108	45th " 1877-79	155	133
23d " 1833-35	139	119			

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Whence Appointed.	Date of Commission.	Salary.
President of the U. S.	Rutherford B. Hayes	Ohio.....	March 4, 1877	\$50,000
Private Secretary.....	W. K. Rogers	Minnesota...	March 4, 1877	3,500

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Secretary of State.....	William M. Evarts.	New York....	March 12, 1877	8,000
Assistant Secretary.....	Fred'k W. Seward.	New York....	March 13, 1877	3,500
Second Assist. Secretary..	William Hunter....	Rhode Island	July 27, 1866	3,500
Third Assistant Secretary	Charles Payson....	Mass.	June 11, 1878	3,500
Chief Clerk.....	Sevellon A. Brown..	New York....	Aug. 7, 1878	2,500
Examiner of Claims.....	Henry O'Conner....	Iowa.....	Feb. 9, 1872	3,500

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of the Treasury.	John Sherman.....	Ohio.....	March 8, 1877	8,000
Assistant Secretary.....	John B. Hawley....	Illinois.....	Dec. 6, 1877	4,500
Assistant Secretary.....	Henry F. French....	Massachus'ts.	Aug. 12, 1876	4,500
Chief Clerk.....	J. K. Upton.....	N. Hampshire	May 1, 1877	2,700
Solicitor of the Treasury..	Kenneth Rayner....	N. Carolina..	June 30, 1877	4,500
Supervising Architect....	James G. Hill.....	Massachus'ts.	Aug. 11 1876	4,500
Chief of Bureau of Engraving and Printing.	Orsamus H. Irish...	Nebraska....	Oct. 1, 1878	4,500
Ch'f of Bureau of Statistics	Joseph Nimmo, Jr..	New York....	Sept. 1, 1878	2,400
Chief of Warrant Division	Joseph T. Power....	Pennsylvania	July 1, 1875	2,750
Ch'f of Appointment Div'n	Wilson J. Vance....	Ohio.....	May 6, 1878	2,500
Director of the Mint.....	R. E. Preston, Act'g	Tennessee....	.....	4,500
First Comptroller.....	Albert G. Porter....	Ind.	Mar. 8, 1878	5,000
Second Comptroller.....	William W. Upton..	Oregon.....	Sept. 26, 1877	5,000
Commissioner of Customs	Henry C. Johnson..	Pennsylvania.	April 8, 1874	4,000
Register of the Treasury..	Glenn W. Scofield.	Pennsylvania.	April 1, 1878	4,000
First Auditor.....	Robert M. Reynolds	Alabama.....	April 18, 1878	3,600
Second Auditor.....	Ezra B. French....	Maine.....	Aug. 3, 1861	3,600
Third Auditor.....	Horace Austin....	Minnesota....	Jan. 7, 1876	3,600
Fourth Auditor.....	Stephen J. W. Tabor	Iowa.....	May 19, 1863	3,600
Fifth Auditor.....	Jacob H. Ela.....	N. Hampshire	Dec. 19, 1871	3,600
Sixth Auditor.....	Jacob M. McGrew..	Ohio.....	July -1, 1875	3,600
Treasurer of the U. S....	James Gillfillan...	Connecticut..	June 6, 1877	6,000
Assistant Treasurer.....	Albert U. Wyman....	Nebraska....	June 6, 1877	3,600
Compt'r of the Currency..	John Jay Knox....	New York....	April 24, 1872	5,000
Com. of Internal Revenue	Green B. Raum....	Illinois.....	Aug. 2, 1876	6,000
Solic'r of Internal Revenue	Charles Chesley....	N. Hampshire	Oct. 13, 1871	4,500
Chairman of Light-House Board.....	John Rodgers.....	Dist. of Col..	June 23, 1878	
Supt. of U. S. Coast Survey	Carlile P. Patterson	California....	Feb. 17, 1874	4,000
Assist. in Charge of Office	Julius E. Hilgard..	Illinois.....	April 1, 1873	4,200
Supervising Surgeon-Gen.	John M. Woodworth	Illinois.....	March 13, 1873	4,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Secretary of the Interior..	Carl Schurz.....	Missouri.....	March 12, 1877	8,000
Assistant Secretary.....	Alonzo Bell.....	New York....	April 9, 1877	3,500
Chief Clerk.....	Geo. M. Lockwood..	New York....	April 10, 1877	2,500
Asst. Attorney-General...	Edgar M. Marble....	Michigan....	March 30, 1877	5,000

General Land Office.

Commissioner.....	Jas. A. Williamson.	Iowa.....	June 26, 1876	4,000
Chief Clerk.....	Uri J. Baxter.....	Michigan....	April 1, 1867	2,000

Pension Office.

Commissioner.....	John A. Bentley..	Wisconsin..	March 23, 1876	3,600
Chief Clerk.....	O. P. G. Clarke....	Rhode Island.	July 16, 1873	2,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—(Continued).

Patent Office.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Whence Appointed.	Date of Commission.	Salary.
Commissioner.....	Halbert E. Paine...	Wisconsin....	Oct. 31, 1878	\$4,500
Assistant Commissioner..	W. H. Doolittle....	Minnesota....	July 16, 1873	3,000
Chief Clerk.....	F. A. Seeley.....	Pennsylvania..	April 10, 1877	2,250
Examiners-in-chief.....	R. L. B. Clarke....	Iowa.....	April 13, 1869	3,000
	V. D. Stockbridge..	Maine.....	April 13, 1869	3,000
	H. H. Bates.....	New York....	April 28, 1877	3,000
EXAMINERS.				
Chemistry, Class B.....	Thomas Antisell....	Dist. of Col..	May 10, 1877	2,500
Sewing Machines and Textile Machinery.....	Wm. H. Appleton..	N. Hampshire	July 16, 1872	2,500
Official Gazette of the Patent Office.....	John W. Babson....	Maine.....	.....1877	1,800
Fine Arts.....	William Burke.....	Pennsylvania..	Dec. 1, 1868	2,500
Calorifics—Stoves and Lamps.....	B. R. Catlin.....	New York....	May 2, 1871	2,500
Leather-working Machinery and Products..	J. P. Chapman.....	Ohio.....	June 1, 1872	2,500
Metal Working, Class A..	J. B. Church.....	Dist. of Col..	July 10, 1877	2,500
Metal Working, Class B..	S. W. Stocking....	New York....	July 9, 1863	2,500
Hydraulics and Pneumatics.....	J. B. Durnall.....	Colorado.....	Oct. 1, 1872	2,500
Chemistry, Class A.....	R. G. Dyrenforth..	Illinois.....	May 1, 1871	2,500
Agriculture.....	Oscar C. Fox.....	Ohio.....	May 23, 1870	2,500
Printing and Stationery..	Frank L. Freeman..	Mass.....	Oct. 1, 1872	2,500
Steam Engineering.....	Frank Fowler.....	Dist. of Col..	July 1, 1869	2,500
Plastics, Ceramics, etc..	B. S. Hedrick.....	N. Carolina..	April 10, 1861	2,500
Agricultural Products...	J. W. Jayne.....	Pennsylvania..	May 21, 1861	2,500
Civil Engineering.....	B. W. Pond.....	Maine.....	Aug. 7, 1877	2,500
Harvesters and Mills...	Jos. G. Parkinson..	Main	June 1, 1869	2,500
Carriages, Wagons and Cars.....	Henry P. Sanders..	New York....	May 15, 1867	2,500
Mechanical Engineering..	Albin Schoepf.....	Maryland....	March 14, 1866	2,500
Household.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500
Fire Arms, Navigation, Wood-working, etc.....	W. A. Bartlett.....	New York....	Dec. 1, 1875	2,500
Philosophical.....	H. C. Townsend....	Maine.....	May 9, 1877	2,500
Builders' Hardware, Locks, etc.....	A. G. Wilkinson....	Connecticut..	July 1, 1864	2,500
Examiner of Interferences	Zenas F. Wilber....	Ohio.....	May 1, 1877	2,500
Trade-Marks and Labels.	James E. M. Bowen..	Dist. of Col..	May 1, 1875	2,250

Indian Office.

Commissioner.....	E. A. Hayt.....	New York....	Sept. 1, 1877	3,000
Chief Clerk.....	Edwin J. Brooks...	N. Hampshire.	Feb. 4, 1879	2,000

Bureau of Education.

Commissioner of Education.....	John Eaton.....	Tennessee....	March 16, 1870	3,000
Chief Clerk.....	Charles Warren....	Illinois.....	Oct. 1, 1870	1,500

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Postmaster-General.....	David M. Key.....	Tennessee....	March 12, 1877	8,000
Chief Clerk.....	W. A. Knapp.....	Ohio.....	Aug. 22, 1876	2,200
First Assistant Postmaster-General.....	James N. Tyner....	Indiana.....	March 16, 1877	3,500
Second Assistant Postmaster-General.....	Thomas J. Brady..	Indiana.....	July 24, 1876	3,500
Third Assistant Postmaster-General.....	Abraham D. Hazen.	Pennsylvania..	June 7, 1877	3,500
Superintendent of Foreign Mails.....	Jos. H. Blackfan...	New Jersey..	July 23, 1868	3,000
Assistant Attorney-General for Post-Office Department.....	Alfred A. Freeman.	Tennessee....	May 1, 1877	4,000
Superintendent of Money-Order System.....	Chas. F. Macdonald.	Mass.....	July 1, 1865	3,000

WAR DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Whence Appointed.	Date of Commission.	Salary.
Secretary of War.....	Geo. W. McCrary ..	Iowa.....	Mar. 12, 1877	\$8,000
Chief Clerk.....	H. T. Crosby.....	Pennsylvania.	July 25, 1872	2,500
Adjutant-General.....	Brig. Gen. E. D. } Townsend.....	Mil. Academy	Feb. 22, 1869	5,500
Asst. Adjutant-General...	Col. R. C. Drum....	Pennsylvania.	Feb. 22, 1869	3,500
Chief Clerk.....	R. P. Thian.....	New York,...	July 1, 1871	2,000
Inspector-General.....	Brig. Gen. R. B. } Marcy.....	Mil. Academy	Dec. 12, 1878	5,500
Quartermaster-General.....	Brig. Gen. M. C. } Meigs.....	Mil. Academy	May 15, 1861	5,500
Chief Clerk.....	George K. Finckel..	Dist. Col.....	July 1, 1871	2,000
Paymaster-General.....	Brig. Gen. B. Alvord	Mil. Academy	July 22, 1876	5,500
Chief Clerk.....	G. D. Hanson.....	Dist. Col.....	Sept. 16, 1877	2,000
Commissary-General....	Brig. Gen. R. Mc- } Feeley.....	Mil. Academy	April 14, 1875	5,500
Chief Clerk.....	Richard M. Hanson	Dist. Col.....	July 1, 1871	2,000
Surgeon-General.....	Brig. Gen. J. K. } Barnes.....	Pennsylvania.	Aug. 22, 1864	5,500
Assistants.....	Col. Chas. H. Orane	Mass'chusetts	July 28, 1866	3,500
	Maj. J. J. Woodward	Pennsylvania.	June 26, 1876	2,500
	Maj. Jno. S. Billings	Ohio.....	Dec. 2, 1876	2,500
	Capt. Geo. A. Otis..	Mass'chusetts	Feb. 28, 1866	2,000
Chief Clerk.....	Samuel Ramsey....	Virginia.....	July 1, 1871	2,000
Judge-Advocate General	Brig. Gen. Wm. } McKee Dunn...	Indiana.....	Dec. 1, 1875	5,500
Chief Clerk.....	Thomas Duke.....	Army.....	Oct. 11, 1876	1,800
Chief of Engineers.....	Brig. Gen. A. A. } Humphreys....	Mil. Academy	Aug. 8, 1866	5,500
Assistant in charge of Public Buildings and Grounds.....	Lt. Col. T. L. } Casey.....	Mil. Academy	Sept. 2, 1874	3,000
Chief Clerk.....	Wm. J. Warren....	New York...	July 1, 1871	2,000
Chief Signal Officer.....	Col. Albert J. Myer	New York...	July 28, 1866	2,500
Chief Clerk.....	Alexander Ashley..	Pennsylvania.	July 1, 1874	1,800
Chief of Ordnance.....	Brig. Gen. S. V. } Benét.....	Mil. Academy	June 23, 1874	5,500
Chief Clerk.....	Valentine McNally.	Mass'chusetts	Dec. 11, 1871	2,000

Brief History of the Standard Silver Dollar.

Authorized to be coined, Act of April 2, 1792. Weight, 416 grains, standard silver; fineness, 892.4: equivalent to $371\frac{1}{4}$ grains of fine silver, with $44\frac{1}{4}$ grains alloy of pure copper.

Weight changed, Act of January 18, 1837, to 412 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains, and fineness changed to 900, preserving the same amount of pure silver = $371\frac{1}{4}$ grains, with $\frac{1}{16}$ alloy.

Coinage discontinued, Act of February 12, 1873.

Total amount coined, from 1792 to 1873, \$8,045,838.

Coinage revived, two million dollars per month required to be coined, and issue made legal-tender for all debts, public and private, Act of February 28, 1878.

Total amount coined, February 28, 1878, to December 31, 1878, \$22,405,550.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Whence Appointed.	Date of Commission.	Salary.
Secretary of the Navy...	R. W. Thompson...	Indiana.	March 12, 1877	\$8,000
Chief Clerk	John W. Hogg	Tennessee....	Jan. 1, 1854	2,500
Acting Judge-Advocate...	Capt. W. B. Reney	Iowa.	July 1, 1878	2,500
Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks....	Com. R. L. Law....	Indiana.	July 1, 1878	5,000
Chief of Bureau of Navigation	Com. W.D. Whiting	Mass'chusetts	June 11, 1878	4,000
Chief of Bureau of Ordnance	Com. W.N. Jeffers. }	District of Columbia..	{ April 10, '73	3,500
Chief of Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.	P. G. Geo. F. Cutter	Mass'chusetts	Nov. 18, 1878	4,400
Chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	Sur. Gen. J. W. Taylor	{ New Jersey	{ Oct. 21, 1878	3,500
Chief of Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.	Capt. Earl English.	New Jersey..	Nov. 20, 1878	4,000
Chief of Bureau of Construction and Repair..	Chief Constructor {	District of Columbia...	{ Apl. 28, 1877	3,500
Chief of Bureau of Steam-Engineering ..	J. W. Easby... }	{ Maryland...	{ Feb. 26, 1877	4,000
Commandant of Navy Yard, Washington...	Engineer-in-Chief William H. Shock	{ Maryland...	{ Feb. 26, 1877	4,000
	Commodore John C. Febiger.....	Ohio.....	Oct. 10, 1878	4,000
<i>Navy Pay Office.</i>				
Paymaster	J. A. Smith.....	Maine	Nov. 7, 1878 |	4,400
<i>Marine Corps.</i>				
Commandant Marine Corps	Colonel Charles G. McCawley.....	Louisiana....	Nov. 1, 1876 |	3,500
In charge Marine Barracks	Major Charles Heywood.....	New York....	Nov. 1, 1876 |	2,500
<i>Naval Observatory.</i>				
Superintendent.....	Rear-Admiral John Rodgers	{ District of Columbia	{ May 1, 1877	5,000
	Mordecai Yarnall...	Kentucky....	Aug. 14, 1848	3,500
	Asaph Hall.....	Mass'chusetts	May 2, 1863	3,000
Professors.....	William Harkness..	New York....	Aug. 24, 1863	3,000
	Joseph E. Nourse..	Dist. of Col..	May 21, 1864	2,000
	John R. Eastman...	N. Hampshire	Feb. 17, 1865	3,000
	Edward S. Holden..	Army	March 21, 1873	2,400
<i>Nautical Almanac.</i>				
Superintendent.....	Professor Simon Newcomb.....	Mass'chusetts	Sept. 21, 1861 |	3,500
<i>Signal Office.</i>				
In charge	Commodore John C. Beaumont.....	Pennsylvania.	June 14, 1874 |	4,000
<i>Hydrographic Office.</i>				
Hydrographer.....	Capt. S.R. Franklin	Penn.....	May 16, 1873 |	4,000
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.				
Attorney-General.....	Charles Devens....	Mass'chusetts	March 12, 1877	8,000
Solicitor-General.....	Samuel F. Phillips.	N. Carolina....	Nov. 15, 1872	7,000
Assistant Attorney-Gen'l.	Edwin B. Smith....	Maine.....	Aug. 28, 1875	5,000
Assistant Attorney-Gen'l.	Thomas Simons....	New York....	May 28, 1875	5,000
Chief Clerk.....	George C. Wing....	Ohio	July 1, 1878	2,200
Law Clerk.....	Alexander J. Bentley	"	June 10, 1867	2,700
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.				
Commissioner	William G. Le Duc.	Minnesota....	June 30, 1877 |	3,000
Chief Clerk.....	E. A. Carman.....	"	July, 1877 |	1,900

JUDICIARY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Supreme Court of the United States.

	Appointed from	Date of Commission.	Salary.
Mr. Chief Justice Waite.....	Ohio.....	Jan. 21, 1874....	\$10,500
Mr. Justice Clifford.....	Maine	Jan. 12, 1857.....	10,000
Mr. Justice Swayne.....	Ohio.....	Jan. 24, 1862.....	10,000
Mr. Justice Miller.....	Iowa.....	July 16, 1863.....	10,000
Mr. Justice Field.....	California.....	Mar. 10, 1868.....	10,000
Mr. Justice Strong.....	Pennsylvania.....	Feb. 18, 1870.....	10,000
Mr. Justice Bradley.....	New Jersey.....	Mar. 21, 1870.....	10,000
Mr. Justice Hunt.....	New York.....	Dec. 11, 1872.....	10,000
Mr. Justice Harlan.....	Kentucky.....	Nov. 20, 1877.....	10,000

OFFICERS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

<i>Clerk.</i> —D. W. Middleton	District of Columbia...	1833.....	Fees.
<i>Marshal.</i> —John G. Nicolay.....	Illinois.....	1872.....	\$3,000
<i>Reporter.</i> —William T. Otto.....	Indiana.....	1875.....	2,500

Circuit Courts of the United States.

First Judicial Circuit.—Mr. Justice Clifford, of Portland, Maine. Districts of—

Maine,	Massachusetts,
New Hampshire,	Rhode Island.
Circuit Judge.—John Lowell, Boston, Mass., Dec. 18, 1873.....	\$6,000

Second Judicial Circuit.—Mr. Justice Hunt, of Utica, New York. Districts of—

Vermont,	Southern New York,
Connecticut,	Eastern New York.
Northern New York,	
Circuit Judge.—Samuel Blatchford, New York City, Mar. 4, 1878.....	\$6,000

Third Judicial Circuit.—Mr. Justice Strong, of Philadelphia, Pa. Districts of—

New Jersey,	Western Pennsylvania,
Eastern Pennsylvania,	Delaware.
Circuit Judge.—Wm. McKennan, Washington, Pa., Dec. 22, 1869.....	\$6,000

Fourth Judicial Circuit.—Mr. Chief Justice Waite. Districts of—

Maryland,	North Carolina (Eastern and
West Virginia,	Western).
Virginia (Eastern and Western Districts),	South Carolina.
Circuit Judge.—Hugh L. Bond, Baltimore.....	July 18, 1870.. .. \$6,000

JUDICIARY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Fifth Judicial Circuit.—Mr. Justice Bradley, of Newark, N. J. Districts of—

Georgia (Northern and Southern),	Mississippi (Northern & South'n),
Northern Florida,	Louisiana,
Southern Florida,	Eastern Texas.
Northern, Middle, and Southern Alabama,	Western Texas.

Circuit Judge.—William B. Woods, Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 22, 1865..... \$6,000

Sixth Judicial Circuit.—Mr. Justice Swayne, of Columbus, Ohio. Districts of—

Northern Ohio,	Kentucky,
Southern Ohio,	Eastern, Middle, and Western Tennessee.
Eastern Michigan,	
Western Michigan,	

Circuit Judge.—John Baxter, Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 13, 1877..... \$6,000

Seventh Judicial Circuit.—Mr. Justice Harlan, of Louisville, Ky. Districts of—

Indiana,	Eastern Wisconsin,
Northern Illinois,	Western Wisconsin,
Southern Illinois,	

Circuit Judge.—Thomas Drummond, Winfield, Ill., Dec. 22, 1860..... \$6,000

Eighth Judicial Circuit.—Mr. Justice Miller, of Keokuk, Iowa. Districts of—

Minnesota,	Kansas,
Iowa,	Eastern Arkansas,
Eastern Missouri,	Western Arkansas,
Western Missouri,	Nebraska.

Circuit Judge.—John F. Dillon, Davenport, Iowa, Dec. 22, 1869..... \$6,000

Ninth Judicial Circuit.—Mr. Justice Field, of San Francisco, Cal. Districts of—

California,	Nevada.
Oregon,	

Circuit Judge.—Lorenzo Sawyer, San Francisco, Jan. 10, 1870..... \$6,000

United States Court of Claims.

	Appointed from	Date of Commission.	Salary.
Charles D. Drake, Chief Justice.....	Missouri.....	Dec. 12, 1870.....	\$4,500
Charles C. Nott.....	New York.....	Feb. 23, 1865.....	4,500
William A. Richardson.....	Massachusetts.....	June 2, 1874.....	4,500
J. C. Bancroft Davis.....	New York.....	Jan. 1, 1873.....	4,500
William H. Hunt.....	Louisiana.....	May 15, 1873.....	4,500



Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

	Date of Commission.	Salary.
CHIEF JUSTICE.—David K. Cartter, Ohio.....	March 11, 1863.....	\$4,500
JUSTICES.—Andrew Wylie, D. C....	March 18, 1863.....	4,000
David C. Humphries, Ala.....	May 13, 1870.....	4,000
Arthur MacArthur, Wis.....	July 15, 1870.....	4,000
Alexander B. Hagner, Md.....	Jan. 21, 1876.....	4,000

JUDGES OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS.

DISTRICTS.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.	SALARY.
ALABAMA : (Three Districts)...	John Bruce.....	Montgomery....	Feb. 27, 1875	\$3,500
ARKANSAS : Eastern District..	Henry C. Caldwell.....	Little Rock....	June 30, 1864	3,500
Western " ..	Isaac C. Parker.....	Fort Smith....	Mar. 24, 1875	3,500
CALIFORNIA.....	Ogden Hoffman.....	San Francisco..	Feb. 27, 1851	5,000
COLORADO.....	Moses Hallett.....	Denver.....	Jan. 20, 1877	3,500
CONNECTICUT.....	Nathaniel Shipman.....	Hartford.....	April 17, 1873	3,500
DELAWARE.....	Edward G. Bradford.....	Wilmington....	Dec. 12, 1871	3,500
FLORIDA : Northern District	Thomas Settle.....	Jacksonville....	Jan. 30, 1877	3,500
Southern " ..	James W. Locke.....	Key West.....	Feb. 1, 1872	3,500
GEORGIA : (Two Districts)...	John Erskine.....	Atlanta.....	Jan. 22, 1866	3,500
ILLINOIS : Northern District.	Henry W. Blodgett.....	Chicago.....	Jan. 11, 1870	4,000
Southern " ..	Samuel H. Treat.....	Springfield....	Mar. 3, 1855	3,500
INDIANA.....	Walter Q. Gresham.....	Indianapolis...	Dec. 21, 1869	3,500
IOWA.....	James M. Love.....	Keokuk.....	Feb. 21, 1856	3,500
KANSAS.....	Cassius G. Foster.....	Atchison.....	Mar. 10, 1874	3,500
KENTUCKY.....	Bland Ballard.....	Louisville.....	Jan. 22, 1862	3,500
LOUISIANA.....	Edward C. Billings.....	New Orleans....	Feb. 10, 1876	4,500
MAINE.....	Edward Fox.....	Portland.....	May 31, 1866	3,500
MARYLAND.....	William F. Giles.....	Baltimore.....	Jan. 11, 1854	4,000
MASSACHUSETTS...	Thomas L. Nelson.....	Worcester.....	Jan. 10, 1879	4,000
MICHIGAN : Eastern District..	Henry B. Brown.....	Detroit.....	Mar. 19, 1875	3,500
Western " ..	Solomon L. Withey.....	Grand Rapids..	Mar. 11, 1863	3,500
MINNESOTA : Rensselaer R. Nelson..		St. Paul.....	June 1, 1858	3,500
MISSISSIPPI..... (Two Districts)...	Robert A. Hill.....	Oxford.....	May 1, 1866	3,500
MISSOURI : Eastern District..	Samuel Treat.....	St. Louis.....	Mar. 3, 1857	3,500
Western " ..	Arnold Krekel.....	Jefferson City..	Mar. 31, 1865	3,500
NEBRASKA.....	Elmer S. Dundy.....	Falls City.....	April 9, 1868	3,500
NEVADA.....	Edgar W. Hillyer.....	Carson City....	Dec. 21, 1869	3,500
NEW HAMPSHIRE..	Daniel Clark.....	Manchester.....	July 27, 1866	3,500
NEW JERSEY.....	John T. Nixon.....	Trenton.....	April 28, 1871	4,000
NEW YORK : Northern District	William J. Wallace....	Syracuse.....	April 7, 1874	4,000
Southern " ..	William G. Choate.....	New York City..	Mar. 25, 1878	4,000
Eastern " ..	Charles L. Benedict....	Brooklyn.....	Mar. 9, 1865	4,000
NORTH CAROLINA : Eastern District..	George W. Brooks.....	Elizabeth City..	Jan. 22, 1866	3,500
Western " ..	Robert P. Dick.....	Greensboro....	June 7, 1872	3,500
OHIO : Northern District	Martin Welker.....	Wooster.....	Nov. 25, 1873	3,500
Southern " ..	Phillip B. Swing.....	Batavia.....	Mar. 20, 1871	4,000
OREGON.....	Matthew P. Deady.....	Portland.....	Mar. 9, 1859	3,500
PENNSYLVANIA : Eastern District..				4,000
Western " ..	Winthrop W. Ketcham..	Pittsburgh.....	June 26, 1876	4,000
RHODE ISLAND..	John P. Knowles.....	Providence.....	Jan. 24, 1872	3,500
SOUTH CAROLINA..	George S. Bryan.....	Charleston.....	Mar. 12, 1866	3,500
TENNESSEE : East. & Mid. Dist.	Connally F. Trigg.....	Bristol.....	July 17, 1862	3,500
Western District.	Eli S. Hammond.....	Memphis.....	June 17, 1878	3,500
TEXAS : Eastern District..	Amos Morrill.....	Galveston.....	Feb. 5, 1872	3,500
Western " ..	Thomas H. Duval.....	Austin.....	Mar. 3, 1857	3,500
VERMONT.....	Hoyt H. Wheeler.....	Jamaica.....	Mar. 16, 1877	3,500
VIRGINIA : Eastern District..	Robert W. Hughes.....	Norfolk.....	Jan. 14, 1874	3,500
Western " ..	Alexander Rives.....	Charlottesville..	Feb. 6, 1871	3,500
WEST VIRGINIA...	John J. Jackson, Jr....	Parkersburg...	Aug. 8, 1861	3,500
WISCONSIN : Eastern District..	Charles E. Dyer.....	Racine.....	Feb. 10, 1875	3,500
Western " ..	Romanzo E. Bunn.....	Madison.....	Oct. 30, 1877	3,500

DIPLOMATIC SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

[From the Register of the Department of State, December, 1878.]

COUNTRY.	Name and Rank.	Residence.	Whence Appointed.	Date of Commission.	Salary.
Argentine Rep.	Thomas O. Osborn, Min. Res.	Buenos A.	Ill...	Feb. 10, '74	\$7,500
Austria-Hungary	John A. Kasson, * E. E. & M. P.	Vienna...	Iowa...	June 11, '77	12,000
	John F. Delaplaine, Sec. Leg.	Vienna...	N. Y.	June 1, '69	1,800
Belgium.....	Wm. C. Goodloe, Min. Res.	Brussels.	Ky...	Mar. 4, '78	7,500
Bolivia.....	S. Newton Pettis, M. R. & C. G.	La Paz.	Pa...	Sept. 4, '78	5,000
Brazil.....	H. W. Hilliard, E. E. & M. P.	Rio de J.	Ga...	July 31, '77	12,000
	John C. White, Sec. Leg.	Rio de J.	Ill...	June 28, '78	1,800
Central American States:					
Costa Rica,	George Williamson, Min. Res.	Guatemala	La...	May 17, '73	10,000
Guatemala,					
Honduras,					
Nicaragua,					
Salvador					
Chili.....	Thos. O. Osborn, E. E. & M. P.	Santiago..	Kans.	May 31, '77	10,000
China.....	Geo. F. Seward, E. E. & M. P.	Peking...	Cal...	Jan. 7, '76	12,000
	Chest. Holcombe, Sec. & Int.	Peking...		Aug. 15, '76	5,000
Colombia.....	Ernest Dichman, Min. Res.	Bogota...	Wis...	June 15, '78	7,500
Denmark.....	Mich. J. Cramer, Chargé d'Aff.	Copenh'g	Ky...	Aug. 15, '76	5,000
France.....	Edw. F. Noyes, E. E. & M. P.	Paris.....	Ohio...	July 1, '77	17,500
	Robert R. Hitt, Sec. of Leg.	Paris.....	Ill...	Dec. 15, '74	2,625
	Henri Vignaud, 2d Sec. of Leg.	Paris.....	La...	Dec. 14, '75	2,000
Germany.....	H. Sidney Everett, Sec. of Leg.	Berlin....	Mass.	Aug. 1, '77	2,625
	Chapman Coleman, 2d S. Leg.	Berlin....	Md...	May 8, '74	2,000
Great Britain...	John Welsh, E. E. & M. P.	London...	Pa...	Nov. 9, '77	17,500
	Wm. J. Hoppin, Sec. of Leg.	London...	N. Y.	June 22, '76	2,625
	E. S. Nadal, 2d Sec. of Leg.	London...	N. J.	June 8, '77	2,000
Greece.....	John Meredith Read, Ch. d'Aff.	Athens...	N. Y.	Aug. 15, '76	5,000
Hawaiian Islds	James M. Comly, Min. Res.	Honolulu.	Ohio...	July 1, '77	7,500
Hayti.....	John M. Langston, M. R. & C. G.	Port au P.	D. C.	Sept. 28, '77	7,500
Italy.....	Geo. P. Marsh, E. E. & M. P.	Rome....	Vt...	Mar. 20, '61	12,000
	Geo. W. Wurts, Sec. of Leg.	Rome....	Pa...	April 16, '69	1,800
Japan.....	John A. Bingham, E. E. & M. P.	Yedo....	Ohio...	May 31, '73	12,000
	Durham W. Stevenz, Sec. Leg.	Yedo....	D. C.	Aug. 6, '73	2,500
	David Thompson, Interpreter	Yedo....	Ohio...	Nov. 18, '74	2,500
Liberia.....	John H. Smyth, M. R. & C. G.	Monrovia	N. C.	July 12, '78	4,000
Mexico.....	John W. Foster, E. E. & M. P.	Mexico...	Ind...	Mar. 17, '73	12,000
	Daniel S. Richardson, Sec. Leg.	Mexico...	Cal...	July 23, '75	1,800
Netherlands...	James Birney, Min. Res.	Te' Hague	Mich.	Jan. 10, '76	7,500
Paraguay and Uruguay.....	John C. Caldwell, Ch. d'Aff.	Montevide.	Me...	Aug. 15, '76	5,000
Peru.....	Richard Gibbs, E. E. & M. P.	Lima....	N. Y.	April 9, '75	10,000
Portugal.....	Benj. Moran, Chargé d'Aff.	Lisbon...	Pa...	Aug. 16, '78	5,000
Russia.....	E. W. Stoughton, E. E. & M. P.	St. Peters.	N. Y.	Oct. 30, '77	17,500
	Wickham Hoffman, Sec. Leg.	St. Peters.	N. Y.	May 31, '77	2,625
Spain.....	James R. Lowell, E. E. & M. P.	Madrid...	Mass.	June 11, '77	12,000
	Dwight T. Reed, Sec. of Leg.	Madrid...	N. Y.	July 9, '77	1,800
Sweden, Norw'y	John L. Stevens, Min. Res.	Stockhol.	Me...	Aug. 28, '77	7,500
Switzerland...	Nichola. Fish, Chargé d'Aff.	Berne....	N. Y.	June 20, '77	5,000
Turkey.....	Horace Maynard, Min. Res.	Constanti	Tenn.	Mar. 9, '75	7,500
	G. H. Heap, Sec. of Leg. and Consul-General.	Constanti	Pa...	July 12, '78	3,000
Venezuela.....	A. A. Gargiulo, Interpreter...	Constanti		July 1, '73	3,000
	Jehu Baker, Min. Res.	Caracas...	Ill...	Mar. 4, '78	7,500

* Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

FOREIGN LEGATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From the Register of the Department of State, December, 1878.]

COUNTRY, AND DATE OF PRESENTATION.	NAME.	RANK.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. March 16, 1869.	Señor Don Manuel R. Garcia...	* E. E. and M. P.
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.... October 26, 1876.	Count Ladislav Hoyos.....	E. E. and M. P.
BELGIUM..... May 21, 1873.	Mr. Maurice Delfosse.....	E. E. and M. P.
BRAZIL..... October 9, 1871.	Councillor A. P. de Carvalho Borges.	E. E. and M. P.
CHINA..... September 28, 1878.	Chen Lan Pin..... Yung Wing.....	E. E. and M. P. Ass't. E. E. and M. P.
COSTA RICA..... March 21, 1876.	Señor Don Manuel M. Peralta ..	Minister Resident.
DENMARK..... December 3, 1873.	Mr. J. H. de Hegermann-Lin- dencrone.	Minister Resident.
FRANCE..... February 23, 1877.	Mr. Max Outrey.....	E. E. and M. P.
GERMANY..... August 1, 1871.	Mr. Kurd Von Schlözer.....	E. E. and M. P.
GREAT BRITAIN..... February 7, 1868.	The Right Honorable Sir Ed- ward Thornton, K. C. B.	E. E. and M. P.
GUATEMALA..... October 25, 1872.	Señor Don Vicente Dardon...	E. E. and M. P.
HAWAII..... January 14, 1870.	Mr. Ellisha H. Allen.....	E. E. and M. P.
HAYTI..... February 18, 1873.	Mr. Stephen Preston.....	E. E. and M. P.
ITALY..... November 12, 1875.	Baron Albert Blanc.....	E. E. and M. P.
JAPAN..... December 18, 1874.	Jushio Yoshida Kiyonari.....	E. E. and M. P.
MEXICO..... May 7, 1873.	Señor Don Manuel M. de Zama- cona.	E. E. and M. P.
NETHERLANDS..... April 27, 1875.	Mr. de Postel.....	Minister Resident.
PARAGUAY..... December 7, 1877.	Dr. Don Benjamin Aceval.....	E. E. and M. P.
PORTUGAL..... October 8, 1873.	Viscount das Nogueiras.....	E. E. and M. P.
RUSSIA..... October 29, 1875.	Mr. Nicholas Shishkin.....	E. E. and M. P.
SALVADOR..... February 13, 1874.	Señor Don V cente Dardon.....	M. P.
SPAIN..... February 3, 1879.	Señor Don Felipe Mendez Vigo.	E. E. and M. P.
SWEDEN AND NORWAY. May 8, 1876.	Count Carl Lewenhaupt.....	E. E. and M. P.
TURKEY..... October 14, 1873.	Gregoire Aristarchi Bey.....	E. E. and M. P.
VENEZUELA..... June 5, 1874.	Señor Don Juan B. Dalla Costa.	E. E. and M. P.

* Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR SERVICE.

THE following table includes all consuls, consuls-general, and commercial agents of the United States, the amount of whose compensation reaches \$1000, or upwards, annually. By the act of June 1st, 1874, the salaried consulates are divided into seven classes, besides other subdivisions, with specific fixed salaries for each, as follows :

Five consulates at.....	\$6,000	Twenty-one consulates at.....	\$1,000
Two " at.....	5,000	Sixteen " at.....	2,500
One consulate at.....	4,500	Thirty-seven " at.....	2,000
Six consulates at.....	4,000	Forty-seven " at.....	1,500
Eight " at.....	3,500	Eighteen " at.....	1,000

By law, all consuls receiving a fixed salary are required to pay into the Treasury, without reduction, all fees received by virtue of their offices. At other consulates and consular agencies the fees collected form the sole compensation of the incumbent, which, however, is limited in the case of consular agents to a maximum of \$1000, and such agents are usually allowed to transact business. Consuls whose salaries do not exceed \$1500, and from whose consulates without the agencies fees are paid into the Treasury to the amount of \$3000 a year, are compensated at \$2000 a year. The compensation of the feed consuls is limited to \$2500. If the fees exceed that sum, such consuls can pay clerk-hire from the fees received at the consulate when specially authorized, but not otherwise. The column of fees shows the amount of fees received at each consulate and agency from which returns have been made for the year ending December 31st, 1876.

From the Register of the Department of State, December, 1877.

CONSULS OF THE UNITED STATES.

C.A. means Commercial Agent ; C.G., Consul-General ; C.C., Consular Clerk.

PLACE.	NAME.	STATE.	Date Appointed.	Salary.	Fees in 1877.
Argentine Republic.					
Buenos Ayres.....	Edward L. Baker.....	Ill.....	Jan. 8, '74	\$1,000	\$3,395 19
Austria-Hungary.					
Prague.....	Charles A. Phelps.....	Mass.....	Feb. 22, '77	2,000	3,010 51
Trieste.....	Alex. W. Thayer.....	N. Y.....	Nov. 1, '64	2,000	2,072 46
Vienna.....	P. Sidney Post, C. G. Ill.....	Ill.....	June 17, '74	3,000	5,615 50
Barbary States.					
Tangier.....	Felix A. Mathews.....	Cal.....	July 9, '70	3,000	13 00
Tunis.....	George W. Fish.....	Mich.....	July 13, '73	3,000	15 00
Belgium.					
Antwerp.....	James Riley Weaver.....	W. Va.....	Mar. 17, '70	2,500	2,842 10
Brussels.....	John Wilson.....	Pa.....	Jan. 18, '72	2,500	2,675 00
Verviers.....	George C. Tanner.....	S. C.....	Mar. 12, '78	1,500	656 50
Brazil.					
Bahia.....	Richard A. Edes.....	D. C.....	June 12, '65	1,500	984 68
Para.....	Asa C. Prindle.....	N. Y.....	Aug. 6, '78	1,000	1,671 60
Pernambuco.....	Andrew Cone.....	Pa.....	July 24, '78	2,000	1,135 07
Rio Grande.....	John L. Frisbie.....	Mich.....	July 8, '78	1,000	547 63
Rio de Janeiro.....	Thomas Adamson.....	Pa.....	April 10, '78	6,000	7,211 65
Chili.					
Talcahuano.....	William Crosby.....	Ohio.....	Mar. 11, '75	1,000	558 82
Valparaiso.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	1,513 81

UNITED STATES CONSULAR SERVICE—(Continued).

PLACE.	NAME.	STATE.	Date Appointed.	Salary.	Fees in 1877.
China.					
Amoy.....	Joseph J. Henderson	Oregon.	April 15, '73	\$3,500	\$3,059 61
Canton.....	Charles P. Lincoln.	Miss....	May 28, '75	3,500	525 82
Chin-Kiang.....				3,500	586 18
Foo-Chow.....	M. M. De Lano.....	Col.....	April 20, '69	3,500	788 61
".....	K.B. Lee, Interpreter		June 8, '75	1,500	.....
Hankow.....	Isaac F. Shepard.....	Mo.....	Nov. 3, '76	3,500	1,186 20
Ningpo.....	Edward C. Lord.....	N. Y.....	Mar. 18, '67	3,500	179 59
Shanghai.....	C. G.			5,000	9,299 77
".....	O. B. Bradford, C. C.	Pa.....	May 27, '67	1,200	.....
".....	D. B. McCartee, Int.	Ohio....	Aug. 9, '77	2,000	.....
Tien-Tsin.....	Owen N. Denny.....	Oregon.	May 1, '77	3,500	218 39
".....	Wm. N. Pethick, Int.		June 8, '75	2,000	.....
Colombia, U.S. of					
Aspinwall.....	James Thorington....	Iowa....	May 27, '73	3,000	8,877 29
Panama.....	Owcn M. Long.....	Ill.....	April 7, '69	3,000	1,967 50
Sabanilla.....	Elias P. Pellet.....	N. Y....	June 17, '74	1,000	2,504 45
Denmark, &c.					
Copenhagen.....	Henry B. Ryder.....		April 7, '74	1,500	197 39
St. Thomas.....	Volney V. Smith.....	Ark.....	April 12, '75	2,500	1,425 23
Ecuador.					
Guayaquil.....	Phanor M. Eder.....	Nevada	Aug. 15, '76	1,000	974 00
France and Dominions.					
Algiers.....				Fees.	.....
".....	C. F. Thirion, C. C.	D. C....	Jan. 8, '70	1,200	.....
Bordeaux.....	Benj. Gerrish, Jr.	N. H....	Oct. 24, '73	2,500	6,126 78
Calais.....	J. P. Vendroux, Agt.		Mar. 21, '63	.....	1,255 85
Cognac.....	Thos. P. Smith, Agt.		Aug. 23, '73	.....	1,539 50
Guadeloupe.....	Chas. Bartlett.....	Me.....	Mar. 12, '78	Fees.	1,197 55
Havre.....	John A. Bridgland.....	Ind.....	Oct. 7, '73	3,000	6,593 47
Lyons.....	Benj. F. Peixotto, C.	Cal.....	Feb. 14, '78	2,500	8,317 00
Marseilles.....	John B. Gould.....	Me.....	June 11, '78	2,500	2,902 47
Martinique.....	Walter H. Garfield.....	Mass....	Nov. 13, '77	1,500	1,815 26
Nantes.....	Geo. Gifford.....	Me.....	May 31, '78	1,000	.....
Nice.....	William H. Vesey.....	D. C....	Oct. 1, '70	1,500	490 50
Paris.....	Lucius Fairchild.....	Wis.....	May 22, '78	6,000	40,778 50
Rheims.....	A. Gouverneur Gill.....	N. Y....	Mar. 1, '67	Fees.	1,392 50
St. Etienne.....	Wm. F. Grinnell.....	Mass....	Nov. 13, '77	Fees.	1,523 50
Friendly Isl'ds.					
Apia.....	Thomas M. Dawson.....	Cal.....	April 10, '78	1,000	152 02
Germany.					
Aix la Chapelle.....	James T. Du Bois.....	Pa.....	Nov. 2, '77	Fees.	1,331 50
Barmen.....	Edgar Stanton.....	Ill.....	Jan. 13, '75	2,000	7,576 00
Berlin.....	H. Krelsmann, C. G.	Ill.....	June 17, '74	4,000	6,164 00
".....	Ed. P. McLean, C. C.	N. Y....	Nov. 18, '70	1,200	.....
Bremen.....	Wilson King.....	Pa.....	Feb. 25, '70	2,500	2,690 50
Brunswick.....	Williams C. Fox.....	Mo.....	Mar. 28, '76	Fees.	2,035 50
Chemnitz.....	Nathan K. Griggs.....	Neb.....	Aug. 5, '76	2,000	9,195 00
Cologne.....	Geo. E. Bullock.....	Ind.....		2,000	1,452 50
Crefeld.....	Bret Harie, C. A.	Cal.....	May 6, '78	Fees.	3,507 50
Dresden.....	Joseph T. Mason.....	Va.....	Mar. 8, '76	2,500	8,344 00
Frankfort.....	Alfred E. Lee, C. G.	Ohio....	April 5, '77	3,000	3,158 50
Geestemunde.....	Wolfgang Schoenle.....	Ohio....	Mar. 5, '78	Fees.	2,096 99
Hamburg.....	John M. Wilson.....	Ohio....	Feb. 25, '76	2,500	5,393 98
Kehl.....	L. Schwartzmann.....		April 30, '72	.....	1,115 50
Leipzig.....	John H. Steuart.....	Pa.....	Sept. 9, '70	2,000	5,266 50
Mannheim.....	Edward M. Smith.....	N. Y....	Jan. 17, '76	\$1,500	\$1,753 50
Mayence.....	August Heidelberg.....		July 24, '77	.....	2,352 00
Munich.....	G. Henry Horstmann.....	Pa.....	April 19, '69	1,500	1,038 50
Nuremberg.....	James M. Wilson.....	Mo.....	Mar. 31, '71	2,000	4,161 50
Sonneberg.....	Henry J. Winser.....	N. J....	April 16, '69	2,000	8,325 50
Stettin.....	Leop. Burckhardt.....	Ohio....	Mar. 26, '78	1,000	247 95
Stuttgart.....	Joseph S. Potter.....	Mass....	Mar. 11, '75	1,500	1,741 50

UNITED STATES CONSULAR SERVICE—(Continued).

PLACE.	NAME.	STATE.	Date Appointed.	Salary.	Fees in 1877.
Great Britain and Dominions.					
Auckland	Geo. W. Roosevelt	Pa.	Mar. 23, '78	\$1,500	\$642 05
Barbadoes	Woodbury H. Polleys	N. Y.	June 19, '78	1,500	3,210 01
Belfast	James M. Donnan	Va.	May 12, '73	2,500	9,047 93
Belleville, Canada	William D. Fuller		Dec. 4, '76		1,235 00
Bermuda	Chas. M. Allen	N. Y.	Aug. 7, '61	1,500	1,736 78
Birmingham	Eugene Schuyler	N. Y.	July 10, '78	2,500	4,652 50
Bradford	Charles O. Shepard	N. Y.	June 6, '77	3,000	11,435 00
Bristol	Theodore Canisius	Ill.	Jan. 13, '75	1,500	1,276 35
Brockville	E. A. Buckman, Agt.		May 4, '75		1,112 50
Calcutta	A. C. Litchfield, C. G.	Mich.	May 23, '71	5,000	5,933 75
Cape Town	W. W. Edgecomb	Me.	April 19, '71	1,500	669 32
Cardiff	William Wirt Sikes	N. Y.	June 8, '76	2,000	2,171 75
Ceylon	William Morey	Me.	Aug. 9, '77	1,000	
Charlottet'n, P. E. I.	David M. Dunn	Ind.	Mar. 15, '71	1,500	1,065 11
Chatham, Canada	W. McCutchen, Agt.		Sept. 11, '76		976 50
Clifton	Robert S. Chilton	D. C.	Feb. 2, '71	1,500	448 50
Coaticook	Edwin Vaughan	N. H.	April 16, '69	2,000	5,607 50
Cork	Lewis Richmond	R. I.	May 17, '75	2,000	911 02
Demerara	Philip Fyfelesmy	D. C.	Jan. 30, '65	3,000	2,067 80
Dublin	Ben. H. Barrows	Nebr.	Feb. 25, '76	2,000	1,531 26
Dundee	M. McDougall	N. Y.	Aug. 2, '71	2,000	6,479 41
Dunfermline	Henry R. Myers	Ala.	July 2, '78	Fees.	
Fort Erie	Andrew C. Phillips	Me.	April 16, '69	1,500	755 50
Gaspé Basin	George H. Holt	N. Y.	April 17, '71	1,000	No Fees.
Gibraltar	Horatio J. Sprague	Mass.	May 12, '48	1,500	1,080 67
Glasgow	Samuel F. Cooper	Iowa	Aug. 5, '76	3,000	8,891 77
Greenock	Emanuel Newell, Agt.		May 15, '73	1,500	685 14
Guelph, Canada	Warren A. Worden, A.	N. Y.	Nov. 21, '77		1,833 00
Halifax	Mortimer M. Jackson	Wis.	Aug. 1, '61	2,000	2,801 70
Hamilton, Canada	Frank Leland	Wis.	Feb. 7, '78	2,000	1,285 75
Hong-Kong	John S. Mosby	Va.	Aug. 28, '78	4,000	13,426 92
Huddersfield	C. W. Whitman, Agt.		Feb. 7, '77		1,832 50
Hull	Joseph Atkinson		Dec. 23, '73		1,841 77
Kingston, Canada	M. H. Twitchell	La.	April 1, '78	1,500	526 50
Kingston, Jamaica	George E. Hoskinson	Wis.	Dec. 20, '75	2,000	3,211 99
Lauthala, F. I.	G. W. Griffin	C. A. Ky.	Mar. 6, '78	1,000	69 88
Leeds	Alfred V. Dockery	N. C.	Feb. 18, '73	2,000	1,232 00
Leicester	J. Barber Haxby, Agt.		Nov. 16, '69		1,465 00
Leith	John T. Robeson	Tenn.	July 9, '70	2,000	1,766 '08
Liverpool	Stephen B. Packard	La.	May 22, '78	6,000	40,244 84
London	Adam Badeau, C. G.	N. Y.	April 28, '70	6,000	38,159 93
London, Canada	Wm. F. Blake, Agt.		April 18, '72		1,554 25
Mahé (Seychelles)	Thomas T. Prentiss	Vt.	Dec. 19, '71	1,500	189 30
Manchester	Albert D. Shaw	N. Y.	April 24, '78	3,000	14,305 00
Melbourne	Oliver M. Spencer	Iowa	June 4, '76	4,500	2,190 00
Montreal	John Q. Smith, C. G.	Ohio	Feb. 18, '78	4,000	3,600 02
Napanea, Canada	W. V. Detlor				1,174 50
Nassau	T. J. McLain, Jr.	Ohio	Dec. 14, '77	2,000	1,409 72
Newcastle	Evan R. Jones	Wis.	April 16, '69	1,500	945 00
Newcastle, N. S. W.	George Mitchell		July 23, '67		1,433 25
Nottingham	Jasper Smith, C. A.	D. C.	May 23, '77	Fees.	6,144 50
Ottawa, Canada	A. Cummings, C. A.	D. C.	Mar. 7, '78	Fees.	1,997 00
Paris, Canada	E. M. Sharp, Agt.		July 3, '78		1,182 00
Pictou, N. S.	Oscar Malmros	Minn.	May 4, '70	1,500	250 60
Port Elizabeth	Alphonso Taylor		Nov. 27, '71		1,055 67
Port Hope, Canada	La Rue Peck		April 12, '76		1,155 50
Port Louis	Harry C. Marston	Ill.	Aug. 27, '78	2,000	688 20
Port Sarnia, Canada	Samuel D. Pace	Mich.	April 19, '69	1,500	1,196 50
Port Stanley, F. I.	George Gerard	Pa.	June 17, '74	1,500	5 87
P't St'y & St. Thos.	G. C. Baker, C. A.	Me.	June 20, '78	Fees.	1,049 50
Prescott	Sanford S. Blodgett	N. Y.	May 7, '78	1,500	640 00
Quebec	John N. Wasson	Ill.	April 24, '78	1,500	840 36
Redditch	H. C. Browning, Agt.		June 22, '71		1,172 50
Sheffield	Claudius B. Webster	Conn.	July 11, '70	2,500	4,117 50
Singapore	Adolph G. Studer	Iowa	May 23, '71	1,500	2,139 65
Southampton	Wm. Thomson	D. C.	Aug. 6, '78	1,000	406 88
St. Georges, Berm's	C. P. Williams, C. A.	N. Y.	Oct. 2, '78	Fees.	1,546 73
St. Helena	James W. Slier	Ark.	Feb. 10, '77	1,500	841 13
St. Helen's	John Hammill		Oct. 19, '65		2,369 49
St. John, N. B.	Darius B. Warner	Ohio	May 4, '66	2,000	3,457 92

UNITED STATES CONSULAR SERVICE—(Continued).

PLACE.	NAME.	STATE.	Date Appointed.	Salary.	Fees in 1877.
St John's, N. F.	Thos. N. Molloy....	N. Y.	Mar. 18, '67	Fees.	\$1,054 47
St. John's, Quebec.	Robert J. Saxe....	Vt.	Dec. 17, '74	\$1,500	1,087 70
Sydney.....	James H. Williams....	Me.	Feb. 1, '76	Fees.	1,755 12
Toronto.....	Wm. C. Howells....	Ohio	April 24, '78	2,000	2,699 50
Trinidad.....	Fulton Paul.....	N. Y.	May 27, '74	Fees.	2,255 01
Tunstall.....	Josiah M. Lucas....	Ill.	June 16, '71	2,500	6,275 00
Victoria.....	Allen Francis....	Oregon.	June 13, '77	Fees.	1,884 09
Windsor, Canada..	John H. Jenks, C. A.	Ill.	Sept. 15, '77	1,500	1,178 50
Windsor, N. S.....	Dan. K. Hobart.....	Me.	May 28, '72	1,000	1,016 45
Winnipeg.....	James W. Taylor....	Minn.	Sept. 14, '70	1,500	640 40
Hawaii.					
Honolulu.....	James Scott.....	Ohio...	Aug. 22, '74	4,000	5,432 86
".....	F. P. Hastings, C. C.	.....	June 11, '77	1,000	.....
Hayti.					
Aux Cayes.....	Thomas Dutton....	.....	Feb. 27, '77	.....	971 15
Cape Haytien.....	Stanislas Gontier....	Pa.	July 9, '70	1,000	511 55
Port au Prince....	J. M. Langston, C. G.	D. C.	Sept. 28, '77	7,500	1,504 74
Honduras.					
Omoa and Truxillo.	Frank E. Frye.....	Me.	April 24, '74	1,000	271 33
Italy.					
Florence.....	J. Schuyler Crosby..	N. Y.	Aug. 15, '76	1,500	1,689 00
Genoa.....	John F. Hazleton....	N. Y.	June 3, '78	1,500	1,888 20
Leghorn.....	Manuel Govin.....	Fla.	Nov. 20, '77	1,500	1,809 02
Messina.....	George H. Owen....	Vt.	July 12, '75	1,500	2,932 94
Naples.....	B. Odell Duncan....	S. C.	June 1, '69	1,500	1,479 25
Palermo.....	Sampson P. Bayly..	Va.	Aug. 31, '76	1,500	4,900 84
Rome.....	Chas. McMillan, C. G.	N. Y.	April 10, '76	3,000	574 50
".....	Chas. M. Wood, C. C.	Vt.	Mar. 21, '78	1,000	.....
Venice.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	414 93
Japan.					
Kanagawa.....	T. B. Van Buren, C. G.	N. J.	June 17, '74	4,000	6,998 00
".....	George E. Rice, Int. and V. C. G.	.....	Nov. 5, '78	2,000	.....
".....	Edward H. Mudget, Marshal.	.....	Nov. 12, '78	1,000	.....
Nagasaki.....	Willie P. Mangum	N. C.	Mar. 18, '66	3,000	443 07
".....	Rodney H. Powers, Marshal.	.....	Sep. 22, '73	1,000	.....
Osaka and Higo...	Julius Stahl.....	N. Y.	Feb. 6, '78	3,000	2,460 20
Liberia.					
Monrovia.....	James H. Smyth, C. G.	N. C.	May 23, '78	4,000	45 32
Madagascar.					
Tamatave.....	Wm. W. Robinson..	Wis.	Mar. 16, '75	2,000	64 95
Mexico.					
Acapulco.....	John A. Sutter, Jr.	Cal.	July 13, '70	2,000	1,162 37
Guaymas.....	Alexander Willard..	Cal.	Sept. 16, '67	1,000	604 55
Matamoros.....	Warner P. Sutton....	Mich.	Mar. 18, '78	2,000	556 50
Mazatlan.....	Edward G. Kelton....	.....	Mar. 11, '75	Fees.	1,297 90
Merida.....	A. G. Leepinasse....	N. Y.	Oct. 27, '74	.....	1,031 15
Mexico.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	125 95
Tampico.....	Aug. J. Cassard....	La.	Dec. '78	1,500	551 19
Vera Cruz.....	S. T. Trowbridge....	Ill.	April 19, '69	3,000	1,841 43
Muscat.					
Zanzibar.....	William H. Hathorne	Mass.	Aug. 2, '76	1,000	426 08
Netherlands, &c.					
Amsterdam.....	David Eckstein.....	Ohio...	April 24, '78	1,500	1,068 C1
Batavia.....	Phny M. Nickerson..	Mass.	April 19, '71	1,000	827 27
Curaçoa.....	Wm. H. Faxon.....	Conn.	April 28, '70	Fees.	1,554 06
Rotterdam.....	John F. Winter.....	Ill.	Aug. 8, '77	2,000	2,251 34
Schiedam.....	W. H. C. Tansen, Agt.	.....	April 22, '70	.....	1,459 00
Nicaragua.					
San Juan del Norte and Punta Arenas	Henry S. Lasar, C.	Mo.	Oct. 17, '78	1,000	703 27

UNITED STATES CONSULAR SERVICE—(Continued).

PLACE.	NAME.	STATE.	Date Appointed.	Salary.	Fees in 1877.
Peru.					
Callao.....	Robert T. Clayton..	Ga.....	June 12, '77	\$3,500	\$3,323 26
Portugal, &c.					
Fayal.....	Samuel W. Dabney..	Mass....	July 23, '72	1,500	812 78
Funchal.....	Thomas B. Reid	Me.....	July 5, '77	1,500	205 68
Lisbon.....	Henry W. Diman	R. I.....	July 12, '70	2,000	681 11
Santiago, Cp. Verde	Thomas M. Terry.....	Mich....	Aug. 15, '76	1,000	167 74
St. Paul de Loanda.	Wm. H. Thomas.....	S. C.....	June 26, '78	1,000	19 42
Russia.					
Odesa.....	Leander E. Dyer.....	Tenn....	April 13, '73	2,000	83 50
St. Petersburg.....	Wm. H. Edwards.....	D. C.....	June 18, '78	2,000	545 50
San Domingo.					
San Domingo.....	Paul Jones	Ohio....	June 17, '74	1,500	933 55
Siam.					
Bangkok.....	David B. Sickles....	Ark.....	Aug. 15, '76	3,000	473 72
Society Islands.					
Tahiti.....	Dorence Atwater....	Conn....	July 11, '76	1,000	471 37
Spain and Dominions.					
Barcelona.....	Fred'k H. Schench..	Ind.....	Mar. 24, '74	1,500	221 94
Cadiz.....	Alfred N. Duffié....	R. I.....	April 21, '69	1,500	1,890 63
Cardenas.....	J. H. Washington, Agt		Feb. 10, '75		3,567 84
Cienfuegos.....	De Witte Stearns....	Miss....	Aug. 15, '78	2,500	2,092 83
Havana.....	Henry C. Hall, C. G.		Nov. 7, '73	6,000	18,813 70
".....	Jos. A. Springer, C. C.	Cuba....	Jan. 8, '70	1,200	
".....	Jos. A. Raphael, C. C.	Md.....	Feb. 14, '72	1,200	
Malaga.....	John F. Quarles....	Ga.....	June 13, '77	1,500	1,539 10
Manila.....	Frederick G. Heron..	N. Y.....	Feb. 22, '77	Fees.	1,453 24
Matanzas.....	James W. Steele....	Kan.....	Mar. 19, '74	3,000	3,572 69
Mayaguez.....	G. E. Hubbard, Agt.		March 2, '75		1,026 28
Ponce.....	Ed. E. White.....	Va.....	Dec. 4, '78	Fees.	1,240 87
Sagua la Grande....	Jos. S. Swords.....	D. C.....	Dec. 4, '78	Fees.	2,505 01
San Juan, P. R.....	Edward Conroy.....	Pa.....	April 21, '69	2,000	605 31
Santiago de Cuba..	John C. Landreau....	La.....	Dec. 12, '76	2,500	1,472 98
Sweden and Norway.					
Gottenburg.....	E. L. Oppenheim....	N. Y....	April 1, '78	Fees.	1,103 87
Switzerland.					
Basle.....	John A. Campbell....	Wyom....	Dec. 3, 1877	2,000	1,939 50
Geneva.....	J. E. Montgomery....	N. Y.....	June 25, '77	1,500	541 00
St. Gall.....	Albert J. De Zeyk....	Iowa....	Mar. 5, '78	Fees.	3,808 50
Zurich.....	Samuel H. M. Byers..	Iowa....	Mar. 25, '69	2,000	3,905 85
Turkey and Dominions.					
Beirut.....	John T. Edgar.....	Neb.....	Mar. 11, '73	2,000	119 92
Cairo.....	E. E. Farman, Agt. and C. G.	{ N. Y. Mar. 27, '76	4,000	881 27	
".....	E. A. Van Dyck C. C.	Mich....	May 12, '73	1,000	
Constantinople.....	G. Harris Heap.....	Pa.....	July 12, '78	3,000	406 50
".....	James Maynard, Marshal.	{ Tenn. Jan 19, '76	1,000		
Jerusalem.....	Joseph G. Willson....	Iowa....	Aug. 1, '77	1,500	65 50
Smyrna.....	E. J. Smithers.....	D. C.....	Mar. 11, '67	2,000	1,572 11
Tripoli.....	Cuthbert B. Jones....	La.....	Aug. 15, '76	3,000	2 00
Uruguay.					
Montevideo.....	Frederick Crocker....		Aug. 15, '76	2,000	2,069 59
Venezuela.					
Laguayra.....	James C. Eckert, C. A.	N. Y....	May 22, '78	1,500	1,623 28
Maracaibo.....	E. H. Plummer.....	Tenn....	June 24, '78	Fees.	2,168 52
Puerto Cabello....	A. Lacombe.....		July 20, '67	Fees.	3,047 62

THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Summarized from the Annual Report of the General of the Army, Dec. 1878]

THE Army of the United States on the 15th of October, 1878, consisted of the following forces in officers and men :

	Officers.	Enlisted men.
Ten cavalry regiments.....	430	7,829
Five artillery regiments.....	281	2,630
Twenty-five infantry regiments.....	868	11,205
Engineer battalion, recruiting parties, ordnance department, hospital service, Indian scouts, West Point, and general service.....	574	3,097
Total.....	2153	24,761

For convenience and to fix responsibility, the country is divided into three military divisions, each with several departments, as follows :

1. Military division of the Missouri, commanded by Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan, head-quarters Chicago ; comprehends the departments of the Missouri (Gen. Pope); Dakota (Gen. Terry) ; Texas, (Gen. Ord) ; and the Platte (Gen. Crook). There are 8 regiments of cavalry and 18 of infantry in this division.

2. Military division of the Pacific, commanded by Major-General Irvin McDowell, head-quarters San Francisco. Includes departments of California (Gen. McDowell) ; the Columbia (Gen. O. O. Howard) ; Arizona (Gen. O. B. Willcox) : comprises one regiment of artillery, two of cavalry, and four of infantry.

3. Military division of the Atlantic, commanded by Major-General W. S. Hancock, head-quarters New York. Includes department of the East (Gen. Hancock) ; department of the South (Gen. C. C. Augur, Newport Barracks, Ky). There is also the department of West Point, commanded by Major-General Schofield. This division includes four regiments of artillery and three of infantry.

The maximum military force allowed under existing laws is 2,153 commissioned officers and 25,000 enlisted men. The report of the General of the Army exhibits the actual number in service as 2,153 officers and 24,761 enlisted men, Oct. 15, 1878. The following table exhibits the number in each rank of the army :

Colonels, 69 ; lieutenant-colonels, 85 ; majors, 244 ; captains, 585 ; adjutants, 88 ; regimental quarter-masters, 88 ; first lieutenants, 583 ; second lieutenants, 437 ; chaplains, 34 ; store-keepers, 21 ; total, 2,153. The enlisted men embrace 40 sergeant-majors, 39 quarter-master sergeants, 632 musicians, 206 trumpeters, 9 saddler sergeants, 104 ordnance sergeants, 185 hospital stewards, 143 commissary sergeants, 427 first sergeants, 1,831 sergeants, 1,451 corporals, 221 farriers, 74 artificers, 115 saddlers, 46 wagoners, and 17,604 privates : total, 23,242. Besides these, there are employed in the Signal Corps, 411 ; Military Academy, 9 professors, 43 officers, 282 cadets, 280 enlisted men : total, 616.

The number of retired army officers is 331 ; number of privates discharged during the fiscal year 1878, 3,607 ; number died, during same period, 278 ; number deserted, 1,678 ; number enlisted and re-enlisted, 6,630.

Entered
the Army.

General of the Army.	William T. Sherman.....	1840
Lieutenant-General.....	Philip H. Sheridan.....	1853
Major Generals (limited by law to three).....	Winfield S. Hancock.....	1844
	John M. Schofield.....	1853
	Irvin McDowell.....	1878
Brigadier-Generals (limited by law to six).....	John Pope.....	1842
	Oliver O. Howard.....	1854
	Alfred H. Terry.....	1865
	Edward O. C. Ord.....	1839
	Christopher C. Augur.....	1848
	George Crook.....	1852

PAY OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

[From the Official Army Register, 1878.]

GRADE.	Pay of Officers in Active Service.					Pay of Retired Officers.				
	Yearly Pay.					Yearly Pay.				
	First 5 yrs' service.	After 5 yrs' service.	After 10 yrs' service.	After 15 yrs' service.	After 20 yrs' service.	First 5 yrs' service.	After 5 yrs' service.	After 10 yrs' service.	After 15 yrs' service.	After 20 yrs' service.
General.....	\$13,500	10p.c.	20p.c.	30p.c.	40p.c.					
Lieutenant-General.....	11,000									
Major-General.....	7,500					\$5,625				
Brigadier-General.....	5,000					4,125				
Colonel.....	3,500	\$3,350	\$4,200	*\$4,500	*4,800	2,625	\$2,967	\$3,150	\$3,375	\$3,575
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	3,000	3,300	3,600	3,900	*4,000	2,250	2,475	2,700	2,925	3,000
Major.....	2,500	2,750	3,000	3,250	3,500	1,875	2,062	2,250	2,437	2,625
Captain, mounted.....	2,000	2,300	2,400	2,600	2,800	1,500	1,650	1,800	1,950	2,100
Captain, not mounted....	1,500	1,950	2,160	2,340	2,520	1,350	1,485	1,620	1,755	1,890
Regimental Adjutant.....	1,800	1,980	2,160	2,340	2,520					
Regimental Quartermast'r	1,900	1,980	2,160	2,340	2,520					
1st Lieutenant, mounted.	1,600	1,760	1,920	2,080	2,240	1,300	1,320	1,440	1,560	1,680
1st Lieutenant, not m't'd.	1,500	1,650	1,800	1,950	2,100	1,125	1,237	1,350	1,462	1,575
2d Lieutenant, mounted.	1,500	1,650	1,800	1,950	2,100	1,125	1,237	1,350	1,462	1,575
2d Lieutenant, not m't'd.	1,400	1,540	1,680	1,820	1,960	1,050	1,155	1,260	1,365	1,470
Chaplain.....	1,500	1,650	1,800	1,950	2,100	1,350	1,485	1,620	1,755	1,890

* The maximum pay of colonels is limited to \$4,500, and of lieutenant-colonels to \$4,000.

QUARTERS, FUEL, AND FORAGE ALLOWED TO ARMY OFFICERS.

By act of June 18, 1878, all allowance or commutation for fuel was prohibited, but wood is furnished at \$3 per cord, out of the pay of officers. Forage is furnished only in kind, and only to officers actually in the field or west of the Mississippi, on the basis of five horses for the General of the Army, four for the Lieutenant-General, three each for a major- or brigadier-general, and two each for a colonel, lieutenant-colonel, major, mounted captain or lieutenant, adjutant, and regimental quartermaster. Quarters are furnished on the following basis: General (commutation for quarters), \$125 per month; Lieutenant-General, \$70 per month; major-general, six rooms; brigadier-general or colonel, five rooms; lieutenant-colonel or major, four rooms; captain or chaplain, three rooms; and first or second lieutenant, two rooms—all of which may be commuted at \$10 per room per month.

NOTE.—The law provides that no allowances shall be made to officers in addition to their pay, except quarters and forage furnished in kind.

Mileage at the rate of eight cents per mile is allowed for travel under orders.

The pay of cadets at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, was placed at \$540 per annum, by Act of Aug. 7th, 1876, instead of \$500 and one ration *per diem* (equivalent to \$609.50), by former laws.

The pay of privates runs from \$155 (\$13 a month and rations) for first two years, to \$21 a month after twenty years' service.

The following is a list of generals who have commanded the army since 1775, with the dates of command as far as can be ascertained from the official records:

Major-General George Washington, June 15, 1775, to December 23, 1783.
 Major-General Henry Knox, December 23, 1783, to June 20, 1784.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Josiah Harmer, general-in-chief by brevet, September, 1783, to March, 1791.
 Major-General Arthur St. Clair, March 4, 1791, to March, 1793.
 Major-General Anthony Wayne, April 11, 1793, to December 15, 1796.
 Major-General James Wilkinson, December 15, 1796, to July, 1798.
 Lieutenant-General George Washington, July 3, 1798, to his death, Dec. 14, 1799.
 Major-General James Wilkinson, June, 1803, to January, 1812.
 Major-General Henry Dearborn, January 27, 1812, to June, 1815.
 Major-General Jacob Brown, June, 1815, to February 21, 1828.
 Major-General Alexander Macomb, May 21, 1828, to June, 1841.
 Major-General Winfield Scott (brevet lieutenant-general), June, 1841, to November 1, 1861.
 Major-General George B. McClellan, November 1, 1861, to March 11, 1862.
 Major-General Henry W. Halleck, July 11, 1862, to March 12, 1864.
 Lieutenant-General Ulysses S. Grant, March 12, 1864, to July 25, 1866, and as General to March 4, 1869.
 General William T. Sherman since March 4, 1869.
 At one period, between 1784 and 1789, while the entire army as organized, consisted of a small corps of artillery, the corps was commanded by a captain.

Statistics of the United States Army, 1789-1879.

The following table exhibits the strength of the regular army of the United States, from 1789 to 1879, as fixed by acts of Congress. The figures are for the aggregate of officers and men:

Year.	Strength of Army.	Year.	Strength of Army.
1789. 1 Reg't. Infantry, 1 Bat. Art.	840	1847. Mexican War.....	17,812
1792. Indian Border Wars.....	5,190	1848. " ".....	30,890
1794. Peace establishment.....	3,639	1849-1855. Peace establishment..	10,320
1801.	5,144	1856-1861. " ".....	12,981
1807.	3,278	1862. Civil War.....	39,273
1810.	7,154	1863-1866. " ".....	43,333
1812. War with Great Britain.....	11,831	1867. Peace establishment..	54,641
1815.	9,418	1868-1869. " ".....	52,922
1817-1821. Peace establishment...	9,960	1870. " ".....	37,313
1822-1823. " ".....	6,184	1871. " ".....	35,353
1823-1827. " ".....	7,198	1872-1874. " ".....	32,264
1828-1842. Florida War.....	12,539	1875-1879. " ".....	27,489
1843-1846. Peace establishment...	8,613		

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

The United States Military Academy at West Point was founded by act of March 16, 1802, constituting the corps of engineers of the army a military academy with fifty students or cadets, who were to receive instruction under the senior engineer officer as superintendent. Later acts established professorships of mathematics, engineering, philosophy, etc., and made the academy a military body, subject to the rules and articles of war. In 1815, a permanent superintendent was appointed, and a year later an annual board of visitors was provided for, to be named by the President, the Speaker of the House, and the President of the Senate. In 1843 the present system of the appointment of cadets was instituted, which assigns one cadet to each Congressional district and Territory in the Union, to be named by the Representative in Congress for the time being, and ten appointments at large, specially conferred by the President of the United States. The number of students is thus limited to 312. A large proportion of those appointed fail to pass the examination, and many others to complete the course, the proportion being stated at fully one-half hitherto. The course of instruction requires four years, and is largely mathematical and professional. The discipline is very strict, even more so than in the army, and the enforcement of penalties for offences is inflexible rather than severe. The whole number of graduates from 1802 to 1877 was about 2,700, of whom 1,200 are deceased and about 1,500 living. Of those surviving, 800 are still in the army, and about 700 out of service.

Appointees to the Military Academy must be between 17 and 23 years of age, at least five feet in height, and free from infirmity, and able to pass a careful examination in various branches of knowledge. Each cadet admitted must bind himself to serve the United States eight years from the time of admission to the academy. The pay of cadets, formerly fifty dollars per month and rations, was fixed at \$540 per year, with no allowance for rations, by the act of 1876. The aggregate amount of money appropriated by the United States for the Military Academy from 1802 to 1877 inclusive, was \$11,306,128, being an average of about \$149,049 annually. The number of actual members of the academy, by the official register of June, 1878, was 262.

Ninety-six cadets were admitted in 1877.

THE CITIZEN MILITIA.

The militia system in the United States has no common or uniform standard of organization. Each State regulates its own militia, and while at some times and in certain States much attention and considerable means have been expended in organizing and keeping up an efficient organization of citizen soldiers, there has been nowhere any continuity of system, and in many States an entire neglect. The Constitution recognizes "a well-regulated militia" as "necessary to the security of the State," and distinctly confers upon Congress among its enumerated powers the following :

"To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia, according to the discipline prescribed by Congress." Article 1, Section 8.

This power has not been exercised by Congress in a manner to preserve any regular, uniform, or permanently organized militia system. The first act on the subject, May 8th, 1792, requires that "every able-bodied male citizen of the respective States, between the ages of 18 and 45, shall be enrolled in the militia." The same act prescribes details for army equipments and officers ; makes a few special exemptions from service, and divides the organization of infantry, artillery, and cavalry into battalions and regiments. It also requires the appointment in each State of an adjutant-general, and reports from the officers of the militia, with an annual report from the adjutant-general in each State to the President of the United States. It prescribes the system of discipline and field exercise in the regular army to be observed in the corresponding corps of the militia.*

This act, which is still unrepealed, appears to have fallen into utter neglect in a majority of the States, although Congress goes on year after year appropriating the sum of two hundred thousand dollars to provide arms and equipments for the whole body of the militia, and munitions of war to the value of fourteen million dollars have actually been distributed under this act, passed April 23, 1808. The returns on another page show that little systematic use is made of a militia organization. At the last session of Congress special attention was directed to the subject of the militia. A Senate resolution of December 13, 1877, called for a report from the Secretary of War, embodying recommendations looking to a thorough organization of the militia. Adjutant-General Townsend replied, furnishing certain statistics, and adding that, "the difficulty is not so much want of getting information as in finding material in the States to report." That officer also expressed the belief that an enrolled militia cannot successfully be established in this country on account of the expense required, and the annoyance to citizens in the interruption of their private pursuits. A volunteer militia might, he thought, be possibly encouraged to a greater extent by the general government affording additional facilities, and the States making more liberal allowance for pay to those who would devote their time to militia organization. One good regiment of militia might be raised in each congressional district, with tolerably efficient control and discipline, with proper pecuniary aid; but without undue interference in the affairs of the States, as well as heavy expenditures of money, the general government could not (even if the law should sanction it) control the organization of citizens into military bodies.

The Chief of Ordnance, General S. V. Benét, reported the amount of arms and ordnance which had been supplied to the several States, and recommended, with a view to greater efficiency, that the appropriation to supply the State militia with arms should be increased from \$200,000 to \$1,000,000 per annum.

The Quartermaster-General of the Army, M. C. Meigs, replied that the number of citizens of the proper age for militia service being about 7,500,000, and allowing that not more than 50 per cent of these are non-exempt, there would be enrolled as militia, to be provided with arms and equipments, 3,750,000 men. If it were determined to enforce existing laws in regard to the militia, provision must be made for camp equipage and tents, to place three million and three quarters of men in camp for a certain time during each year. The cost of clothing (which would be an annual expense) would be \$133,891,048; transportation, \$66,000,000; camp and garrison equipage, \$28,000,000; rent of ground and other expenses, \$22,205,224; the total cost being reckoned at \$245,096,272, more than three-fourths of which, it was estimated, would be an annual expense. General Meigs added, as an expression of his own views :

"The training of all the militia now ordered by law to be enrolled and trained will, if executed, cost this amount to the people who pay the taxes.

"As I am invited to offer suggestions for the improvement of the laws upon this subject, I must say that with a population of 45,000,000 of people actively engaged in the business of earning a living for themselves and families and in improving their condition in life, and imbued with the ideas of personal liberty and freedom from compulsory service which prevail in the United States, I believe that all attempts in time of peace to enforce general organization and training of the militia will prove fruitless.

"The true militia of the United States is the volunteer force, and that will not respond to calls for mere training, but will always respond to the call of their country when threatened by foreign or domestic enemies.

* The several statutes in force in regard to the militia will be found in sections 1625-1661 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

I may call attention to the cost under which Europe groans, of the loss of work and waste of wages involved in the training of large bodies of soldiers; 3,750,000 men in the prime of life called from their trades and business for 40 days would lose to themselves and the country at least \$1 each for each day thus employed. This amounts to \$150,000,000 more of annual cost."

The Paymaster-General, Benj. Alvord, replied :

"It is my opinion that it is a matter of great importance that the militia system should be encouraged and maintained, and that all proper steps should be taken to keep up a martial spirit in our people, and military knowledge, which could be encouraged and expanded in time of war."

The number of actually enrolled militia, in the years named, was as follows, as reported to the War Department and summarized for all the States :

1890.....	890,541	1890.....	1,190,853	1840.....	1,387,915
1850.....	1,960,265	1860.....	3,070,987	1870.....	(no returns.)
		1878.....	3,734,693		

THE MILITIA FORCE OF THE UNITED STATES,

Organized and unorganized, according to the latest returns received at the Office of the Adjutant-General.

[From the Army Register for 1878.]

STATES.	Year.	ORGANIZED STRENGTH.							Number of men available for military duty (unorganized).
		General officers.	General staff officers.	Regimental, field, and staff officers.	Company officers.	Total commissioned.	Total non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, etc.	Aggregate.	
1 Alabama ¹	1875	14	33	91	585	673	11,037	11,700	95,165
2 Arkansas.....	1876	7	81	34	113	235	2,390	2,625	91,447
3 California ⁴	1876	1	22	40	109	172	2,409	2,581	63,798
4 Colorado ¹	1876	6	30	7	17	60		60	82,775
5 Connecticut.....	1876	2	19	55	165	241	4,742	4,983	
6 Delaware ¹	1876	1	2			3		8	377,833
7 Florida.....	1876	1	10	84	196	241	2,510	2,751	190,810
8 Georgia ¹	1876	6	7	7	103	123	2,125	2,248	95,000
9 Illinois ³	1876	1	2		42	45	834	879	217,644
10 Indiana.....	1876	8	10	2	13	28	449	477	131,853
11 Iowa.....	1876	1	18	9	39	67	808	870	78,376
12 Kansas ²	1876	1	10	16	64	91	1,300	1,391	89,344
13 Kentucky.....	1876	3	32	99	211	345	3,529	3,874	210,109
14 Louisiana.....	1876	1	9	30	72	102	1,792	1,894	
15 Maine.....	1876				43	43	1,183	1,226	
16 Maryland.....	1875								135,178
17 Massachusetts.....	1876	1	6		35	42	719	761	
18 Michigan ²	1876	17			57	74	782	836	46,000
19 Minnesota ²	1876	4	26		36	66	695	761	15,689
20 Mississippi.....	1876	1	17	17	78	113	1,231	1,347	89,410
21 Missouri ²	1876	8	41	67	178	299	3,663	3,952	248,127
22 Nebraska ²	1875	27	302	324	855	1,508	17,971	19,479	488,183
23 Nevada.....	1875		6	15	241	262	4,368	4,630	229,725
24 New Hampshire.....	1875	5	27		17	49		49	17,608
25 New Jersey.....	1876	14	135	142	505	846	8,996	9,842	861,872
26 New York.....	1876	3	35	88	96	222	1,856	2,078	89,966
27 North Carolina ¹	1875	15	39	143	310	537	6,412	6,949	77,040
28 Ohio.....	1876	1	6		72	79	1,205	1,284	239,564
29 Oregon.....	1876	1	1	15	109	126	1,727	1,853	74,458
30 Pennsylvania.....	1876	1	11	9	89	60	617	677	44,866
31 Rhode Island.....	1875								
32 South Carolina.....	1875								
33 Tennessee.....	1875								
34 Texas.....	1875								
35 Vermont.....	1875								
36 Virginia ¹	1875								
37 West Virginia ¹	1875								
38 Wisconsin ²	1875	3	13	6	80	102	1,635	1,737	
Grand aggregate.....		127	1,017	1,240	4,460	6,844	86,853	93,697	3,734,693

1. Returns not received.

2. Unorganized strength estimated.

3. No enrollment.

4. Enrollment incomplete.

THE ARMIES OF THE WORLD.

[Compiled from Official Documents.]

COUNTRIES.	Population.	Regular Army.	War Footing.	Annual Cost of Army.	Cost per Head.	Per cent of total Expenditure.
Austria-Hung'y	37,350,000	296,218	1,021,692	\$ 50,080,000	1 35	86.12
Argentine Rep..	1,812,490	8,288	.....	Army and Navy, 4,514,018	2 49	21.84
Belgium.....	5,386,185	46,377	108,688	8,787,909	1 64	17.91
Bolivia.....	2,000,000	4,022	.....	1,126,916	56	25.01
Brazil.....	11,108,291	16,500	32,000	10,862,496	97	16.02
Canada.....	3,672,116	3,000	655,000	1,013,944	27	4.20
Chili.....	2,333,568	3,516	28,274	.....	.....	.....
China.....	423,500,000	700,000	1,260,000	.....	.....	.....
Colombia.....	2,774,000	2,600	30,000	288,000	10	10.86
Denmark.....	1,908,000	35,708	50,000	2,406,109	1 26	18.40
Egypt.....	17,100,000	63,920	128,000	Army and Navy, 4,452,423	26	8.18
France.....	36,905,788	470,600	1,750,000	100,007,623	2 70	19.25
Germany.....	42,727,860	419,659	1,024,524	92,573,408	2 16	68.57
Great Britain...	34,242,966	133,720	370,561	65,161,015	1 90	16.68
Greece.....	1,467,894	12,897	30,000	1,494,880	1 02	19.08
India, British...	191,168,412	58,170	144,700	76,875,960	40	28.21
Italy.....	37,709,475	199,577	867,509	37,983,735	1 26	18.65
Japan.....	34,826,404	35,880	50,240	7,506,000	21	11.91
Luxembourg...	205,158	513	.....	100,480	48	7.12
Mexico.....	9,276,079	22,887	.....	Army and Navy, 10,554,745	1 13	42.40
Netherlands....	3,865,456	61,803	100,000	10,366,980	2.65	21.04
Norway.....	1,807,555	12,750	18,000	1,480,760	81	13.80
Persia.....	6,000,000	28,400	108,500	3,400,000	56	37.71
Peru.....	3,000,000	13,200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portugal.....	4,067,538	35,738	75,000	4,242,928	1 07	14.61
Roumania.....	5,073,000	130,188	144,668	3,310,196	65	16.00
Russia.....	72,392,927	787,900	1,071,674	144,215,615	1 99	35.12
Servia.....	1,866,923	14,150	150,000	866,188	63	29.71
Spain.....	16,526,511	330,000	400,000	49,146,491	2 97	37.28
Sweden.....	4,429,713	36,496	156,970	3,679,940	80	16.26
Switzerland...	2,739,854	106,102	203,202	2,419,213	87	26.37
Turkey.....	9,573,000	157,667	618,100	24,763,066	2 58	17.68
United States..	38,925,598	26,914	*3,759,698	37,083,735	95	15.53
Uruguay.....	445,000	4,060	24,000	Army and Navy, 2,364,100	5 31	34.76
Venezuela.....	1,784,197	5,494	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTE.—The last column shows the ratio which the military expenditure bears to the total annual expenditure of each nation.

* Militia force plus the regular army.

THE NAVIES OF THE WORLD.

[Compiled from Official Documents.]

COUNTRIES.	No. of Vessels.	No. of Men.	Cost of Navy.	COUNTRIES.	No. of Vessels.	No. of Men.	Cost of Navy.
			Dollars.				Dollars.
Argentine Republic...	28	3,185	842,962	Japan.....	21	3,944	2,700,000
Austria-Hungary...	68	6,319	4,705,095	Mexico.....	4	.....	Army and Navy, 10,554,745
Belgium.....	10	173	.....	Netherlands....	105	4,996	5,790,216
Bolivia.....	37	6,184	9,994,147	Norway.....	119	4,349	652,240
Brazil.....	63	.....	.....	Peru.....	18	.....	.....
Canada (Dominion)...	7	840	.....	Portugal.....	37	3,853	1,585,494
Chili.....	15	.....	.....	Roumania.....	9	268	.....
China.....	88	.....	.....	Russia.....	223	30,069	30,080,704
Denmark.....	33	1,125	1,300,000	Spain.....	128	14,648	6,536,315
Egypt.....	14	.....	.....	Sweden.....	141	6,141	1,352,792
France.....	226	50,517	33,173,699	Turkey.....	170	6,000	.....
Germany.....	60	8,051	1,192,325	United States..	146	8,664	14,077,974
Gt. Britain & Ireland...	531	81,447	56,445,000				
Greece.....	21	653	391,978				
Italy.....	66	11,880	7,543,388				

THE NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Condensed from the Navy Register, July, 1878, and the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy, Dec., 1878.]

THERE were in active service Dec. 1, 1878, 29 steam cruising vessels, 5 sailing vessels, 15 iron-clad monitors, and 2 torpedo boats. There were also 19 vessels, temporarily out of repair, which added, make the effective fighting force of the United States Navy 51 cruising ships, 15 monitors, and 2 torpedo boats, or 68 vessels in all. Besides these, there are 32 steam and sailing vessels unfit for use, with 4 iron-clads, and 11 unfinished steam vessels of war. The whole number of naval steam vessels of all grades, including tugs, is 121, and of sailing vessels 22. The number of guns is 1,125.

The active list of the navy is composed of 1 admiral, 1 vice-admiral, 11 rear-admirals, 25 commodores, 50 captains, 89 commanders, 81 lieutenant-commanders, 280 lieutenants, 100 masters, 85 ensigns, 44 midshipmen, 79 cadet-midshipmen, and 237 cadet-midshipmen on probation at the Naval Academy, all of whom are officers of the line.

Of the staff, there are 1 surgeon-general, 14 medical directors, 15 medical inspectors, 50 surgeons, 59 passed assistant-surgeons, 39 assistant-surgeons, 1 paymaster-general, 13 pay-directors, 13 pay-inspectors, 50 paymasters, 30 passed assistant-paymasters, 18 assistant-paymasters; 1 engineer-in-chief, 69 chief-engineers, 96 passed assistant-engineers, 38 assistant-engineers, 28 cadet-engineers, and 73 cadet-engineers on probation at the Naval Academy; 24 chaplains, 12 professors of mathematics, 1 secretary for the admiral, and 1 for the vice-admiral; 1 chief-constructor, 10 naval constructors, 5 assistant-constructors, and 9 civil engineers.

The warrant-officers consist of 53 boatswains, 59 gunners, 50 carpenters, 40 sail-makers, and 43 mates.

There were, July, 1878, in the service, provided for by the Navy Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1878-79, 7,500 enlisted men and boys.

The retired list is composed of 45 rear-admirals, 25 commodores, 16 captains, 13 commanders, 14 lieutenant-commanders, 6 lieutenants, 13 masters, 6 ensigns, 2 midshipmen, 3 surgeons-general, 17 medical directors, 1 medical inspector, 2 surgeons, 2 passed assistant-surgeons, 5 assistant-surgeons, 3 paymasters-general, 4 pay-directors, 3 paymasters, 2 passed assistant-paymasters, 2 assistant-paymasters, 4 chief-engineers, 16 passed assistant-engineers, 24 assistant-engineers, 1 chief-constructor, 4 naval constructors, 7 chaplains, 6 professors of mathematics, 8 boatswains, 5 gunners, 13 carpenters, and 13 sailmakers.

The active list is therefore composed of 1,081 officers of the line, 670 officers of the staff, and 245 warrant-officers—total, 1,996 officers of all grades.

The retired list is composed of 140 officers of the line, 100 officers of the staff, 89 warrant-officers, and 6 professors of mathematics.

THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY AT ANNAPOLIS.

THE United States Naval Academy was opened October 10, 1845, and the credit of its foundation is attributed to Hon. George Bancroft, then Secretary of the Navy under President Polk. The course of instruction, designed to train midshipmen for the navy, at first occupied five years, of which three were passed at sea. Various changes have been made in the course of instruction, which was made seven years in 1850, four years in 1851 and six years (the two last of which are spent at sea) March 3, 1873, where it now remains. The Naval Academy, first located at Annapolis, Maryland, was removed to Newport, R. I., in May, 1861, but reestablished at Annapolis in September, 1865, where it now is, occupying lands formerly known as Fort Severn. The academy is under the direct care and supervision of the Navy Department. There are to be allowed in the academy one cadet-midshipman for every member or delegate in the House of Representatives appointed at his nomination, one for the District of Columbia, and ten appointed at large by the President. The number of appointments which can be made is limited by law to twenty-five each year, named by the Secretary of the Navy after competitive examinations, the cadets being from sixteen to twenty years of age. The successful candidates become students of the academy, and receive the pay of cadet-midshipmen, \$500 per annum. All cadets actually graduated are commissioned cadet engineers in the navy, as vacancies occur, the pay being \$1,000 at sea and \$800 on shore duty. The course of instruction is thorough, involving a close pursuit of mathematics, steam engineering, physics, mechanics, seamanship, ordnance, history, law, etc. The whole number of students, according to the Annual Register of 1877-78, was cadet-midshipmen 871, cadet-engineers, 89: total, 860. The graduating class of 1877 numbered 45 members.

NAVY OFFICERS.

[From the Navy Register of the U. S., July, 1878, with additions.]

ADMIRAL.

NAME.	Present Duty, Station or Residence.	Whence appointed.	Original Entry into the Service.	Date of Present Commission.	Total Sea Ser'c. Years
David D. Porter..	Special Duty, Washington	Penn....	1829. ...	Aug. 15, 1870	23

VICE-ADMIRAL.

Stephen C. Rowan	Port Admiral, New York.	Ohio....	1826.	Aug. 15, 1870	25
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REAR-ADMIRALS—ACTIVE LIST (11).

John Rodgers.....	Sup't Naval Observatory.....	D. C.	1828 May 1, 1877	26
John L. Worden.....	Member Board Examiners.....	N. Y.	1834 Nov. 20, 1872	21
William E. Le Itoy..	Waiting Orders.....	N. J.	1832 April 5, 1874	27
J. K. Madron Mullany	Gov. Naval Asylum, Philadelphia	Conn.	1832 June 5, 1874	25
C. R. P. Rodgers.....	Commanding Pacific Station..	Ohio.	1833 June 14, 1874	26
Stephen D. Trenchard	Waiting Orders.....	N. Y.	1834 Aug. 10, 1875	26
Thomas H. Patterson.	Commanding Asiatic Station...	La ..	1836 Mar. 28, 1877	20
John C. Howell.....	Ord'd to command European St'n	Penn.	1836..... 1877	21
Edward T. Nichols...	Com'dg South Atlantic Station..	Ga....	1836 Feb. 26, 1878	23
Robert H. Wyman....	Com'dg North Atlantic Station..	N. H.	1837 April 26, 1878	20
George B. Balch.....	Member Board Examiners....	Ala ..	1837 June 5, 1878	20

COMMODORES—ACTIVE LIST (25).

Thomas H. Stevens.	Special Duty, Norfolk Harbor...	Conn.	1836 Nov. 20, 1872	18
Foxhall A. Parker...	Superintendent Naval Academy.	Va. ...	1837 Nov. 25, 1872	18
John M. B. Clitz....	Light-House Inspector.....	Mich.	1837 Dec. 28, 1872	22
Andrew Bryson.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	N. Y.	1837 Feb. 14, 1873	23
Donald Mc N. Fairfax.	Waiting Orders.....	N. C.	1837 Aug. 24, 1873	20
James H. Spots.....	Special Duty, San Francisco....	Ky....	1837 Sept. 25, 1873	21
J. W. A. Nicholson..	Com'dt Navy Yard, New York..	N. Y.	1838 Nov. 8, 1873	22
George H. Cooper....	Pres't Board of Inspection.....	N. Y.	1837 June 5, 1874	23
John C. Beaumont...	Chief Signal Officer.....	Penn.	1838 June 14, 1874	22
John C. Fehiger.....	Comd't Navy Yard, Washington	Ohio.	1838 Aug. 9, 1874	25
Pelee Crosby.....	Com'dt Navy Yard, League Isl'd	Penn.	1838 Oct. 3, 1874	22
J. Blakeley Creighton	Com'dt Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.	R. I..	1838 Nov. 9, 1874	23
Aaron K. Hughes....	Greenwich, N. Y.....	N. Y.	1838 Feb. 4, 1875	18
Edmund R. Colhoun..	Com'dt Navy Yard, Mare Is., Cal.	Mo....	1839 April 26, 1876	17
Charles H. Baldwin..	New York.....	N. Y.	1839 Aug. 8, 1876	14
Robert W. Shufeldt..	Special Service on <i>Ticonderoga</i> ..	N. Y.	1839 Sept. 21, 1876	16
Alexander C. Rhind..	Waiting Orders.....	Ala ..	1838 Sept. 30, 1876	19
George M. Ransom...	Commanding Navy Yard, Boston	Ohio.	1839 Mar. 28, 1877	22
William E. Hopkins...	Winchester, Va.....	Va....	1839 Dec. 1, 1877	19
Thomas Pattison.....	Com'dt N. Station, Ft. Royal, S. C.	N. Y.	1839 Dec. 11, 1877	19
William N. Jeffers...	Chief Bureau Ordnance.....	N. J.	1840 Feb. 26, 1878	19
Edward Simpson.....	Com'dt N. Station, New London..	N. Y.	1840 April 26, 1878	21
William G. Temple...	Washington, D. C.....	Vt....	1840 June 5, 1878	22
Samuel P. Carter....	Member Lighthouse Board.....	Tenn.	1840 Nov. 30, 1878	18

Navy Yards of the United States.

1. Brooklyn Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2. Charlestown Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.
3. Gosport Navy Yard, near Norfolk, Va.
4. Kittery Navy Yard, opposite Portsmouth, N. H.
5. League Island Navy Yard, 7 miles below Philadelphia.
6. Mare Island Navy Yard, near San Francisco, Cal.
7. New London Naval Station (unfinished), New London, Conn.
8. Pensacola Navy Yard, Pensacola, Florida.
9. Washington City Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

PAY TABLE OF THE NAVY.

	At Sea.	On Shore Duty.	On Leave or Waiting Orders.
Admiral.....	\$13,000	\$13,000	\$13,000
Vice-Admiral.....	9,000	8,000	6,000
Rear-Admirals.....	6,000	5,000	4,000
Commodores.....	5,000	4,000	3,000
Captains.....	4,500	3,500	2,800
Commanders.....	3,500	3,000	2,300
Lieutenant-Commanders—			
First four years after date of commission...	2,800	2,400	2,000
After four years from date of commission...	3,000	2,600	2,300
Lieutenants—			
First five years.....	2,400	2,000	1,600
After five years.....	2,600	2,200	1,800
Masters—			
First five years.....	1,800	1,500	1,200
After five years.....	2,000	1,700	1,400
Ensigns—			
First five years.....	1,200	1,000	800
After five years.....	1,400	1,200	1,000
Midshipmen.....	1,000	800	600
Cadet Midshipmen.....	500	500	500
Mates.....	900	700	500
Medical and Pay Directors and Medical and Pay Inspectors and Chief Engineers, having the same rank at sea.....	4,400		
Fleet Surgeons, Fleet Paymasters, and Fleet Engineers—	4,400		
Surgeons, Paymasters, and Chief Engineers—			
First five years after date of commission...	2,800	2,400	2,000
Second five years.....	3,200	2,800	2,400
Third five years.....	3,500	3,200	2,600
Fourth five years.....	3,700	3,600	2,800
After twenty years.....	4,200	4,000	3,000
Passed Assistant Surgeons, Passed Assistant Paymasters, and Passed Assistant Engineers—			
First five years after date of appointment...	2,000	1,800	1,500
After five years.....	2,200	2,000	1,700
Assistant Surgeons, Assistant Paymasters, and Assistant Engineers—			
First five years after date of appointment...	1,700	1,400	1,000
After five years.....	1,900	1,600	1,200
Chaplains—			
First five years.....	2,500	2,000	1,600
After five years.....	2,800	2,300	1,900
Boatswains, Gunners, Carpenters and Sail-makers—			
First three years.....	1,200	900	700
Second three years.....	1,300	1,000	800
Third three years.....	1,400	1,300	900
Fourth three years.....	1,600	1,300	1,000
After twelve years.....	1,800	1,600	1,200
Cadet Engineers (after examination).....	1,000	800	600
On shore duty.	On leave or waiting orders.		
Naval Constructors—			
First 5 years.....	\$3,200	\$2,200	
Second 5 years.....	3,400	2,400	
Third 5 years.....	3,700	2,700	
Fourth 5 years.....	4,000	3,000	
After 20 years.....	4,200	3,200	
Ass't Naval Constructors—			
First 4 years.....	2,000	1,500	
Second 4 years.....	2,200	1,700	
After 8 years.....	2,600	1,900	
Secretary to Admiral and Vice Admiral.....		\$2,500	
Secretaries to Commanders of Squadrons.....		2,000	
Secretary to Naval Academy.....		1,800	
Clerks to Commanders of Squadrons and Vessels.....			\$750
First Clerks to Commandants of Navy Yards.....			1,500
Second Clerks to Commandants of Navy Yards.....			1,200
Clerk, Mare Island Navy Yard.....			1,800
Clerk to Commandants Naval Stations.....			1,500
Clerks to Paymasters at Navy Yards—Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Washington.....			1,600
Mare Island.....			1,800
Kittery, Norfolk and Pensacola.....			1,400
At other Stations.....			1,300
The pay of Seamen is \$258, and of ordinary seamen \$210 per annum.			

NOTE.—The navy spirit ration was totally abolished July 1, 1870, and in lieu thereof the navy ration is 80 cents per day.

OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF THE STATES.

NOTE.—For State capitals and Governors, see p. 408. For meeting of Legislatures and time of elections, p. 409. For State valuations and taxes, p. 410. For population, areas, and admission to the Union, pp. 24, 84, and 411.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term Began.	Term Ends.	Salary.
Governor	Rufus W. Cobb..	Nov. 23, 1878	Nov. 27, 1880	\$3,000
Lieutenant-Governor.....	None			
Secretary of State.....	W. W. Screws....	"	"	1,800
Treasurer	I. H. Vincent....	"	"	2,100
Auditor	Willis Brewer....	"	"	1,800
Adjutant-General.....	Thos. Macartney..	"	"	
Supt. of Pub. Instruction.	Leroy F. Box....	"	"	2,150
Attorney-General.....	H. C. Tompkins..	"	"	1,500
Commissioner of Lands..	Thos. Price.....	"	"	1,200
State Librarian.....	Junius Riggs....	"	"	1,000

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—Robert C. Brickell, *Chief Justice*; Geo. W. Stone, Amos R. Mantham, *Associate Justices*. Term, 6 years. Elected by people. Salary, \$4,000 each.

Amount of State Debt, Sept. 30th, 1878, \$9,452,669; interest, 5 per cent.

State Receipts for last year, ending Sept. 30th, 1878, \$718,228.35.

State Expenditures for last year, \$548,097.23.

Amount raised by Taxation last year, \$827,398.90.

Amount of Taxable Property, as assessed, real and personal, \$117,496,580.97.

Rate of State Tax, 70 cents on \$100.

STATE OF ARKANSAS.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	William R. Miller..	Jan. 7, 1879	Jan. 4, 1881	\$3,500
Lieut.-Governor.....	None.			
Secretary of State.....	Jacob Frollich....	"	"	2,000
Treasurer	Thos. J. Churchill..	"	"	2,500
Auditor.....	John Crawford....	"	"	2,500
Attorney-General.....	Wm. F. Henderson..	"	"	2,000
Supt. of Pub. Instruct'n	J. L. Denton.....	"	"	1,900
Land Commissioner....	D. W. Lear.....	"	"	2,000

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—John R. Eakin, *Chief Justice*, 8 years. W. M. Harrison, 6 years; Jesse Turner, 4 years, *Associate Justices*. Elected by the people. Salary, \$3,500 each.

Amount of State Debt, Sept. 30, 1877: Funded, \$4,153,085; unfunded, \$12,967,012.

General Statement of State Bonds issued: \$23,000 thirty year State Bank, 5 per cent; \$108,000 thirty year State Bank, 6 per cent; \$538,000 thirty year Real Estate Bank, 6 per cent; \$45,000 thirty year Real Estate Bank, 6 per cent; \$927,000 thirty year Funding, 1869, 6 per cent; \$2,231,000 thirty year Funding, 1870, 6 per cent; \$360,000 thirty year bonds, 1875, 6 per cent; \$362,300 ten year bonds, 1874 and 1875, 10 per cent; \$1,986,773 thirty year Levee bonds, 7 per cent; \$5,350,000 thirty year Railroad Aid Bonds, 7 per cent.

NOTE.—\$1,298,000 of the Funding Bonds of 1870 are of doubtful validity. The Supreme Court of Arkansas in 1878 decided that all the Levee bonds are unconstitutional and invalid. All of the Railroad Aid bonds have been declared by the Supreme Court to have been illegally issued.

State Receipts for year ending Sept. 30, 1877, \$639,383.

State Expenditures for year, \$528,429.

Amount raised by Taxation, \$457,450.

Amount of Taxable Property, as assessed: Real, \$61,900,452; personal, \$23,692,425.

Rate of State Tax, 10 mills on the dollar.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term of Office.	Term Began.	Term Ends.	Salary.
Governor	William Irwin....	4 yrs.	Dec. 6, 1873.	Dec. 1, 1879.	\$7,000
*Lieutenant-Governor..	Jas. A. Johnson..	"	"	"	4,000
Secretary of State.....	Thomas Beck.....	"	"	"	4,000
Treasurer.....	José G. Estudillo.	"	"	"	4,000
Comptroller.....	W. B. C. Brown..	"	"	"	3,000
Adjutant-General.....	P. F. Walsh.....	"	"	"	3,000
Supt. Pub. Instruction..	Ezra S. Carr.....	"	"	"	4,000
Attorney-General.....	Jos. Hamilton....	"	"	"	1,800
Sec'y Bd. Agriculture..	Robert Beck.....	"	"	"	4,000
Surveyor-General.....	William Minis....	"	"	"	3,000
State Librarian.	R. O. Cravens....	"	Mar. 13, 1878.	Mar. 12, 1882.	3,000

* The Lieutenant-Governor receives \$12 per day during sessions of the Legislature as President of the Senate. He is Warden of State Prison, and receives for that a salary of \$10 per day.

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—Wm. T. Wallace, *Chief-Justice*; A. L. Rhodes, A. C. Niles, E. W. McKinstry, J. B. Crockett, *Associate Justices*. Term, 10 years. Elected by the people. Salary, \$6,000 each.

Amount of State Debt, Oct. 31st, 1878: Funded, \$3,403,000; Unfunded, none.

General Statement of State Bonds issued: Civil Bonds of 1873, 6 per cent interest, \$2,801,000; State Capital Bonds of 1870, 7 per cent interest, \$250,000; ditto, of 1872, 7 per cent interest, \$250,000; Soldier Relief Bonds, 7 per cent interest, \$95,500; Civil Bonds of 1857, 7 per cent interest, \$5,000; ditto of 1860, 7 per cent interest, \$1,500. Total, \$3,403,000.

State Receipts for year ending June 30th, 1878, \$3,913,494.45.

State Expenditures for last year, \$3,797,864.68.

Amount of Taxable Property, as assessed, real and personal, \$584,583,651.

Rate of State Tax, year ending June 30th, 1879, 53 cents on \$100.

STATE OF COLORADO.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	Fredk. W. Pitkin..	Jan. 14, 1879	Jan. 10, 1881	\$3,000
Lieutenant-Governor....	H. A. W. Tabor....	"	"	1,000
Secretary of State.....	N. H. Meldrum....	"	"	2,200
Treasurer.....	Nathan S. Culver..	"	"	2,000
Auditor.....	Eugene K. Stimpson	"	"	2,000
Adjutant-General.....	Robert S. Roe.....	At pleasure of Governor.		500
Supt. of Pub. Instruct'n.	Joseph C. Shattuck	Jan. 14, 1879	Jan. 10, 1881	2,000
Attorney-General.....	Charles W. Wright.	"	"	2,000
State Librarian.....	Joseph C. Shattuck.	"	"	500

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—Henry C. Thatcher, *Chief-Justice*; term, 9 years; elected by the people; salary \$3,250. Samuel H. Elbert, Wilbur F. Stone, *Associates*; salary of each, \$3,250. After short terms expire, Thatcher, 3 years; Elbert, 6 years; Stone, 9 years.

Amount of State Debt on Nov. 30th, 1878, \$123,803.10; consisting only of State warrants issued in anticipation of taxes accruing.

Colorado has no bonded debt, the State Constitution expressly prohibiting the Legislature from creating any debt beyond the amount actually provided for by taxation, in advance of appropriations.

State Receipts for two years, ending Nov. 30th, 1878, \$307,893.53.

State Expenditures for two years, \$385,688.29.

Amount raised by taxation last year, \$153,506.15.

Amount of taxable property as assessed: Real, \$35,804,345; personal, \$17,268,303. Rate of State tax, 3½ mills on \$1, besides 50 cents *per capita* for military purposes.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term Began.	Term Ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	Charles B. Andrews.	Jan. 9, 1879.	Jan. 13, 1881.	\$2,000
Lieut.-Governor.....	David Gallup.	.....	.....	500
Secretary of State.....	David Torrance.	.....	.....	1,500
Treasurer.....	Talmadge Baker.	.....	.....	1,500
Comptroller.....	Chauncey Howard.	.....	.....	1,500
Sec. State Board of Education.....	B. G. Northrop.	.....	.....	2,500
Adjutant-General.....	Wm. B. Franklin.	.....	.....	.....
Sec. B'd of Agriculture.....	T. S. Gold.	.....	.....	.....
State Librarian.....	Charles J. Hoadly.	.....	.....	1,800

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—John D. Park, *Chief Justice*, 8 years; Elisha Carpenter, Dwight W. Pardee, Dwight Loomis, Miles T. Granger, Edward I. Sanford, Roland Hitchcock, Earl Martin, Sidney B. Beardsley, Moses Culver, James A. Hovey, *Associate Justices*; term of all, 8 years. Elected by the General Assembly. Salary of each, \$4,000.

Amount of State Debt Dec. 1, 1877, \$4,967,600, viz.: Bonds of 1863, redeemable 1883, 6 per cent., \$877,000; bonds of 1864, redeemable 1884, 6 per cent., \$1,318,500; bonds of 1865, redeemable 1885, 6 per cent., \$1,741,100; bonds of 1877, redeemable 1887, 5 per cent., \$1,081,000. Total, \$4,967,600.

State Receipts for year ending Dec. 1, 1878, \$1,652,570.31.

State Expenditures for last year, \$1,542,612.53.

Amount raised by taxation last year, \$2,246,490.

Amount of taxable property as assessed: Real, \$238,027,032; personal, \$106,379,903. Rate of State Tax, 1½ mills on the dollar.

The State Tax on property produced \$602,465, while no less than \$1,644,025 was derived from taxes on railroad companies, savings banks, insurance companies, telegraph and express companies, and non-resident stockholders.

A State law requires the Comptroller to collect and publish annually a statement of the total indebtedness, rate of tax, receipts from taxation, and actual expenditures of every town, city and county in Connecticut. This return, Oct. 1, 1877, exhibited the following interesting statistics:

Total debts of towns, cities and counties, \$17,151,327; total amount raised by taxation during the year, \$4,643,164; total expenditure for interest during the year, \$1,089,979; total expenditure for schools during the year, \$1,017,237; total expenditure for roads during the year, \$832,453; total expenditure for paupers during the year, \$351,728; total expenditure for police during the year, \$215,146; total expenditure for salaries during the year, \$190,202; total expenditure for Fire Department during the year, \$184,441.

STATE OF DELAWARE.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term of Office.	Term Began.	Term Ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	John W. Hall...	4 yrs.	Jan. 21, 1879.	Jan. 21, 1883.	\$2,000
Lieutenant-Governor.....	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Secretary of State.....	Ignatius C. Grubb	4 yrs.	.....	.....	.....
Treasurer.....	Thomas B. Giles.	2 yrs.	.....	.....	.....
Auditor.....	Nathan Pratt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adjutant-General.....	W. S. McCaulley.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Supt. Pub. Instruction.	James H. Graves.	1 yr.	.....	.....	.....
Attorney-General.....	J. B. Pennington.	5 yrs.	.....	Oct., 1879.	.....
State Librarian.....	G. H. Shakespeare.	2 yrs.	.....	.....	.....

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—Jos. P. Comegys, *Chief Justice*; L. E. Wales, John W. Houston, Edw. Wootton, *Associate Justices*; Willard Sanlebury, *Chancellor*. Term, for life. Appointed by Governor. Salary, Chief Justice and Chancellor, \$2,500 each; Associate Justices, \$2,000.

Amount of State Debt, Dec. 12, 1878, \$953,000, all funded.

The State holds interest-paying securities (railroad, etc.) to the amount of \$1,120,799, and is virtually out of debt. The annual receipts were about \$195,000, and the annual expenditures \$105,000, at the date of the last Governor's message. Of the tax receipts, no less than \$49,590 was from licenses, \$33,812 from tax on railroads and passengers, and only \$30,956 from taxes on real and personal property, in the whole State.

STATE OF FLORIDA.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor	Geo. F. Drew	Jan. 1, 1877	Jan. 1, 1881	\$3,500
Lieutenant-Governor...	Noble A. Hull	"	"	500
Secretary of State.....	W. D. Bloxham	"	"	2,000
Treasurer.....	Walter Gwynn.....	"	"	2,000
Comptroller.....	Columbus Drew	"	"	2,000
Attorney-General	Geo. P. Raney.....	"	"	2,000
Supt. of Pub. Instruct'n	W. P. Halsley.....	"	"	2,000
Adjutant-General.....	J. J. Dickison.....	.....	.....	.....
Commissioner of Lands and Immigration.....	Hugh A. Corley.....	Jan. 1, 1877	Jan. 1, 1881	2,000
State Librarian.....	Chas. H. Foster.....	Clerk Supreme Ct., <i>ex-officio</i>		300

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—Edwin M. Randall, *Chief Justice*; term of office for life; appointed by Governor, with consent of Senate; salary, \$3,000. James D. Westcott, Jr., R. B. Van Valkenburgh, *Associates*; term, for life; appointed by Governor, with consent of Senate; salary of each, \$3,000.

Amount of State Debt, Jan. 1st, 1878: Funded, \$1,284,700; unfunded, \$65,572.81.

General Statement of State Bonds issued, \$1,500 Convention Bonds of 1868, 8 per cent.; \$6,800 bonds of 1857, 7 per cent.; \$350,000 bonds of 1871, 7 per cent.; \$925,000 bonds of 1873, 6 per cent., gold.

Amount in Sinking Fund, \$143,900.

State Receipts for year ending Jan. 1st, 1878; \$315,488.

State Expenditures for year, \$128,970.36.

Amount raised by taxation, \$25,000.

Amount of taxable property as assessed: Real, \$19,713,422; personal, \$10,197,991. Rate of State tax, 90 cents on every \$100, of which 35 cents were remitted in 1878, owing to reduced expenditure.

STATE OF GEORGIA.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	Alfred H. Colquitt..	Jan. 1, 1877	Jan. 1, 1881	\$1,000
Lieut.-Governor	None.			
Secretary of State.....	N. C. Barrett.....	"	"	2,000
Treasurer.....	John W. Renfro.....	"	"	2,000
Comptroller-General....	W. L. Goldsmith....	"	"	2,000
Attorney-General	Robert N. Ely.....	.....	.....	2,000
Supt. of Pub. Instruct'n	G. J. Orr.....	"	"	.....

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—Hiram Warner, *Chief Justice*; Logan E. Bleckley, James Jackson, *Associate Justices*. Term, 8 years. Elected by the Legislature. Salary, \$3,500 each.

N. B.—Future judges of the Supreme Court are to receive \$3,000 per annum.

Amount of State Debt, Jan. 1, 1878, \$10,644,500, funded at 6 per cent., 7 per cent., and 8 per cent. interest. Railroad bonds indorsed by the State, \$2,688,000. The new State Constitution, adopted 1877, declared void sundry bonds and State indorsements issued in aid of railroads.

State Receipts for year 1878, \$1,998,346.84.

State Expenditures for year, \$1,728,910.

Amount raised by Taxation, \$1,129,990.51.

Amount of Taxable Property, as assessed: Real, \$140,153,250; personal, \$23,506,230.

Rate of State Tax, 5 mills on the dollar.

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	Shelby M. Cullom..	Jan. 8, 1877	Jan. 10, 1881	\$8,000
Lieutenant-Governor....	Andrew Shuman...	"	"	1,000
Secretary of State.....	Geo. H. Harlow....	"	"	2,500
Treasurer.....	John C. Smith.....	Jan. 13, 1879	"	2,500
Auditor.....	Thos. B. Needles..	Jan. 8, 1877	"	2,500
Adjutant-General.....	H. Hilliard.....	July 2, 1877	"	2,000
Supt. of Pub. Instruct'n	James P. Slade....	Jan. 13, 1879	Jan. 10, 1881	2,500
Attorney-General.....	Jas. K. Edsall.....	Jan. 8, 1877	"	2,500
Sec. Bd. of Agriculture.	S. D. Fisher.....	Jan. 12, 1875	Jan. —, 1879	2,000
State Librarian.....	Sec. of State, <i>ex-off</i>			

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—Alfred M. Craig, *Chief-Justice*; John Scholfield, T. Lyle Dickey, John M. Scott, Pinkney H. Walker, David J. Baker, *Associate Justices*. Term, 9 years each. Elected by the people. Salary, \$5,000 each.

Amount of State Debt, Oct. 1, 1878, \$552,743.06.

State Receipts for two years ending Oct. 1, 1878, \$6,659,771.36.

State Expenditures for two years, \$6,538,628.18.

Amount raised by Taxation, \$2,640,025.

Amount of Taxable Property, as assessed, real and personal, \$361,712,533.

Rate of State Tax, 36 cents on \$100.

The Report of the State Auditor exhibits the amount of municipal debts in Illinois in 1878 as aggregating \$31,811,691, about 30 per cent. of which was incurred in aid of railroads. The State constitution now prohibits cities or counties from subscribing to railroad or other corporations, and limits municipal debts to 5 per cent on aggregate taxable property.

STATE OF INDIANA.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	James D. Williams.	Jan. 8, 1877	Jan. 2, 1881	\$6,000
Lieutenant-Governor....	Isaac P. Gray.....	"	"	.....
Secretary of State.....	John G. Shanklin...	Jan. 16, 1879	"	2,000
Treasurer.....	William Fleming....	Feb. 10, 1879	Feb. 10, 1881	2,000
Auditor.....	M. D. Manson.....	Jan. 25, 1879	Jan. 25, 1881	2,500
Attorney-General.....	Thomas Woolen....	Nov. —, 1878	Nov. —, 1880	2,000
Supt. of Pub. Instruct'n	James H. Smart....	Mar. 15, 1877	Mar. 15, 1881	2,500
State Librarian.....	Richard J. Connor..	April 1, 1877	April 1, 1879	1,900

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—James L. Worden, Samuel E. Perkins, Horace P. Biddle, George V. Howk, William E. Niblack; term of office, 6 years; elected by the people; salary, \$4,000.

Amount of State Debt, Nov. 1st, 1878, \$4,998,178.84, all at 6 per cent. interest.

State Receipts for year ending Nov. 1st, 1878, \$1,860,777.61.

State Expenditures for year, \$1,497,356.20.

Amount raised by taxation, \$1,211,600.

Amount of taxable property as assessed: Real, \$639,263,057; personal, \$215,822,988. Rate of State tax, 12 cents on each \$100.

STATE OF IOWA.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term of Office.	Term Began.	Term Ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	John H. Gear....	2 yrs.	Jan., 1878.	Jan., 1880.	\$3,000
Lieutenant-Governor....	F. T. Campbell...	"	"	"	550
Secretary of State.....	J. A. T. Hull.....	"	Jan. 6, 1879.	Jan. 2, 1881.	2,900
Treasurer.....	Geo. W. Bemis....	"	"	"	2,300
Auditor.....	Buren R. Sherman	"	"	"	2,200
Adjutant-General.....	W. L. Alexander.	At pleasure of	Governor.		1,000
Supt. Pub. Instruction.	C. W. Von Coelln..	"	Jan. 7, 1878.	Jan. 4, 1880.	2,800
Attorney-General.....	J. F. McJunkin...	"	Jan. 6, 1879.	Jan. 2, 1881.	1,500
Sec'y State Ag. Society.	Jno. R. Shaffer...	"	"	"	"
Register State L'd Office	James K. Powers..	"	"	"	2,000
State Librarian.....	Mrs. S. B. Maxwell	At pleasure of	Governor.		1,000

STATE OF IOWA (Continued).

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—Joseph M. Beck, *Chief-Justice*; Austin Adams, Wm. H. Seevera, James G. Day, James H. Rothrock, *Associate Justices*. Term, 6 years. Elected by the people. Salary, \$4,000 each.

Amount of State Debt, Sept. 30th, 1877: \$300,000, of War and Defence Fund.

The Revenue Fund is responsible to the School Fund for \$245,435.19 at 8 per cent.

Total State Debt, \$345,435.19.

State Receipts for two years between Nov. 1st, 1875, and Sept. 30th, 1877, \$2,137,632.40.

State Expenditures, same period, \$2,122,470.78.

Amount raised by Taxation, same period, \$1,930,123.93.

STATE OF KANSAS.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term Began.	Term Ends.	Salary.
Governor	John P. St. John...	Jan. 13, 1879.	Jan. 10, 1881.	\$3,000
Lieutenant-Governor...	L. U. Humphrey...	"	"	.....
Secretary of State.....	James Smith.....	"	"	2,000
Treasurer.....	John Francis.....	"	"	2,000
Auditor.....	P. J. Bonebrake.....	"	"	2,000
Adjutant-General.....	P. S. Noble.....	At pleasure of the Governor.		1,200
Supt. Pub. Instruction...	A. B. Lemon.....	Jan. 13, 1879.	Jan. 10, 1881.	2,000
Attorney-General.....	Willard Davis.....	"	"	1,500
Sec'y Bd. of Agriculture	Alfred Gray.....	"	"	2,000
State Librarian.....	D. Dickinson.....	"	"	1,500
Commissioner of Lands	Auditor, <i>ex officio</i>..	"	"	.....

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—Albert H. Horton, *Chief-Justice*; D. J. Brewer, D. M. Valentine, *Associate Justices*. Chief Justice, 6 years; Associate Justices, 4 years. Elected by the people. Salary, \$3,000 each.

Amount of State Debt, July 1st, 1878, \$1,181,975.

General Statement of State Bonds issued: \$101,475 at 6 per cent; \$1,080,500 at 7 per cent. Total, \$1,181,975.

Amount in Sinking Fund, \$94,275.

Amount in Permanent School Fund, \$607,925.

State Receipts for year ending July 1st, 1878, \$1,206,673.

State Expenditures for year, \$1,272,910.

Amount raised by taxation for year, \$705,060.

Value of taxable property, as assessed: Real, \$96,695,457; Personal, \$41,131,186.

Rate of Taxation, 1878, 55 cents on each \$100.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term of office.	Term began	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	Jas. B. McCreary.	4 yrs.	Aug. 31, '73	Sept. 3, '79	\$5,000
Lieutenant-Governor...	J. C. Underwood	"	"	"	\$10 per day during session of Senate.
Secretary of State.....	J. S. Johnston....	"	"	"	\$1,500
Treasurer.....	James W. Tate....	2 yrs.	Jan. 7, '78	Jan. 1, '80	2,400
Auditor.....	D. H. Smith.....	4 yrs.	Jan. 3, '78	Jan. 5, '80	2,500
Quartermaster-General.	Joe. P. Nuckols...	"	Aug. 31, '75	Sept. 3, '79	2,400
Adjutant-General.....	J. M. Wright.....	"	"	"	1,200
Supt. of Pub. Instruct'n	H. A. M. Henderson.	"	"	"	3,000
Attorney-General.....	Thos. E. Moss.....	"	"	"	500 and fees.
Register of Land Office.	Thos. D. Marcum.	"	"	"	\$2,000
Com'r of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Statistics.....	W. J. Davie.....	"	"	"	2,000
State Librarian.....	Mrs. C. Bush.....	2 yrs.	Feb. 17, '78	Feb. 17, '80	1,000
Insurance Com'r.....	Bedford Leslie...	4 yrs.	Jan. 4, '76	Jan. 1, '80	4,000

STATE OF KENTUCKY—(Continued).

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—William S. Pryor, *Chief Justice*; term expires, 1st Mon., Sept. 1880. M. H. Cofer, *Associate Justice*; term expires, 1st Mon., Sept. 1882. John L. Elliott, *Associate Justice*; term expires, 1st Mon. Sept., 1884. Thomas H. Hines, *Associate Justice*; term expires, 1st Mon. Sept., 1886. State divided into four appellate districts. Term of office, 8 years. One judge elected every 2 years; the judge having shortest time to serve being *Chief Justice*. Salary, \$5,000 each.

Amount of State Debt, Oct. 10th, 1878: \$180,394, 6 per cent; School Fund, \$1,327,000, 6 per cent, redeemable at pleasure of Legislature; ditto, \$845,447.30, not redeemable. Total Debt, \$1,852,841.80.

Amount in Sinking Fund, \$230,003, 5-90 gold-bearing bonds.

State Receipts, year ending Oct. 10th, 1878: Revenue, \$1,120,223.37; White School Fund, \$818,401.01; Sinking Fund, \$196,080.77; Negro School Fund, \$38,080.79; En. Militia, \$2,665.44; Ins. Bureau, \$9,709.76; Military Fund, \$3.

State Expenditures, year ending Oct. 10th, 1878: Revenue, \$1,538,243.94; White School Fund, \$819,837.25; Sinking Fund, \$196,080.77; Negro School Fund, \$31,969.23; En. Militia, \$1,822.31; Ins. Bureau, \$10,474.95; Military Fund, none.

Amount raised by Taxation, 1878: White, \$1,416,078.70; Negro, \$14,878.70.

Amount of Taxable Property, as assessed, real and personal: White, \$354,019,676; Negro, \$3,306,337.

Rate of State Tax, per cent: White, 40 c. per \$100; Negro, 45 c.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	Francis T. Nicholls	Jan. 8, 1877	Jan. —, 1881	\$8,000
Lieutenant-Governor....	Louis A. Wiltz.	"	"	3,000
Secretary of State.....	Will. A. Strong.....	"	"	3,000
Treasurer.....	E. A. Burke.....	Jan. 1, 1879	Jan. 1, 1883	5,000
Auditor.....	Allen Jumel.....	Jan. 8, 1877	Jan. 1, 1881	5,000
Attorney-General.....	Horatio N. Ogden..	"	Jan. —, 1881	5,000
Supt. of Pub. Instruct'n.	Robt. M. Lusher...	"	"	5,000
Asst. Attorney-General.	James C. Egan.....	"	"	3,000
Commissioner of Lands.	James Graham ..	"	"	1,500
State Librarian.....	Lavilla A. McDonald	.....	.....	900

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—Thomas C. Manning, *Chief Justice*; term of office, 8 years; salary \$7,500. William B. Egan, Robert H. Marr, Alcibiade De Blanc, William B. Spencer, *Associates*; term of office, 8 years; all appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate; salary of each, \$7,000.

Amount of State Debt, Jan. 1st, 1879, \$11,724,800, funded.

All bonds issued now bear date of Jan. 1st, 1874, and bear a uniform interest of 7 per cent. These bonds have been made by reducing or funding the indebtedness at sixty (60) cents on the dollar.

The unpaid interest on consolidated bonds from 1874 to 1878, inclusive, amounts to \$579,732, to which should be added amount to be paid on bonds to be funded, \$366,250.

The State Auditor estimates the unfunded bonds yet to be converted into consols at \$653,800, and miscellaneous indebtedness \$232,780, which, at 60 cents on the dollar, make \$950,918 to be added to the State debt, as given above.

State Receipts for year ending Jan. 1st, 1878, \$2,606,351.52.

State Expenditures for year, \$2,719,412.24.

Amount raised by taxation, \$2,432,188.

Amount of taxable property as assessed: Real, \$138,164,847; personal, \$36,468,836. Rate of State Tax, 13 mills on \$1.

STATE OF MAINE.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term of office.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	Alonzo Garcelon..	1 yr.	Jan. 3, 1879.	Jan. 1, 1880.	\$2,500
Lieut.-Governor....	None.	"	"	"	
Secretary of State..	Edward H. Gove. .	"	"	"	1,500
Treasurer.....	Charles A. White..	"	"	"	2,000
Adjutant General .	Samuel D. Leavitt.	"	"	"	1,500
Supt. of Pub. Inst'n	W. J. Corthell ...	3 yrs.	Oct. 14, 1876.	Oct. 14, 1879.	1,500
Attorney-General..	Wm. C. McClellan	1 yr.	Jan. 3, 1879.	Jan. 1, 1880.	1,000
Sec. Bd. of Agricul.	S. L. Boardman...	"	"	"	800
Commis'r of Lands	E. C. Burleigh	3 yrs.	April 5, 1876.	April 15, 1879.	1,500
State Librarian.....	J. D. Myrick.....	"	Oct. 16, 1878.	Oct. 16, 1881.	1,000

STATE OF MAINE—(Continued).

NOTE.—At the State election September 9th, 1878, there was no choice of Governor by the people. The Legislature, at its January, 1879, session, elected a Governor as well as other State officers whose terms had then expired.

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—John Appleton, *Chief-Justice*; Charles W. Walton, William G. Barrows, Charles Danforth, William W. Virgin, John A. Peters, Artemas Libby, Joseph W. Symonds, *Associate Judges*. Appointed by the Governor for seven years. Salary, \$3,000 each.

Amount of State Debt Jan. 1st, 1878: Funded, \$5,873,900; unfunded, none.

General Statement of State Bonds issued: Feb. 5th, 1861, \$25,000; Jan. 31, 1863, \$385,000; March 26th, 1863, \$307,000; March 19th, 1864, \$2,330,000; March 7th, 1868, \$2,826,000—all bearing 6 per cent interest.

Amount in Sinking Fund Jan. 1st, 1878, \$911,436.

State Receipts for year ending Dec. 31st, 1878, \$1,207,738.27.

State Expenditures for last year, \$1,371,627.64.

Amount raised by Taxation last year, \$675,173.53.

Amount of taxable property as assessed: Real and personal, \$224,579,563.

In the State valuation the real and personal is all put together.

Rate of State Tax, 1878, 40 cents on \$100.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor	John Lee Carroll....	Jan. 1, 1876	Jan. 1, 1880	\$4,500
Lieutenant-Governor....	None.			
Secretary of State.....	Richd. C. Hollyday.	"	"	2,500
Treasurer.....	Barnes Compton....	Jan. 1, 1877	"	2,500
Comptroller.....	Thos. T. Keating...	"	"	2,500
Adjutant-General.....	Frank A. Bond.....	Jan. 1, 1876	"	2,000
Supt. of Pub. Instruct'n.	M. A. Newell.....	"	"	2,000
Attorney-General.....	C. J. M. Gwinn....	"	"	3,000
Commissioner of Lands.	Wm. H. Hayward..	"	"	1,500
State Librarian.....	J. H. T. Magruder..	"	"	1,500

JUDICIARY, COURT OF APPEALS.—James L. Bratol, *Chief-Justice*; elected by the people; term, 15 years. James A. Stewart, John M. Robinson, R. J. Bowie, R. H. Alvey, George Brent, Richard Grason, Oliver Miller, *Associate Judges*. Salary, \$3,500. Appointed.

Election of 1878.—Democratic vote, 67,973; Republican vote, 53,914.

Amount of State Debt on Oct. 1st, 1877, \$10,758,678, funded. About half the debt bears 5 per cent interest, and the remainder 6 per cent.

The State holds, as against its public debt, interest-paying securities amounting to \$4,235,718, besides \$23,360,682 in unproductive securities.

State Receipts for year ending Oct. 1st, 1877, \$2,109,193.75.

State Expenditures for year, \$2,179,813.76.

Amount raised by taxation last year, \$1,563,958.54.

Amount of taxable property as assessed: Real and personal, \$478,468,028; railroad property, \$68,576,242. Aggregate of property taxed, \$547,044,270.

Rate of State Tax, 17 cents on \$100.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term of Office.	Term Began.	Term Ends.	Salary.
Governor	Thomas Talbot....	1 year.	First Wed. in Jan., 1879.	First Wed. in Jan., 1880.	\$5,000
Lieutenant-Gov'r..	John D. Long.....	"	"	"	2,500
Secretary of State..	Henry R. Pierce....	"	"	"	3,000
Treasurer.....	Charles Endicott...	"	"	"	5,000
Auditor.....	Julius L. Clarke....	"	"	"	3,000
Adjutant-General...	J. A. Cunningham..	"	"	"	2,500
Sec'y Bd. Education	John W. Dickinson	"	"	"	5,000
Attorney-General..	George Marston....	"	"	"	2,500
Sec'y Bd. Agricult..	Chas. L. Flint.....	"	"	"	2,500
State Librarian....	Oliver Warner....	"	"	"	2,000

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS—(Continued).

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.—Horace Gray, *Chief Justice*; Seth Ames, James D. Colt, Marcus Morton, William C. Endicott, Otis P. Lord, Augustus L. Soule, *Associate Justices*. Office held during good behavior. Appointed by Governor. Salary, Chief Justice, \$6,500; Associate Justices, \$6,000 each.

Amount of State Debt, Nov. 1st, 1878. \$33,020,464, all funded at 5 per cent interest. No floating debt.

General Statement of State Bonds issued: Union Fund, 1878, \$300,000; Filling Back Bay Lands, 1880, \$220,000; Southern Vermont Railroad, 1890, \$300,000; Coast Defence, 1883, \$883,000; Troy & Greenfield Railroad, 1888-1897, \$13,939,972; Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad, 1900, \$3,599,024; Bounty Fund, 1883, 1894, and 1895, \$32,580,244; War Fund, 1889, \$399,944; Danvers Lunatic Hospital, 1894, 1896, and 1897, \$1,500,000; Harbor Improvements (new), 1894 and 1896, \$700,000; Worcester Lunatic Hospital (new), 1895 and 1896, \$1,100,000; State Prisons Loan, 1895, \$1,228,290. Total, \$33,219,464. Funding Public Debt, Loan of 1856, due in 1862, and not presented for payment, \$1,000. Grand total, \$33,220,464.

Amount in Sinking Fund, Jan. 1st, 1878, \$10,885,690.21.

State Receipts for year ending Jan. 1st, 1878, \$7,244,900.23.

State Expenditures for year, \$5,787,127.51.

Amount raised by Taxation, 1878, \$1,000,000.

Amount of Taxable Property, as assessed, real, \$1,118,537,164; personal, \$450,431,048.

Rate of State Tax, year ending Dec. 31st, 1878, 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents on \$1,000. In addition to the regular State tax, Massachusetts assesses corporations, over and above the local taxation, upon a valuation aggregating \$74,244,884.38, which is assessed at the average rate in the State, to wit, \$12.54 on \$1,000. The proceeds of this tax is distributed to the cities and towns where the stockholders reside, if within the commonwealth.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term Began.	Term Ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	Charles M. Croswell.	Jan. 1, 1879.	Dec. 31, 1881.	\$1,000
Lieut.-Governor.....	Alonzo Sessions.....	"	"	\$3 day.
Secretary of State..	Wm. Jenney.....	"	"	800
Treasurer	Benj. D. Pritchard ..	"	"	800
Auditor-General.....	W. Irving Latimer..	"	"	1,000
Adjutant-General	John Robertson.....	"	"	1,000
Supt. of Pub. Instruct'n	Cornelius A. Gower..	Jan. 1, 1879.	Dec. 31, 1880.	1,000
Attorney-General.....	Otto Kirchner.....	1st term, Jan. 1, 1877.		800
Sec. B'd of Agriculture.	Robert G. Baird.....	2d term, Jan. 1, 1879.	Jan. 1, 1880.	
Commissioner of Land Office	James M. Neasmith.	Appointed by Bd. of Agriculture dur-	ing pleasure.	1,000
State Librarian.....	Harriet A. Tenney...	Jan. 1, 1879.	Dec. 31, 1880	800
		Appointed by Gov. & Senate		1,000

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—Thomas M. Cooley, *Chief Justice*, 8 years; term expires Dec. 31, 1885; James V. Campbell, 8 years; term expires Dec. 31, 1879; Isaac Marston, 8 years; term expires Dec. 31, 1881; Benjamin F. Graves, 8 years; term expires Dec. 31, 1883; *Associate Justices*. Elected by the people. Salary of each, \$4,000.

Amount of State Debt, funded, Oct. 1, 1878, \$959,149.97.

Amount in Sinking Fund, \$724,251.

State Receipts for year ending Oct. 1, 1877, \$1,833,825.

State Expenditures for year, \$2,288,059.

Amount raised by taxation last year, \$603,348.

Amount of taxable property as assessed: Real, \$308,753,036; Personal, \$66,127,992.

Rate of State Tax, 17 mills on each \$100 of valuation.

STATE OF MINNESOTA.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	J. S. Pillsbury.....	Jan. 8, 1873	Jan. 6, 1880	\$3,000
Lieutenant-Governor.....	J. B. Wakefield. . .	"	"	600
Secretary of State.....	J. S. Irgenz.....	"	"	1,800
Treasurer.....	Wm. Pfander.....	"	"	2,500
Auditor.....	O. P. Whitcomb.....	"	"	2,500
Attorney-General.....	Geo. P. Wilson.....	"	"	1,500
Supt. of Pub. Instruct'n.	D. Burt.....	Appointed by Governor.		2,500
Adjutant-General.....	H. P. Van Cleave....	"	"	1,500
Insurance Commissioner	A. R. McGill.....	"	"	2,000
State Librarian.....	W. H. Taylor.....	"	"	1,200

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—James Gilfillan, *Chief Justice*; term, 7 years; elected by the people; salary, \$4,000. John M. Berry and F. R. E. Cornell, *Associates*; term, 7 years; elected by the people; salary of each, \$4,000.

Amount of State Debt, Nov. 30th, 1878, \$400,000, funded, bearing 7 per cent. interest; unfunded, \$122,001.94.

Besides this debt there are disputed bonds, issued in 1858, due 1883, to aid in the construction of railroads, \$2,275,000.

Amount in Sinking Fund, \$64,630.37.

State Receipts for year ending Nov. 30th, 1878, \$1,477,637.32.

State Expenditures for year, \$1,562,409.97.

Amount raised by Taxation, \$672,646.83.

Amount of taxable property as assessed: Real, \$175,783,979; personal, \$45,141,650. Rate of State tax, 2 mills on the dollar.

The tax for all purposes, State, county and town, averages 17½ mills on the dollar, or \$1.72½ on \$100.

The first complete return (for 1877) of the local indebtedness in Minnesota shows as follows:

Aggregate city and town debts, 1877, \$3,480,827; aggregate county debts, 1877, \$740,460; aggregate school district debts, \$570,024; add debt of the State, \$572,103. Total, \$5,363,410.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	John M. Stone.....	Jan. 7, 1873	Jan. 2, 1882	\$4,000
Lieutenant-Governor.....	William H. Sims....	"	"	.....
Secretary of State.....	H. C. Myers, <i>ad int.</i>	"	"	2,500
Treasurer.....	W. L. Hemingway..	Jan. 7, 1873	Jan. 2, 1882	2,500
Auditor.....	Sylvanus Gwin....	"	"	2,500
Attorney-General.....	Thos. C. Catchings..	"	"	2,500
Supt. of Pub. Educat'n.	J. Argyle Smith...	"	"	2,500
Adjutant-General.....	Andrew M. Nelson.	Appointed by Governor.		2,500
State Librarian.....	Mrs. Mary Morancy	"	"	

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—H. F. Simrall, *Chief Justice*. J. A. P. Campbell, H. H. Chalmers, *Associate Justices*. Term of office, 9 years. Appointed by the Governor and Senate. Salary of each, \$3,500.

Amount of State Debt, Jan. 1, 1878, \$2,954,458.

The Report of State Treasurer, Jan. 1, 1878, says: "To arrive at a correct understanding of the financial condition, it is necessary to deduct the amounts due the Chickasaw and Common School funds, upon which only the annual interest should be paid." Subtracting these amounts, \$1,818,145.54, and the cash balance in Treasury Jan. 1, 1878, \$604,592.67, there remains only \$531,719.79 as the net State debt of Mississippi, according to the official statement.

State Receipts for year ending Jan. 1, 1878, \$835,327.47.

State Expenditures for year 1877, \$562,094.69.

Amount raised by Taxation last year, \$634,700.78.

Amount of Taxable Property, as assessed: Real, \$94,940,254; personal, \$23,186,480.

Rate of State Tax on \$100, 50 cents.

Of the State taxes collected, \$143,287 was from tax on railroads, and express, telegraph, insurance, and banking companies; \$93,500 from fines and licenses to retail.

STATE OF MISSOURI

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term Began.	Term Ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	John S. Phelps.....	Jan. 8, 1877.	Jan. 10, 1881.	\$5,000
Lieut.-Governor.....	Henry C. Brokmeyer.....	" "	" "	5 a day.
Secretary of State.....	Michael K. McGrath.....	" "	" "	3,000
Treasurer.....	Elijah Gates.....	" "	" "	3,000
Auditor.....	Thomas Holladay.....	" "	" "	3,000
Attorney-General.....	Jackson L. Smith.....	" "	" "	3,000
Adjutant-General.....	E. Y. Mitchell.....	At pleasure of	the Governor	2,000
Supt. of Public Schools.....	Richard D. Shannon.....	Jan. 13, 1879.	Jan. 8, 1883.	3,000
Register of Lands.....	James E. McHenry.....	" "	" "	3,000

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—Thomas A. Sherwood, *Chief Justice*; 10 years; term expires Dec. 31, 1882; William B. Napton, 10 years; term expires Dec. 13, 1880; Warwick Hough, 10 years; term expires Dec. 31, 1884; John E. Henry, 10 years; term expires Dec. 31, 1886; Elijah H. Norton, 10 years; term expires Dec. 31, 1878; *Associate Justices*. Elected by the people, one every two years. Salary of each, \$4,500.

Amount of State Debt, funded, Jan. 1, 1879, \$16,758,000; all bearing 6 per cent interest. Floating debt, \$250,000.

About \$11,000,000 of the State debt of Missouri was contracted in aid of railroads.

State Receipts for year ending Jan. 1, 1877, \$3,567,006.

State Expenditures for year, \$3,777,900.

Amount of taxable property as assessed: Real, \$438,663,920; personal, \$146,075,253. Railroad property (separately taxed), \$29,997,058. Rate of State Tax, 4 mills

STATE OF NEBRASKA.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	Albinus Nance.....	Jan. 7, 1879	Jan. 4, 1881	\$3,500
Lieutenant-Governor....	E. C. Carns.....	" "	" "	\$8 per diem.
Secretary of State.....	S. J. Alexander.....	" "	" "	\$2,000
Treasurer.....	G. M. Bartlett.....	" "	" "	2,500
Auditor of Pub. Acc'ts..	F. W. Liedtke.....	" "	" "	2,500
Attorney-General.....	C. J. Dilworth.....	" "	" "	2,000
Supt. of Pub. Instruct'n.	S. J. Thompson.....	" "	" "	2,000
Adjutant-General.....	Not appointed.....			500
Sec. Bd. of Agriculture..	D. H. Wheeler.....	Elected yearly	by Board of Agriculture.	1,500
Com'r of Public Lands and Buildings.....	F. M. Davis.....	Jan. 7, 1879	Jan. 4, 1881	2,000
State Librarian.....	Guy A. Brown.....	Appointed by	Supreme Ct.	1,500

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—Samuel Maxwell, *Chief Justice*; 3 years; Amasa Cobb, 1 year; George B. Lake, 5 years; *Associates*; all elected by the people, and salary of each \$2,500.

Judges are elected for six years. The above represent unexpired terms.

Amount of State Debt Nov. 30th, 1878, \$599,267.35, drawing 8 per cent. interest.

Amount in Sinking Fund, \$162,577.85.

State Receipts for two years ending Nov. 30th, 1878, \$1,908,337.40.

State Expenditures for two years, \$1,772,209.09.

Amount raised by taxation in 1878, \$918,413.30.

Amount of taxable property as assessed: Real, \$39,233,823.51; personal, \$35,125,712.46. Rate of State Tax, 6½ mills on the dollar.

STATE OF NEVADA.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term Began.	Term Ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	John H. Kinkead.....	Jan. 6, 1879.	Jan. 1, 1883.	\$6,000
Lieut.-Governor.....	J. W. Adams.....	" "	" "	3,600
Secretary of State.....	Jasper Babcock.....	" "	" "	3,600
Treasurer.....	L. L. Crockett.....	" "	" "	3,600
Comptroller.....	J. F. Hallock.....	" "	" "	3,600
Adjutant-General.....	Lt.-Gov., <i>ex officio</i>	" "	" "	"
Supt. of Pub. Instruct'n.	D. R. Sessions.....	Jan. 6, 1879.	Jan. 1, 1883.	2,500
Attorney-General....	M. A. Murphy.....	" "	" "	3,600
Surveyor-General.....	A. J. Hatch.....	" "	" "	3,600
State Librarian.....	Frank Hodgkinson.....	(Appointed.)	" "	1,500

STATE OF NEVADA—(Continued).

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—W. H. Beatty, *Chief-Justice*; 2 years. O. R. Leonard, 4 years; Thomas P. Hawley, 6 years; *Associate Judges*. Salary of each, \$7,000. Elected by the people. C. F. Licknell, *Clerk Supreme Court*, 4 years. Salary, \$3,600.

Amount of State Debt Jan. 1, 1879: Funded, \$537,017, at 9½ per cent.; unfunded, \$88,625; amount in sinking fund at 6 per cent., \$250,000; cash in Treasury, Jan. 1, 1879, \$668,064.

State Receipts for year ending Jan. 1, 1878, \$719,793.

State Expenditures for last year, \$645,649.

Amount raised by taxation last year, \$601,760. Rate of State Tax, 90 cents on \$100.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term Began.	Term Ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	Benj. F. Prescott....	June 5, 1878.	June 4, 1879.	\$1,000
Lieut.-Governor.....	None.....			.....
Secretary of State.....	A. B. Thompson.....	June 5, 1878.	June 4, 1879.	800
Treasurer.....	Solon A. Carter.....			1,800
Adjutant-General.....	Ira Cross.....			600
Supt. of Pub. Instruct'n.....	Chas. A. Downs.....			1,200
Attorney-General.....	Mason W. Tappan..			2,200
Sec. B'd of Agriculture.....	James O. Adams.....			1,000
State Librarian.....	W. H. Kimball.....			800

Natt Head, Rep., was elected Governor, Nov. 5, 1878, for the two years' term beginning June 4, 1879.

The terms of most of the above State officers will expire in June, 1879. The Legislature which convenes June 4, 1879, will elect their successors.

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—Charles Doe, *Chief-Justice*; salary, \$2,400. Clinton W. Stanley, William L. Foster, George A. Bingham, William H. H. Allen, Isaac W. Smith, Lewis W. Clark, *Associate Judges*. Appointed by Governor and Council. Term of office, until 70 years of age. Salary, \$2,200 each.

Amount of State Debt June 1, 1878: Funded, \$3,420,100, interest at 6 per cent.; unfunded debt, \$61,000, interest at 5 per cent.; trust funds, \$63,408.24, interest at 6 per cent.

\$2,206,100 of the funded debt was on account of an issue of that amount of bonds to reimburse the towns for their municipal war expenditures, and the bonds are designated "Municipal War Loan."

State Receipts for year ending June 1, 1878, \$496,465.81.

State Expenditures for year ending June 1, 1878, \$440,265.01.

Amount raised by taxation last year, \$400,000.

Amount of taxable property as assessed: Real and personal, \$200,000,000.

Rate of State Tax, year ending April 1, 1878, 20 c. on each \$100 for State purposes.

Average rate for all purposes, including State, county, town, highway and school taxes, \$1.72 on \$100.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	Geo. B. McClellan..	3d Tu. Jan. '78	3d Mo. Jan. '81	\$5,000
Lieutenant-Governor.....	None.....			
Secretary of State.....	Henry D. Keelsey...	April 6, 1876	April 6, 1881	Fees.
Treasurer.....	George M. Wright...	Jan. 26, 1876	Jan. 26, 1879	\$4,000
Comptroller.....	Robt. F. Stockton..	April 6, 1877	April 6, 1880	4,000
Adjutant-General.....	Wm. S. Stryker....			.....
Supt. of Pub. Instruct'n.....	E. A. Apgar.....			3,000
Attorney-General.....	John P. Stockton..	April 5, 1877	April 5, 1882	1,500
State Librarian.....	Jas. S. McDanolds..	Jan. 26, 1876	Jan. 26, 1879	1,500

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—Mercer Beasley, *Chief-Justice*; appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate; term, 7 years; salary, \$5,200. V. Dalrimple, David A. Depue, Jonathan Dixon, M. M. Knapp, Alfred Reed, Edward W. Scudder, Bennet Van Syckel, George S. Woodhull, *Associates*; appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate; salary of each, \$5,000.

Amount of State Debt, Oct. 31st, 1878: War bonds, exempt, \$1,602,900; taxable, \$568,400. Total, \$2,196,300, bearing 6 per cent. interest. The debt is payable \$100,000 each year. Amount in Sinking Fund, \$1,458,852.84.

State Receipts for year ending Oct. 31st, 1878, \$1,741,233.50.

State Expenditures for year, \$1,723,480.72.

Amount raised by taxation last year: Paid, \$819,999.81; unpaid, \$75,250.75. Total, \$895,250.36. Rate of State Tax, one mill on the dollar.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	Lucius Robinson...	Jan. 1, 1877	Dec. 31, 1879	\$10,000 & house.
Lieutenant-Governor...	Wm. Dorsheimer...	"	"	5,000
Secretary of State.....	Allen C. Beach....	Jan. 1, 1878	Dec. 31, 1880	5,000
Treasurer.....	James Mackin.....	"	"	5,000
Comptroller.....	Frederic P. Olcott..	"	"	6,000
Attorney-General.....	A. Schoonmaker, Jr.	"	"	5,000
Supt. of Pub. Instruct'n	Nell Gilmour.....	April 4, 1877	April 4, 1880	5,000
Adjutant-General.....	Franklin Townsend	Jan. 1, 1877	Dec. 31, 1879	2,500
State Librarian.....	Henry A. Homes...	.....	.....	.....

JUDICIARY, COURT OF APPEALS.—Sanford E. Church, *Chief-Justice*; term of office, 14 years; elected by the people; salary, \$7,000. Charles Andrews, Geo. F. Danforth, Robert Earl, Theodore Miller, Charles A. Rapallo, Charles J. Folger, *Associate Justices*; term, 14 years; elected by the people; salary of each, \$7,000.

Amount of State Debt, Oct. 1st, 1878, \$9,184,054.87; all being canal debt, bearing 6 per cent. gold interest, and redeemable 1883 to 1896. Amount in Sinking Fund, \$1,023,338.18.

State Receipts for year ending Sept. 30th, 1878, \$12,404,503.

State Expenditures same year, \$13,870,056.

Amount raised by taxation last year, \$5,323,149.

Amount of taxable property as assessed: Real, \$2,376,232,178; personal, \$379,488,140. Rate of State tax, 2½ mills on the dollar.

The amount of county, town and city debts in the State of New York in 1876 was \$244,079,859; in 1870 it was \$127,399,090.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	Thos. J. Jarvis ¹ ...	Feb. 5, 1879	Jan. 1, 1881	\$4,000
Lieutenant-Governor....	J. L. Robinson....	"	"	.....
Secretary of State.....	Jos. A. Engelhard..	Jan. 1, 1877	"	1,000
Treasurer.....	J. M. Worth.....	"	"	3,000
Auditor.....	Samuel L. Love....	"	"	1,250
Adjutant-General.....	Johnston T. Jones..	"	"	300
Supt. of Pub. Instruct'n	J. C. Scarborough..	"	"	1,500
Attorney-General.....	Thos. S. Kenan....	"	"	1,500
Com'r of Agriculture...	A. A. Polk.....	"	"	.....
Commissioner of Lands.	Jos. A. Engelhard..	"	"	.....
State Librarian.....	Sherwood Haywood	"	"	750

¹ Governor Vance was elected U. S. Senator in Jan., 1879, for six years from March 4, 1879. Lieut.-Gov. Jarvis succeeds to the office of Governor.

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—W. N. H. Smith, *Chief-Justice*; Thos. S. Ashe, James H. Dillard, *Associate Justices*. Term, 8 years. Elected by the people. Salary, \$2,500 each.

Amount of State Debt, Oct. 1, 1878: Principal, \$16,960,045; Interest unpaid, \$10,160,183; total, \$27,120,228, exclusive of unacknowledged "special tax bonds," amount \$11,407,000.

State Receipts for 2 years ending Oct. 1, 1878, \$1,066,957.60.

State Expenditures for 2 years, \$1,147,451.66.

Amount raised by Taxation, 1877, \$583,635.55.

Amount of Taxable Property, as assessed: Real, \$91,679,918; personal, \$54,884,680.

Rate of State Tax, 33 cents on \$100.

STATE OF OHIO.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	Richard M. Bishop.	Jan. 14, 1878	Jan. 12, 1880	\$4,000
Lieutenant-Governor....	Jabez W. Fitch....	Jan. "	Jan. "	800
Secretary of State.....	Milton Barnes.....	Jan. 13, 1879	Jan. 10, 1881	2,000
Treasurer.....	Anthony Howells....	Jan. 14, 1878	Jan. 12, 1880	3,000
Auditor.....	James Williams.....	Jan., 1878	"	3,000
Adjutant-General.....	Luther M. Melly....	Jan. 14, 1878	"	—
State Commissioner of Common Schools.....	James J. Burns.....	"	" 1881	—
Attorney-General.....	Isaiah Pillars.....	"	" 1881	—
Sec. Bd. of Agriculture..	Vacancy.			
State Librarian.....	R. M. Stimson.....	Mar. 17, 1877	Mar. 17, 1879	—

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—William White, *Chief-Justice*; term, 5 years; elected by the people; salary, \$3,000. George W. McIlvaine, W. J. Gilmore, W. W. Boynton, John W. Okey, *Associates*; term of each, 5 years; elected by the people; salary, \$3,000.

Amount of State Debt, funded, Nov. 15th, 1878, \$6,476,905, viz.: loan, payable after June 30th, 1881, 6 per cent., \$4,072,640; loan, payable after Dec. 31st, 1886, 6 per cent., \$2,400,000; small loans, not bearing interest, \$4,165. Total, \$6,476,905.

Amount in Sinking Fund, \$424,120.

State Receipts for year ending Nov. 15th, 1878, \$5,581,538.

State Expenditures for year, \$5,649,853.

Amount raised by taxation last year, \$4,560,379.

Amount of taxable property as assessed: Real, \$1,064,455,378; personal, \$490,190,387. Rate of State tax per cent, 2.9 mills on \$1.

Besides the State tax there were levied in 1877: Total county taxes, \$6,499,753 total township, school, city and town taxes, \$16,454,718.

A State law requires all local debts of counties, cities, townships, etc., to be reported and published annually. The report of the State Auditor shows the following: Total debts of Ohio counties in 1878, \$3,169,517; total debt of cities in 1878, \$35,790,852; total debts of incorporated villages in 1878, \$917,418; total debts of townships, \$160,956; total debts of school districts, \$1,158,098. Total local debts, \$41,205,841.

The tax on dogs was levied on 132,360 animals, valued at \$406,278. Horses to the number of 741,251 were valued at \$39,496,066; cattle, 1,485,078, valued at \$25,423,622; sheep, \$8,382,428; hogs, \$3,069,016; carriages, \$15,768,644.

STATE OF OREGON.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	W. W. Thayer.....	Sept. 11, 1878	Sept. 13, 1882	\$1,500
Lieutenant-Governor....	None.			
Secretary of State, Auditor, and Comptroller...	R. P. Earhart.....	"	"	1,500
Treasurer.....	Edward Hirsch.....	"	"	800
Supt. of Pub. Instruct'n.	L. J. Powell.....	"	"	1,500
Commissioners of Lands.	Board composed of Gov'r, Sec. and Treas. of State...			
State Librarian.....	X. N. Stives.....	Oct. 19, 1878	Oct. 19, 1880	600

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—R. P. Boise, *Chief-Justice*; term, 6 years; elected by popular vote; salary, \$2,000. P. P. Prim, J. K. Kelly, *Associates*; term of each, 6 years; also elected by popular vote; salary of each, \$2,000.

STATE CIRCUIT COURT.—C. B. Bellinger, J. F. Watson, H. K. Hanna, L. L. McArthur, Ben. F. Harding, *Judges*; term of each, 6 years; all elected by popular vote; salary, \$2,000.

Amount of State Debt on Sept. 9th, 1878, \$651,595.48, viz.: Modoc War Bonds, 7 per cent., \$132,858.76; Lock Bonds, 7 per cent., \$160,000; Soldiers' Bounty and Relief Bonds, 7 per cent., \$27,161; Warrants drawing 10 per cent. interest, \$331,575.62. Total, \$651,595.48.

State Receipts for two years ending Sept. 9th, 1878, \$823,561.91.

State Expenditures for last two years, \$779,560.81.

Amount raised by taxation, \$286,914.47.

Amount of taxable property as assessed: Real and personal, \$41,436,066.

Rate of State Tax, 5 mills on the dollar.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term of Office	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	Henry M. Hoyt...	4 yrs.	Jan. 21, 1879	Jan. 16, 1883	\$10,000
Lieutenant-Governor....	Charles W. Stone.	"	"	"	8,000
Secretary of State.....	Matthew S. Quay.	"	Pleasure of Governor.	"	4,000
Treasurer.....	Amos C. Noyes....	2 yrs.	May 6, 1878	May 3, 1880	5,000
Auditor-General.....	Wm. P. Schell....	3 yrs.	May 7, 1878	May 3, 1881	3,000
Adjutant-General.....	James W. Latta..	"	June 1, 1878	June 1, 1879	2,500
Supt. Public Instruction and Soldiers' Orphans	J. P. Wickersham	4 yrs.	May 5, 1876	May 5, 1880	3,750
Attorney-General.....	George Lear.....	"	Pleasure of Governor.	"	3,500
Sec'y Bd. Agriculture..	Thomas J. Edge..	"	Elected by Board.	"	1,500
State Librarian.....	C. L. Ehrenfeld..	3 yrs.	Feb. 4, 1878	Feb. 7, 1881	1,800
Sec'y of Internal Affairs	Aaron K. Dunkel.	4 yrs.	May 6, 1879	May 5, 1883	3,000

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—George Sharswood, 15 years from 1st Monday of Dec., 1887; Ulysses Mercur, 15 years from 1st Monday of Dec., 1873; Isaac P. Gordon, 15 years from 1st Monday of Dec., 1873; Edward M. Paxson, 21 years from 1st Monday of Jan., 1875; Warren J. Woodward, 21 years from 1st Monday of Jan., 1875; John Trunkay, 21 years from 1st Monday of Jan., 1878; James P. Sterrett, 21 years from 1st Monday of Jan., 1879. Elected by the people. Salary, \$7,000 each.

Amount of State Debt, Dec. 1, 1878: Funded, \$21,875,621; unfunded, \$113,882.73.

Of the funded debt, \$13,007,730 drew 6 per cent interest, and \$9,645,202 5 per cent.

The State held, Dec. 1, 1878, in stocks of incorporated companies, \$7,546,269; in sinking fund, \$956,681.

State Receipts for year ending Dec. 1, 1878, \$3,957,882 (exclusive of loans).

State Expenditures for year, \$4,362,171 (exclusive of sinking fund).

Amount raised by Taxation last year, \$6,092,001, from all sources.

Amount of Taxable Property, as assessed: Real estate not taxed; personal, \$159,382,242.

Rate of State Tax, 30 cents on \$100.

No tax is levied in Pennsylvania on real estate for State purposes. The tax on personal property, at the very low valuation current, produced only \$574,017 in 1877, out of total tax receipts of over \$6,000,000. Most of the large revenues of the State are derived from taxes on corporations. Witness the following: Tax on corporation stock in 1877, \$2,086,309; tax on foreign insurance companies, \$500,887; tax on coal companies, \$482,845; tax on bank stock, \$394,278; commutation of tonnage tax, \$460,000; collateral inheritance tax, \$378,029; license taxes, \$384,850; tax on writs, wills, and deeds, \$179,103; tax on net earnings or income, \$45,626.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term of Office.	Term Began.	Term Ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	Chas. C. VanZandt	1 yr.	May 28, 1878.	May 27, 1879.	\$1,000
Lieutenant-Governor....	Albert C. Howard.	"	"	"	500
Secretary of State.....	J. M. Addeman..	"	"	"	2,500
General Treasurer.....	Samuel Clark ...	"	"	"	2,000
State Audit'r & Ins. Com.	Joel M. Spencer..	"	"	"	1,500
Adjutant-General.....	C. H. Barney.....	"	Mar. 4, 1878.	"	1,000
Com'r Public Schools..	T. B. Stockwell..	"	Elected by Board Education.	"	600
Attorney-General.....	Willard Sayles....	1 yr.	May 28, 1878.	May 27, 1879.	2,500
State Librarian.....	J. M. Addeman,	<i>ex officio.</i>	"	"	"

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—Thomas Durfee, *Chief Justice*; Walter S. Burgess, Elisha R. Potter, Charles Matteson, John H. Stines, *Associate Justices*. Salary of Chief Justice, \$4,500; Associate Justices, \$4,000 each. Term, practically for life; elected by the General Assembly. "Each Judge shall hold his office until his place be declared vacant by a resolution of the General Assembly to that effect." (Const. of Rhode Island, Art. x., Sec. 4.)

Amount of State Debt Oct. 1st, 1878, \$2,434,500 war loan; interest, 6 per cent.; unfunded debt, none; amount in Sinking Fund, \$563,890.81.

State Receipts for year ending April 30th, 1878, \$832,960.19.

State Expenditures for last year, \$994,538.91.

Amount raised by Taxation last year, \$492,360.17.

Amount of taxable property as assessed by the city and towns: real, \$188,655,569; personal, \$67,397,249.

Rate of State tax, 12 cents on each \$100.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	Wade Hampton ¹ ...	In Dec., 1878	In Dec., 1880	\$3,500
Lieutenant-Governor.....	W. D. Simpson.....	"	"	1,000
Secretary of State.....	R. M. Sims.....	"	"	2,100
Treasurer.....	S. L. Leaphart.....	"	"	2,100
Comptroller-General.....	Johnson Hagood.....	"	"	2,100
Attorney-General.....	Leroy F. Youmans..	"	"	2,100
Supt. of Pub. Education.....	H. S. Thompson.....	"	"	2,100
Adj. and Inspector-Gen.....	E. W. Moise.....	"	"	1,500
State Librarian.....	A. Feininger.....	"	"	625

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—A. J. Willard, *Chief-Justice*; term, 6 years; salary, \$4,000. Henry McIver, A. C. Haskell, *Associates*; term, 6 years; elected by the Legislature; salary of each, \$3,500. *Circuit Court Judges*—B. C. Pressley, First Circuit; A. P. Aldrich, Second; T. B. Fraser, Third; J. H. Hudson, Fourth; J. B. Kershaw, Fifth; T. J. Mackey, Sixth; W. H. Wallace, Seventh; Thomas Thomson, Eighth. Term, four years; elected by the Legislature; salary of each, \$3,500.

Amount of State Debt on October 31st, 1878: Funded, \$5,130,965.99.

Unfunded, \$1,406,729.85, principal, not including guarantees, etc. There is interest due on this unfunded debt, an average of $2\frac{1}{2}$ years, at 6 per cent., 5 per cent. and 7 per cent., amounting to about \$300,000.

By exchange of the old bonds of the State for new ones, by funding act of 1873, on the basis of scaling the debt at 50 cents on the dollar, there had been converted, up to Nov. 1st, 1878, the sum of \$5,130,966, at the new valuation. During last year there was exchanged for consolidation bonds \$1,487,351, for which \$734,675.55 in new bonds were issued. The whole funded debt draws 6 per cent. interest.

State Receipts for year ending Oct. 31st, 1878, \$811,940.66.

State Expenditures for last year, 621,774.20.

Amount raised by taxation last year, \$715,982.08.

Amount of taxable property as assessed. Real, \$85,683,873; personal, \$40,063,341; also railroad property, not embraced above, amounting to \$6,530,772; making an aggregate of taxable property as assessed of \$132,237,986.

Rate of State Tax, $4\frac{1}{2}$ mills on \$1.

¹ Gov. Hampton was elected U. S. Senator for six years from March 4, 1879, and Lieut.-Gov. Simpson succeeds to the Governorship.

STATE OF TENNESSEE.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	Albert S. Marks ...	Jan. 15, 1879	Jan. 15, 1881	\$4,000
Secretary of State.....	Chas. N. Gibbs....	Jan. 15, 1877	"	1,200
Treasurer, and <i>ex-off.</i> Insurance Commissioner.	M. T. Polk.....	"	" 1879	and fees 2,700
Comptroller.....	James L. Gaines....	"	" 1879	2,750
Attorney-General.....	B. J. Lea.....	Sept. 1, 1878	Sept. 1, 1886	3,000
Supt. of Pub. Instruct'n.	Leon Trousdale....	Mar. 25, 1877	Mar. 25, 1879	3,000
Adjutant-General.....	C. D. Porter.....	Jan. 15, 1877	Jan. 15, 1879	1,200
Com'r of Agriculture, Statistics, and Mines.	J. B. Killebrew....	Mar. 25, 1877	Mar. 25, 1879	3,000
Register of Lands.....	James Glover.....	"	"	Fees.
State Librarian.....	Mrs. P. Haskell....	Jan. 15, 1877	Jan. 15, 1879	1,000

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—J. W. Deaderick, *Chief-Justice*. W. F. Cooper, T. W. Freeman, Robert McFarland, Peter Turney, *Associates*; term of office for each, 8 years; all are elected by the people; salary of each, \$4,000.

Amount of State Debt, Dec. 21st, 1878, \$20,221,300, funded and registered.

Unfunded Debt (unpaid interest), \$4,201,902.50.

General Statement of State bonds: Total amount issued, \$49,173,316.66. Now outstanding as liability against the State: Registered (Act of 1873), \$14,665,000, 6 per cent.; \$292,300, 5 per cent.; not required to be registered, \$397,000, 6 per cent.; funding bonds (1873), 4,867,000, 6 per cent.

State Receipts for year ending Dec. 19th, 1878, \$626,523.84.

State Expenditures for last year, \$704,919.74.

Amount raised by taxation last year, including tax on privileges, etc., \$626,523.84.

Amount of taxable property as assessed: Real, \$202,340,815; personal, \$20,871,838. Rate of State Tax, 10 cents per \$100.

STATE OF TEXAS.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	Oran M. Roberts....	Jan. 16, 1879	Jan. 11, 1883	\$4,000
Lieutenant-Governor....	Joseph D. Sayers...	Jan. 16, 1879	Jan. 11, 1883	2,000
Secretary of State.....	Isaham G. Searcy....	Appointed by Governor.....		2,000
Treasurer.....	Frank R. Lubbock....	Jan. 16, 1879	Jan. 11, 1883	2,500
Comptroller.....	Stephen H. Darden....	"	"	2,500
Attorney-General.....	George McCormick....	"	"	2,000
Adjutant-General.....	John B. Jones.....	"	"	2,000
Com'r of Land Office....	W. C. Walsh.....	Jan. 16, 1879	Jan. 11, 1883	2,500
State Lib'r'n and Com'r of Insurance, Statis- tics, and History.....	V. O. King.....			2,000

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—George F. Moore, *Chief Justice*; Robert S. Gould, M. H. Bonner, *Associate Justices*. Term, 4 years. Elected by the people. Salary, \$3,500 each.

Amount of State Debt, Sept. 1, 1878, \$5,073,961, in State bonds, bearing 6 and 7 per cent. interest; except loan of April 21, 1874, which draws 10 per cent. interest.

State Receipts for year 1877, \$1,962,914.

State Expenditures for year, \$1,759,879.

Amount raised by Taxation, \$1,396,170.

Amount of Taxable Property, as assessed, 1878: Real and personal, \$303,202,424.

Rate of State Tax, 5 mills on each dollar.

In addition to the tax of one half of one per cent. on property, there was levied a poll tax of \$2 on every male between 21 and 60 years, one half of which, together with the fourth of the *ad valorem* tax, is expended for school purposes.

The State has further laid the foundation for an ample school fund, by devoting to that object all the alternate sections of land reserved out of its heavy railroad grants, and also one half the public domain of the State, with all money that may come to the State from the sale of such moiety.

The public domain of Texas (which alone of all the States retained control and ownership of its public lands upon admission to the Union) still embraces more than 67,000,000 acres, or a territory larger than the entire surface of any State in the Union, except California and Nevada. The annual immigration into Texas is reckoned at 200,000 in the Governor's message for 1879. The present population is variously estimated at from 1,200,000 to 2,000,000, in the absence of a census. The aggregate vote at the State election of 1878 was 240,812.

STATE OF VERMONT.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term Began.	Term Ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	Redfield Proctor....	Oct. 4, 1878.	Oct. 5, 1880.	\$1,000
Lieutenant-Governor....	Eben P. Colton.....	Oct. 4, 1878.	Oct. 5, 1880.	\$6 per diem.
Secretary of State.....	George Nichols.....	Elected by Legislature.		1,700
Treasurer.....	John A. Page.....	Oct. 4, 1878.	Oct. 5, 1880.	1,700
Auditor.....	E. Henry Powell....	Elected by Legislature.		1,400
Adjutant-General.....	James S. Peck.....	Dec. 1, 1878.	Dec. 1, 1880.	750
Supt. of Education.....	Edward Conant.....	"	"	1,400
Supt. of Agriculture....	John B. Mead.....	"	"	1,400
State Librarian.....	Hiram A. Huse.....	At pleasure of the Trustees.		1,300

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—John Pierpoint, *Chief Justice*. *Assistants*—Jas. Barrett, First; Homer E. Royce, Second; Tins P. Redfield, Third; Jonathan Ross, Fourth; H. Henry Powers, Fifth; Walter C. Dunton, Sixth. Elected by the Legislature for two years from Dec. 1st, 1878. Salary, \$2,500 each.

Amount of State Debt Aug. 1st, 1878: Funded, \$33,000; unfunded, none.

Rate of Interest, 6 per cent. Amount in sinking fund, \$38,000.

State receipts for year ending Aug. 1st, 1878, \$391,635.92.

State Expenditures year ending Aug. 1st, 1878, \$390,531.48.

Amount raised by Taxation last year, \$323,424.48.

Amount of taxable property as assessed: Real, \$70,840,386; personal, \$16,845,123.

Rate of State Tax, 30 cents per \$100.

STATE OF VIRGINIA.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	F. W. M. Holliday..	Jan. 1, 1878	Jan. 1, 1882	\$5,000
Lieutenant-Governor....	James A. Walker...	"	"	900
Secretary of State.....	James McDonald...	Jan. 1, 1878	"	2,500
Treasurer.....	R. M. T. Hunter....	"	"	2,000
Auditor.....	Wm. F. Taylor.....	"	"	3,000
Second Auditor.....	Asa Rogers	"	"	2,000
Attorney-General.....	Jas. G. Field.....	Jan. 1, 1878	Jan. 1, 1882	3,500
Supt. of Pub. Instruct'n	Wm. H. Ruffner....	Mar. 15, 1874	"	2,000
Adj't-General ad int....	Jas. McDonald.....	"	"	100
Com'r of Agriculture....	Thomas Pollard....	July 1, 1877	"	1,500
Register of Land Office.	Samuel H. Boykin..	"	"	1,300
State Librarian.....	Sec. of State, <i>ex-off.</i>	"	"	.....

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—R. C. L. Moncure, *President of Court*; Joseph Christian, Walter R. Staples, Francis T. Anderson, Ed. C. Burks, *Judges*. Elected by the Legislature for twelve years. Salary, President of Court, \$3,350; Judges, \$3,000 each.

Amount of State Debt, Dec. 1, 1878, \$39,350,826, drawing 6 per cent. interest.

State Receipts for year ending Oct. 1, 1878, \$3,020,189.81.

State Expenditures for year, \$2,997,987.09.

Amount raised by Taxation, \$2,500,000.

Amount of Taxable Property, as assessed: Real, \$246,391,193; personal, \$78,178,438.

Rate of State Tax, 50 cents on \$100.

Besides the tax on property, Virginia has a capitation tax of \$1, producing \$385,815, on the supposition that it is all collected; a tax on incomes of one per cent. yielding, on \$3,457,715 (the incomes assessed), say \$34,557; a tax on banks, railroads, insurance companies, etc., paying \$120,000; and a license or liquor tax, yielding about \$600,000. The latter tax has become somewhat famous as the Moffett "bell-punch" tax on liquor consumed, the tax being 2½ cents on each glass of ardent spirits, and half a cent on malt liquors. This is in addition to a specific license tax of \$150 to each vendor of liquors. The Auditor, in his Jan. 1879 report, states the increased revenue by the Moffett register system at \$110,762 over the old license system, which charged a specific tax of \$350 on each license.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term of office.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	H. M. Mathews....	4 yrs.	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 4, 1881	\$2,700
Lieut.-Governor.....	None.	"	"	"	
Secretary of State..	Sobleski Brady....	"	"	"	1,000 & fees.
Treasurer.....	Thos. J. West.....	"	"	"	1,400
Auditor.....	Joseph S. Miller...	"	"	"	2,000
Adjutant-General....	E. L. Wood.....	"	"	"	.....
Supt. of Pub. Inst'n	Wm. K. Pendleton	"	"	"	1,500
Attorney-General....	Robt. White.....	"	"	"	1,300
State Librarian....	E. L. Wood.....	<i>ex-off.</i> Adj.-Gen.)	"	"	950

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—Thomas C. Green, *Presiding Judge*; C. P. T. Moore, Okey Johnson, A. F. Haymond, *Judges*. Elected by the people for 12 years. Salary, \$3,250 each.

West Virginia has no debt (unless the share of that State in the *ante-bellum* State debt of Virginia is reckoned such), the State Constitution having prohibited the creation of any debt by the Legislature, except in an emergency like rebellion or invasion. After the admission of the State in 1863, Virginia claimed that one third of her State debt of \$45,000,000 should be paid by West Virginia, and left out \$15,239,871 in the adjustment of her debt. West Virginia claims that a very much smaller sum is her share, and the matter remains unadjusted.

State Receipts for year ending Sept. 30th, 1878, \$698,276.29.

State Expenditures for year ending Sept. 30th, 1878, \$572,843.73.

Amount of taxable property as assessed: Real, \$107,332,719.28; personal, \$62,740,490.46. Rate of State Tax, 30 cents per \$100.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term Began.	Term Ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	Wm. E. Smith	Jan. 7, 1878.	Jan. 5, 1880.	\$5,000
Lieut.-Governor.....	J. M. Bingham	"	"	1,000
Secretary of State.....	Hans B. Warner.....	"	"	5,000
Treasurer.....	Richard Guenther....	"	"	5,000
Adjutant-General.....	Ed. E. Bryant.....	Appointed by Governor.		
Supt. of Pub. Instruct'n	W. C. Whitford.....	Jan. 7, 1878.	Jan. 5, 1880.	2,700
Attorney-General.....	Alex. Wilson.....	"	"	3,000
Sec. B'd of Agriculture.	Geo. E. Bryant.....	Elected by the Society.		2,000
Commissioners of Lands	Sec. of State, State Treas., and Att'y General, ex officio.			
State Librarian.....	John R. Berryman ..	Appointed by Governor.		1,500

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—E. G. Ryan, *Chief-Justice*, 6 years; term ends Jan. 1, 1882; Orsamus Cole, 6 years; term ends Jan. 1, 1880; William P. Lyon, 6 years; term ends Jan. 1, 1884; Harlow S. Orton, 10 years, term ends Jan. 1, 1886; David Taylor, 10 years, term ends Jan. 1, 1886; *Associate Justices*. Elected by the people. Salary of each, \$5,000.

Amount of State Debt, Sept. 30, 1878, \$2,252,057; interest, 7 per cent.

In addition to this, the debts of counties, cities, towns, villages and school districts in Wisconsin, as reported by the State Secretary in October, 1878, amounted to \$9,831,188.

State Receipts for year ending Sept. 30, 1878, \$1,120,837.81.

State Expenditures for last year, \$1,047,796.23.

Amount raised by taxation last year, \$1,079,522.

Amount of taxable property as assessed: Real, \$350,263,374; personal, \$96,077,208.

Rate of State Tax, 1 21-100 mills on each dollar of valuation.

The State Tax amounts to only about one-ninth of the whole taxes paid by the people.

The total tax levied in the State in 1876 was \$8,097,435, amounting to \$2.22 on each \$100 of assessed valuation, and apportioned as follows:

State Tax, \$788,942; county tax, \$1,436,849; town tax, \$3,220,417; school tax, \$1,617,689; road tax, \$1,033,588.

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TERRITORY OF ARIZONA—No returns.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA—No returns.

TERRITORY OF IDAHO—No returns.

TERRITORY OF MONTANA.

OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	Benjamin T. Potts..	July 13, 1878	July 13, 1883	\$3,630
Secretary.....	James H. Mills.....	Nov. 8, 1877	Nov. 8, 1881	1,800
Treasurer.....	D. H. Weston.....	July 1, 1877	July 1, 1879	1,500
Auditor.....	D. H. Cuthbert.....	Jan. 5, 1878	Jan. 5, 1880	1,500
Supt. of Pub. Instruct'n	Clark Wright.....	Jan. 15, 1878	Jan. 15, 1880	1,200
District-Attorney....	R. E. Anderson	Oct. 10, 1877	Oct. 10, 1881	\$250 and fees.
State Librarian.....	Auditor <i>ex-officio</i> .			

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—D. S. Wade, *Chief-Justice*; term, 4 years from March 17, 1875; Hiram Knowles, 4 years from December 12, 1876; Henry N. Blake, 4 years from January 12, 1876, *Associate Justices*; appointed by the President; salary of each, \$2,600.

Amount of Territorial Debt, Dec. 10th, 1878: Funded, \$85,500; unfunded, about \$15,000.

Territorial Bonds issued July 1st, 1876, redeemable after two years, and payable after seven years from their date, drawing 10 per cent. interest, are being redeemed, and will all be called in the coming year and funded at lower interest.

Amount in Sinking Fund, \$10,500.

Receipts for year ending Jan. 1st, 1878, \$64,222.23.

Expenditures for year, \$30,508.85.

Amount raised by taxation, Territorial, aside from county tax, \$52,866.92.

Rate of Tax for 1878, 3 mills on the dollar, and 40 per cent. of licenses collected.

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.

OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	Lewis Wallace.....	Sept. 8, 1878	Sept. 8, 1883	\$2,600
Secretary.....	Wm. G. Ritch.....			1,800
Treasurer.....	A. Ortiz y Salazar..	Feb. —, 1878	Feb. —, 1880	1,000
Auditor.....	Trinidad Alarid.....	"	"	1,000
Adjutant-General.....	Thomas S. Tucker..	"	"	850
Librarian.....	Aniceto Abeytia.....	"	"	150

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—L. Bradford Prince, *Chief-Justice*; term, 4 years from December, 1878; Samuel C. Parks, 4 years from January 22, 1878, Warren Bristol, *Associates*; appointed by the President and Senate; salary, \$3,600.

TERRITORY OF UTAH.

OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	Geo. W. Emery.....	Dec. 16, 1875	Dec. 16, 1879	\$2,600
Secretary.....	Levi P. Luckey.....	Feb. 13, 1877	Feb. 13, 1881	1,800
Treasurer.....	James Jack.....	Aug. 5, 1878	Aug. 5, 1880	600
Auditor.....	Wm. Clayton.....	"	"	1,200
Supt. of Pub. Instruct'n.	John Taylor.....	Aug. 6, 1877	Aug. 6, 1879	1,500
Sec. Bd. of Agriculture..	H. P. Folsom.....	"	"	
Territorial Librarian..	Nephi W. Clayton..	Feb. 22, 1878	Feb. 22, 1880	250

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—Michael Schaeffer, *Chief-Justice*; term 4 years from April 20, 1876. Philip H. Emerson, 4 years from March 16, 1877, Jacob S. Boreman, 4 years from October 30, 1877, *Associates*; salary of each, \$3,600.

The taxable property in Utah was assessed at \$22,558,660, real and personal, for year ending Dec. 31st, 1877.

The rate of taxation was $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 per cent.

Amount raised by taxation in 1877, \$37,032.23. Amount expended, \$56,967.87.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON.

OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	Elisha P. Ferry.....	April 26, 1876	April 26, 1880	\$2,600
Secretary.....	N. H. Owings.....	"	"	1,800
Treasurer.....	F. Tarbell.....	Nov. —, 1878	Nov. —, 1880	1,200
Auditor.....	S. M. Reed.....	"	"	1,000
Adjutant-General.....	A. Storch.....	Jan. 13, 1879	Jan. 13, 1881	—
Supt. of Pub. Instruct'n.	J. P. Juelson.....	Nov. —, 1878	Nov. —, 1880	600
Librarian.....	Elwood Evans.....	"	"	400

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—Roger S. Green, *Chief-Justice*; term, 4 years from December, 1878, S. C. Wingard, *Associate*; appointed by the President; salary of each, \$2,600.

TERRITORY OF WYOMING.

OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	John W. Hoyt.....	April 10, 1878	April 10, 1882	\$2,600
Secretary.....	George W. French..	"	"	1,800
Treasurer.....	Amasa R. Converse..	"	"	
Auditor.....	Stephen W. Downey..	"	"	
Supt. of Pub. Instruct'n.	John Slaughter.....	"	"	

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—*Chief-Justice*, Joseph W. Fisher; term, 4 years from Feb. 14, 1876. *Associate Justices*, Jacob B. Blair, 4 years from Feb. 14, 1876; William Ware Peck, 4 years from Dec. 14, 1877. Salary, \$2,600 each.

Wyoming has no Territorial Debt. Rate of Tax, 1878, 3 mills on \$1.

ALABAMA.—State Ticket.

COUNTIES, 67.	Gov., 1878.	Gov., 1876.		PRES., 1876.		COUNTIES, 67.	Gov., 1878.	Gov., 1876.		PRES., 1876.	
	Cobb.	Hous- ton.	Wood- ruff.	Tilden.	Hayes.		Cobb.	Hous- ton.	Wood- ruff.	Tilden.	Hayes.
	D.	D.	R.	D.	R.		D.	D.	R.	D.	R.
Autauga....	819	774	1,221	804	1,576	Lauderdale..	1,286	1,485	1,038	1,730	1,044
Baldwin....	542	557	244	789	632	Lawrence....	1,444	1,609	1,566	1,659	1,484
Barbour....	2,335	2,270	171	3,534	162	Lee.....	1,314	2,087	942	2,885	1,105
Bibb.....	389	811	232	890	833	Limestone..	1,165	1,087	4,226	1,004	1,343
Blount....	1,538	1,640	129	1,402	247	Lowndes....	1,021	1,090	2,491	1,309	4,152
Bullock....	858	2,919	592	1,507	959	Macon.....	1,899	.....	.....	1,433	881
Butler....	1,215	1,873	935	1,956	1,005	Madison....	2,520	3,225	3,086	3,423	2,777
Calhoun....	2,634	2,062	296	2,040	421	Marango....	1,897	2,591	1,302	2,735	1,932
Chambers..	1,007	2,117	690	2,232	1,053	Marion.....	819	879	60	733	111
Cherokee..	1,332	1,464	42	1,636	293	Marshall....	1,440	1,126	111	1,067	167
Chilton....	1,102	1,075	66	728	151	Mobile.....	2,385	5,138	3,071	5,330	4,272
Choctaw....	842	1,066	.....	1,300	693	Monroe....	1,360	1,436	438	1,532	606
Clarke....	1,056	1,042	214	1,406	1,120	Montgom'ry	4,153	2,315	4,694	2,351	6,259
Clay.....	841	1,142	201	1,133	186	Morgan....	1,698	1,359	597	1,432	773
Cleburne..	1,108	781	232	1,052	219	Perry.....	1,246	1,203	1,996	1,467	3,533
Coffee....	868	686	18	835	25	Pickens....	1,277	2,007	70	2,163	48
Colbert....	1,225	1,357	1,090	1,232	778	Pike.....	2,115	1,334	322	2,111	464
Conecuh....	1,011	1,142	656	1,167	777	Randolph..	1,236	1,191	872	1,179	865
Coosa....	946	1,330	741	1,349	733	Russell....	1,143	1,943	506	2,051	1,022
Covington..	588	731	.....	820	31	Sanford....	.....	1,191	92	1,201	198
Crenshaw..	706	1,290	150	1,427	174	Shelby....	956	1,456	555	1,476	770
Cullman....	276	.....	.....	.....	.....	St. Clair....	1,318	1,315	414	1,134	435
Dale.....	1,531	1,343	367	1,143	269	Sumter....	1,063	1,219	1,141	2,224	1,370
Dallas....	4,470	1,613	6,300	1,609	2,930	Talladega..	1,244	1,942	1,571	2,014	1,309
*DeKalb..	1,310	1,009	373	*	*	Tallapoosa..	1,584	2,609	437	2,892	711
Elmore....	1,333	1,401	1,153	1,329	1,949	Tuskaloosa..	1,432	1,290	716	2,164	998
Escambia..	708	688	133	734	196	Walker....	694	837	653	710	505
Etowah....	896	1,336	310	1,196	273	Washington	656	500	.....	553	96
Fayette....	1,117	925	135	935	267	Wilcox....	.....	1,432	3,586	1,460	3,599
Franklin..	971	984	135	731	136	Winston....	229	226	400	237	454
Geneva....	299	521	1,008	1,055	2,686	Total.....	69,571	99,255	55,533	102,002	63,230
Greene....	709	382	1	406	2	Per cent....	64.10	35.90	59.97	40.03	
Hale.....	1,763	2,220	1,467	2,177	2,388	Majority....	43,673	.....	33,773	.....
Henry....	1,908	1,676	225	1,537	433	Total vote....	154,837	.....	170,232	.....
Jackson....	2,841	2,426	773	2,689	694	* Not canvassed.					
Jefferson..	2,123	1,843	368	2,102	689						
Lamar....	1,232	.....	.....	.....	.....		

Total vote for W. W. Screws, Democrat, for Secretary of State... 87,673
 Total vote for Willis Brewer, Democrat, for Auditor... 87,315
 Total vote for I. H. Vincent, Democrat, for Treasurer... 83,231
 Total vote for H. C. Tompkins, Democrat, for Attorney-General... 83,304

NOTE.—No Republican or opposition ticket was nominated in 1878.

The Legislature of 1878-9 contains 122 Democrats, 6 Ind. Democrats, 3 Republicans, and 2 National Greenback party.

ARIZONA TERRITORY.

Delegate in Congress.

1878.			1876.		
	Aggregate vote of the Territory.	Per cent.		Aggregate vote of the Territory.	Per cent.
John G. Campbell, D.	1,452	22.54	H. S. Stevens, Dem.	1,137	26.85
A. E. Davis, Gr.....	1,097	24.59	Hardy, Rep.....	1,032	31.97
H. S. Stevens, Dem..	1,090	24.43	Cury, Dem.....	973	30.17
K. S. Woolsey, I. D..	822	18.42			
Total vote.....	4,461		Total vote.....	3,221	
Campbell's majority over next.....	353		Stevens's majority over next.....	125	

Pinal County not reported in 1878.

ALABAMA.—Representatives in Congress.

1878.						1876.					
1st Dist.	Herndon. Bailey.		Jones.		Bromberg.	Turner.	1878.		1876.		
	D.	G.	D.	I. D.	R.		Williams.	Nunn.	Ligon.	Booth.	
Clarke...	614	319	1,452	76	960		D.	G.	D.	R.	
Choctaw...	566	752	1,300	643	95		558	918	788	1,897	
Marengo...	2,056	125	2,925	1,152	658		222	1	899	228	
Mobile...	2,353	1,690	2,859	0,287	396		1,004	23	2,224	1,039	
Monroe...	728	11	1,581	578	....		303	35	852	156	
Washington	308	44	616	35	60		385	133	1,178	187	
							Coosa...	874	573	1,347	733
Total....	6,577	2,941	10,562	8,771	2,122		Elmore...	1,452	965	1,400	1,247
Maj. ov. next	3,636	....	1,811	....	....		Macon...	448	....	1,494	857
Per cent....	59.10	30.89	....	....	....		Tallapoosa.	1,232	56	2,880	712
Total vote.	9,518	....	21,485	....	....				
In 1876, F. G. Bromberg, Ind. Democrat, had 8,771 votes. Jones' majority over Bromberg, 1,811; over Turner, 8,450.							Total....	6,537	2,734	13,107	6,821
2d Dist.	Herbert. Armstrong. Herbert.		Hall.				Majority...	3,808	....	6,286	....
	D.	G.	D.	R.			Per cent...	70.51	29.49	....	....
Baldwin...	477	220	788	636			Total vote.	9,271	....	19,238	....
Butler...	1,457	878	1,954	847			6th Dist.	Lewis. Smith.	Hewitt.		
Conceh...	879	663	1,163	776				D.	I. D.		
Crenshaw...	1,048	23	1,427	174			Fayette...	530	370	940	
Covington...	685	19	820	30			Greene...	686	1,035	1,054	
Escambia...	510	262	784	196			Jefferson...	1,127	433	2,068	
Montgomery...	2,181	4,091	2,389	6,248			Lamar...	661	302	....
Pike...	1,183	336	2,111	464			Marion...	307	192	733	
							Pickens...	1,148	65	2,157	
Total....	8,364	6,505	11,435	9,294			Sanford...	....	....	1,201	
Majority...	1,859	....	2,041	....			Sumter...	1,243	51	2,333	
Per cent....	56.25	43.75	....	....			Tuskaloosa	1,464	453	2,182	
Total vote.	14,869	....	20,839	....			Walker...	441	363	799	
3d Dist.	Samford. Strange. Russell.		Williams. Betts.				Winston...	46	37	237	
	D.	I. D.	R.	D.	R.						
Barbour...	1,006	16	44	3,808	133		Total....	7,652	3,900	13,634	
Bullock...	611	2	65	1,567	959		Majority...	3,451	....	....
Coffee...	329	....	....	835	25		Per cent...	70.80	29.20	....
Dale...	633	36	23	1,144	283		Total vote.	10,853	....	....
Geneva...	99	7	1	408	2		7th Dist.	Forney. Scattering.	Forney.		
Henry...	584	17	....	1,587	434			D.			
Lee...	1,691	507	2	2,899	1,084		Blount...	319	....	1,430	
Russell...	1,256	89	....	2,051	1,081		Calhoun...	567	....	2,053	
							Cherokee...	223	....	1,723	
Total....	6,199	676	135	14,089	3,896		Cleburne...	No returns...	....	1,053	
Maj. over all.	5,386	....	....	10,193	....		DeKalb...	84	....	No returns.	
Per cent....	86.43	9.64	1.92	....	....		Etowah...	264	....	1,241	
Total vote.	7,010	....	....	17,965	....		Marshall...	87	....	1,011	
4th Dist.	Shelley. Haralson.		Henry. Shelley. Haralson.				Randolph...	212	....	1,179	
	D.	R.	I. R.	D.	R.		Shelby...	462	94	1,475	
Dallas...	3,171	891	11	2,490	2,979		St. Clair...	No returns...	....	1,133	
Hale...	1,448	468	84	2,179	48		Talladega...	435	....	2,017	
Lowndes...	561	1,198	183	1,313	163						
Perry...	2,367	1,429	36	2,166	2,563		Total....	2,653	....	14,319	
Wilcox...	967	2,559	....	1,506	2,922		8th Dist.	Garth. Lowe.	Garth. McClellan.		
								D.	I. D.	D.	I. D.
Total....	8,514	6,545	314	9,655	8,675		Colbert...	847	508	1,237	805
Maj. ov. next	1,969	....	....	980	....		Franklin...	239	489	775	143
Per cent....	55.28	42.57	2.04	....	....		Jackson...	1,370	1,697	2,637	640
Total vote.	15,373	....	....	25,566	....		Lauderdale	783	417	1,706	1,041
In 1876, James T. Rapier, Republican (colored), had 7,236 votes.							Lawrence...	876	1,480	1,603	1,501
							Limestone.	1,016	1,497	1,575	1,331
							Madison...	2,231	3,543	3,494	2,704
							Morgan...	987	737	1,453	745
							Total....	8,279	10,323	14,539	8,910
							Majority...	2,044	....	5,619	....
							Per cent...	43.97	55.99	....	....
							Total vote.	18,602	....	23,239	....

ARKANSAS.—Representatives in Congress.

	1878.		1876.	
	Dunn, D.	O'p.	Gause, D.	Scat'g.
1st District, 8,868	0		15,841	404
No opposition candidate was nominated for Congress in the First District, either in 1876 or in 1878.				
2d Dist.	Simmons, D.	Bradley, Gr.	Simmons, D.	Snyder, R.
Ashley.....	471	452	902	664
Bradley.....	546	253	538	211
Calhoun.....	441	243	459	258
Chicot.....	157	285	444	1,418
Columbia.....	777	309	1,274	728
Dallas.....	266	143	562	232
Dorsey.....	486	393	807	285
Drew.....	598	275	1,120	691
Grant.....	416	44	363	86
Hempstead.....	1,050	068	1,567	1,848
Howard.....	593	292	786	844
Jefferson.....	1,189	1,570	896	3,065
Lafayette.....	228	451	389	581
Lincoln.....	601	414	661	927
Little River.....	81	262	338	413
Miller.....	347	220	658	636
Nevada.....	838	834	1,180	392
Onachita.....	751	805	1,004	1,001
Sevier.....	238	146	504	117
Union.....	837	583	1,094	746
Total.....	11,230	8,399	15,566	14,159
Majority.....	2,837		1,407	
Per cent.....	57.30	42.71	54.36	47.63
Total vote.....	19,625		29,725	
Scattering....	11			

	1878.	
	Craven, D.	Rice, Gr.
Clark.....	544	512
Crawford.....	567	668
Faulkner.....	317	295
Franklin.....	894	187
Garland.....	196	464
Hot Spring.....	276	194
Johnson.....	747	163
Logan.....	588	460
Montgomery.....	188	98
Perry.....	91	83
Pike.....	188	63
Polk.....	194	73
Pulaski.....	710	2,160
Saline.....	354	227
Scott.....	288	241
Sebastian.....	653	723
Yell.....	498	328
Total.....	7,303	6,468
Majority.....	834	
Per cent.....	51.11	48.87
Total vote.....	14,070	

	1876.			
	McClure, R.	Craven, D.	Stuart, D.	Rice, Gr.
2d Dist.				
Clark.....	775	63	1,205	14
Crawford.....	582	781	190	70
Faulkner.....	155	439	312	22
Franklin.....	225	563	248	12
Garland.....	500	448	288	9
Hot Spring.....	126	33	351	6
Johnson.....	161	973	46	12
Montgomery.....	85	7	258	35
Perry.....	96	81	137	95
Pike.....	206	3	317	10
Polk.....	9	95	264	59
Pulaski.....	3,123	737	1,410	124
Saline.....	230	311	427	23
Scott.....	180	586	81	31
Sebastian.....	715	1,152	209	172
Logan.....	368	863	39	49
Yell.....	450	942	61	3
Total.....	8,016	8,277	5,927	681
Maj. over next.....		161		
Per cent.....	34.73	35.26	21.34	
Total vote, 23,081				

	1878.		1876.	
	Gan- ham, D.	Cunning- Smith, D.	Gan- ham, D.	Huck- berry, R.
4th Dist.				
	8,391	2,809	969	12,355
Maj. over next, 2,732				8,188
Per cent.. 60.10	29.08	10.80	74.78	25.22
Total vote..	8,909			16,523

ON REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

Total vote in State, 1878, Dem....	32,570
Opp.....	18,873
For Congress. 1876, Dem.....	51,443
Opp.....	27,208
Total.....	85,169

In 1878, the vote for Governor was 88,730, all cast for W. R. Miller, Dem., there being no Republican or opposition candidate. The Legislature elected in 1878 stands 110 Democrats, 7 Republicans, and 7 National Greenback party.

1874.—Total vote for Governor, 76,453, all cast for A. H. Garland, Dem. No opposition candidate.

CALIFORNIA.

No general election has occurred in this State since Nov., 1876, when the vote for President and Congress was as follows: President: Hayes, Rep., 79,260; Tilden, Dem., 76,464; Cooper, Greenback, 44. Republican majority, 2,806.

1st Cong. Dist., Horace Davis, R....	22,114	3d Cong. Dist., Joseph McKenna, R....	18,990
William A. Piper, D. 19,363		John K. Luttrell, D....	19,846
Cong. Dist., Horace N. Page, R....	20,815	4th Cong. Dist., R. Pacheco, R.....	19,104
G. J. Carpenter, D....	15,916	P. D. Wigginton, D....	19,103

The Legislature of 1877-1878 stood—Democrats, 82, Republicans, 35, Independents, 3. election for Representatives in Congress, as well as for Governor and Legislature, will take place September 3d, 1879.

COLORADO.—Representative in Congress.

COUNTIES—30.	CONGRESS. Oct. 1, 1878.		GOVERNOR. Oct. 3, 1876.	
	Belford. R.	Patterson. D.	Childs. Gr.	Routt. R.
Arapahoe...	2,362	1,473	246	2,173
Bent.....	179	235	6	250
Boulder....	1,040	656	575	1,539
Clear Creek	1,083	877	192	1,072
Conejos....	401	480	13	341
Costilla....	335	248	....	351
Custer.....	236	227	15	New county.
Douglas....	289	227	90	283
Elbert.....	150	163	21	84
El Paso....	858	861	23	713
Fremont....	333	234	79	522
Gilpin.....	1,087	640	206	1,003
Grand.....	34	44	1	73
Gunnison...	44	48	....	New county.
Hinsdale...	308	292	56	420
Huerfano...	444	491	231	410
Jefferson...	505	511	126	537
Lake.....	966	999	....	229
La Plata....	130	139	119	50
Larimer....	369	362	14	374
Las Animas	629	1,045	26	669
Ouray.....	316	356	3	New county.
Park.....	320	235	20	465

COUNTIES.	CONGRESS. Oct. 1, 1878.		GOVERNOR. Oct. 3, 1876.	
	Pueblo.....	Rio Grande.	Routt.....	Saguache...
Pueblo.....	490	600	3	466
Rio Grande.	251	159	....	364
Routt.....	21	29	....	New county.
Saguache...	181	143	....	306
San Juan...	277	294	47	393
Summit....	191	106	6	201
Weid.....	603	329	281	788

Total 14,294 12,008 2,820 14,154 13,316

Major. over next..... 2,291 638

Per cent.... 49.93 41.98 8.38 48.48 51.52

Tot. vote. 28,626 27,470

At the State election, Oct. 3, 1876, Belford, Rep., received 13,438 votes for Representative in the Forty-fifth Congress, against 13,310 votes for Patterson, Dem. At a later day, Nov. 7, 1876, polls were opened in some places for Congressional Representative, when T. M. Patterson, Dem., received about 2,000 votes, the Republicans declining to vote. Belford received the certificate of election, but Patterson was admitted to the seat in the House, Dec. 13, 1877, by vote of 116 to 110.

The Legislature for 1879-1880 stands 53 Republicans, 10 Democrats, and 1 National Greenback.

CONNECTICUT.—State Ticket.

COUNTIES—8.	Governor—1878.				Pres't.—1876.		Gov'r.—1876.	
	Andrews.	Hubbard.	Atwater.	Baldwin.	Hayes	Tilden	Robinson.	Hubbard.
	R.	D.	G.	Pro.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Hartford.....	10,550	10,598	1,449	121	12,311	13,537	12,346	13,438
New Haven....	10,603	10,502	3,369	261	13,180	15,629	13,059	15,575
New London....	5,590	4,239	1,185	300	7,173	6,620	7,063	6,659
Fairfield....	8,803	8,341	1,436	22	10,210	11,410	9,894	11,428
Windham.....	3,201	2,316	265	108	4,324	2,822	4,268	2,828
Litchfield....	4,639	5,316	361	81	5,237	5,921	5,151	5,950
Middlesex....	3,117	2,967	219	111	3,865	3,657	3,771	3,708
Tolland.....	2,274	2,206	30	65	2,734	2,338	2,715	2,348
Total.....	48,867	46,385	8,314	1,079	59,034	61,934	58,267	61,934
Per cent.....	46.61	44.29	7.93	1.27				
Majority over next.....	2,481				Majorities.....	2,900		3,667
Scattering votes.....	96				1,184		1,376	
Total vote.....	104,741				122,152		121,577	

STATE OF DELAWARE.

COUNTIES.	GOVERNOR—1878.		PRESIDENT—1876.	
	Hall. D.	Stewart. G.	Tilden. D.	Hayes. R.
Kent.....	2,208	33	3,278	1,935
Newcastle...	5,080	675	6,613	6,054
Sussex.....	3,492	2,127	3,490	2,763
Total.....	10,730	2,835	13,381	10,752
Majority....	7,895		2,629	
Per cent....	79.40	20.60	55.44	44.56
Total vote....	13,565		24,135	

COUNTIES.	REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.			
	1878.		1876.	
	Martin. D.	Jackson. G.	Williams. D.	Bird. R.
Kent.....	2,163	36	3,266	1,905
Newcastle..	4,999	771	6,494	5,873
Sussex.....	3,414	2,159	3,400	2,815
Total.....	10,576	2,966	13,169	10,592
Majority....	7,610		2,577	
Per cent....	78.10	22.90		
Total vote....	13,542		23,761	

In 1878 no Republican State or Congressional ticket was nominated.

In 1876 Charles Moore, prohibition, had 296 votes.

CONNECTICUT.—Representatives in Congress.

FIRST DISTRICT	1878.				1876.	
	Hawley. R.	Landers. D.	Baker. G.	Johnson. P.	Hawley. R.	Landers. D.
Hartford Co.	11,708	9,788	967	59	12,622	13,814
Tolland.	2,417	2,110	8	35	2,768	2,815
Total.	14,185	11,899	993	94	15,390	15,539
Per cent.	43.86	52.20	3.00			
Maj. over next, Total vote,	2,286				Majority,	189
					25,919	

Second District.	1878.		Harring- ton. P.	1876.	
	Douglas. R.	Phelps. D. & G.		Kellogg. R.	Phelps. D.
N. Haven Co. 10,946	13,451	223		13,041	15,761
Middlesex Co. 3,363	3,053	71		3,736	3,739
Total.	14,311	16,504	294	16,777	19,500
Per cent.	45.83	53.18	1.97		
Maj. over next, Total vote,	2,273			Maj. 2,733	
	81,049			36,277	
Third District.	1878.		Carter. G.	1876.	
	Walt. R.	Falmer. D.		Walt. R.	Waller. D.
N. London Co. 5,876	5,064	264		7,023	6,696
Windham Co. 3,360	2,487	111		4,255	2,839
Total.	9,236	7,571	375	11,283	9,535
Per cent.	53.75	44.06	2.17		
Maj. ov. next, Total vote,	1,665			1,748	
	17,182			20,818	

Fourth District.	1878.		Taylor. G.	1876.	
	Miles. R.	Brugger- hof. D.		Hub- bard. R.	Warner. D.
Fairfield Co. 2,139	7,899	1,431		10,317	11,986
Litchfield Co. 4,977	5,060	417		5,184	5,947
Total.	14,109	12,959	1,848	15,501	17,233
Per cent.	44.82	48.70	6.37		
96 scattering votes were cast. Maj. ov. n., 1,180				Maj., 1,732	
Total vote, 28,978				32,734	
Total vote of State, 1878, 115,743; (Congress), 115,743.					
The Legislature of 1879 stands—					
	Rep.	Dem.		Gr. and Ind.	
Senate.	14	7			
House.	142	100		2	
	156	107		2	

FLORIDA.—Representatives in Congress.

1st. DIST.	1878.		David- son. D.	Pur- man. R.	1876.	
	David- son. D.	Con- over. R.			David- son. D.	Pur- man. R.
Calhoun.	167	50		57	217	57
Escambia.	1,210	1,170		1,563	1,432	1,563
Franklin.	165	91		84	175	84
Gadsden.	1,020	1,102		1,280	855	1,280
Hernando.	432	10		139	580	139
Hillsborough.	672	6		181	798	181
Holmes.	297	7		16	300	16
Jackson.	1,334	737		1,293	1,396	1,293
Jefferson.	774	907		2,656	743	2,656
La Fayette.	253	35		61	310	61
Leon.	732	2,446		3,007	1,015	3,007
Levy.	545	363		205	491	205
Liberty.	180	93		81	148	81
Manatee.	410	87		25	263	25
Monroe.	463	372		966	1,063	966
Polk.	378			6	456	6
Santa Rosa.	564	301		405	771	405
Sumter.	461	143		167	513	167
Taylor.	215	25		71	243	71
Wakulla.	314	177		179	364	179
Walton.	602	63		43	636	43
Washington.	371	106		117	408	117
Total.	11,533	8,301		13,023	13,163	13,023
Majority.	3,231			540		
Per cent.	58.14	41.85			51.04	48.95
Total vote.	19,833				25,786	

2d DIST.	1878.		Hall. D.	Bisbee. R.	1876.	
	Hall. D.	Bisbee. R.			Finley. D.	Bisbee. R.
Alachua.	1,178	1,745		1,255	1,972	
Baker.	256	156		228	143	
Bradford.	697	223		707	199	
Brevard.				111	56	
Columbia.	908	803		901	717	
Clay.	307	112		286	120	
Dade.	47	14		5	8	
Duval.	1,129	2,213		1,468	2,331	
Hamilton.	609	418		614	329	
Madison.				1,082	1,521	
Marion.	1,008	1,190		922	1,548	
Nassau.	622	769		670	794	
Orange.	823	218		926	194	
Putnam.	616	623		617	579	
St. Johns.	533	346		508	331	
Suwannee.	540	553		629	456	
Volusia.	367	242		474	172	
Total.	9,639	9,636		11,453	11,470	
Majority.	13				18	
Per cent.	50.03	49.96		49.96	50.03	
Total vote.	19,305			22,923		

The vote in the 2d District of Florida in 1878, as first canvassed, in pursuance of an opinion of the Supreme Court of the State, gave a small majority to Bisbee, Rep. The Board of State Canvassers, however, revised the returns, Dec. 23, 1878, throwing out the entire vote of Brevard and Madison Counties, as so mixed with fraud that they could not determine what votes were actually polled, and giving the District to the Democratic candidate by 13 majority.

1878.					1876.				
COUNTIES—34.	Bennett. R.	Tripp. D.	Kidder. R.	Spink. D.	COUNTIES.	Bennett. R.	Tripp. D.	Kidder. R.	Spink. D.
Armstrong....	48	49	9	60	Minnehaha...	840	508	795	76
Barnes.....	69	18	50	....	Moody.....	351	175	136	17
Bon Homme..	423	413	406	183	Morton.....	56	19	....	....
Brookings....	136	92	74	2	Pembina.....	238	123	187	20
Brule.....	....	16	....	17	Pennington..	390	845	....	....
Burleigh....	213	529	217	232	Richland.....	143	99	126	4
Cass.....	604	278	396	74	Stanley.....	....	....	....	....
Clay.....	470	514	799	143	Stutsman....	33	44	77	79
Charles Mix..	20	27	20	40	Traill.....	447	87	115	46
Codington....	54	80	....	....	Turner.....	268	231	265	71
Custer.....	18	54	....	....	Union.....	662	611	790	484
Davison.....	5	27	15	9	Yankton.....	963	727	757	643
Deuel.....	130	32	....	....	Total.....	10,455	8,493	6,199	2,413
Grand Forks..	370	308	120	4	Majority....	1,062	....	3,796	....
Grant.....	66	....	....	....	Per cent....	55.17	44.82	71.98	28.01
Hamlin.....	13	17	....	....	Total vote..	18,948	....	8,612	....
Hanson.....	34	32	34	4	NOTE.—The votes of Brule, Grand Forks, and Lake, though reckoned above, to show the whole vote cast, were thrown out by the canvassers for irregularity.				
Hutchinson..	178	68	134	41					
Lake.....	163	90	32	15					
Lawrence....	2,426	2,661	....	....			
Lincoln.....	635	200	736	147					
McCook.....	64	24	....	....			

GEORGIA.—Representatives in Congress.

1878.					1876.				
1st Dist.	Nicholls. D.	Corker. Gr.	Hartridge. D.	Bryant. R.	2d Dist.	Smith. D.	Wade. R.	Smith. D.	Whiteley. R.
Appling....	343	98	407	131	Baker.....	616	88	816	209
Bryan.....	177	112	352	278	Berrien....	763	21	860	34
Bullock....	759	....	1,006	....	Brooks.....	708	489	1,012	771
Burke.....	581	1,542	1,020	268	Calhoun....	416	102	619	556
Camden....	352	63	283	456	Clay.....	342	52	741	352
Charlton....	142	....	250	9	Colquitt....	146	12	216	36
Chatham....	2,086	1,778	2,144	1,533	Decatur....	646	965	1,461	1,612
Clinch.....	233	104	532	114	Dougherty..	511	97	533	408
Echols.....	201	....	172	22	Early.....	320	....	659	309
Effingham..	276	....	630	122	Lowndes...	688	537	820	599
Emanuel....	323	58	754	107	Miller.....	117	....	352	62
Glynn.....	366	161	266	571	Mitchell... Quittman...	472 172	326 9	624 458	541 48
Liberty....	307	467	505	731	Randolph... Terrell.....	549 366	195 14	1,392 852	665 361
McIntosh... Pierce.....	129 404	362 122	304 328	669 264	Thomas..... Worth.....	866 436	696 21	1,572 620	1,213 179
Scriven....	592	....	997	193	Total.....	8,126	3,642	18,627	8,015
Tatnall....	427	31	585	55	Majority....	4,483	....	5,612	....
Ware.....	267	51	387	229	Per cent....	67.04	30.35	61.56	33.42
Wayne.....	504	27	543	160	Tot. vote..	11,678	....	21,642	....
Total....	8,477	5,031	11,465	5,922					
Majority...	3,446	....	5,543	....				
Per cent....	62.75	37.24	65.36	34.63					
Tot. vote..	13,503	....	17,387	....				

3d Dist.	Cook. D.	Scattering. (No Opposition Tickets)	Cook. D.	Pierce. R.	4th Dist.	Harris. D.	Persons. I. D.	Harris. D.	Hilliard. R.
Coffee.....	108	....	369	18	Campbell... Carroll.....	409 1,302	873 728	795 1,737	339 217
Dodge.....	186	....	444	137	Chattha'chee	329	591	630	177
Dooley.....	188	....	1,459	294	Coweta....	946	2,034	1,362	1,320
Erwin.....	101	....	304	....	Douglas....	334	505	591	159
Lee.....	100	....	404	710	Harris.....	1,137	1,070	1,243	915
Macon.....	340	4	946	699	Heard.....	656	571	735	298
Montgomery	97	....	496	15	Marion....	307	844	570	322
Pulaski....	168	....	1,344	189	Merrithew... Muscogee...	1,450 1,580	1,333 1,001	1,378 1,778	634 421
Schley.....	167	....	401	239	Talbot.....	445	1,845	958	538
Stewart....	178	....	930	306	Troup.....	1,206	1,351	2,020	355
Sumter....	481	2	1,670	836	Total.....	10,101	18,336	18,797	5,783
Taylor....	146	....	691	419	Majority...	....	3,285	8,012	....
Telfair....	167	....	430	37	Per cent....	43.14	50.84	....	....
Webster....	106	....	480	305	Tot. vote..	23,437	....	10,972	....
Wilcox....	35	....	336	26					
Total....	2,628	6	10,084	4,280					
Majority...	....	....	6,404	....				
Per cent....	99.73	....	71.33	28.60					
Tot. vote..	2,634	....	14,961	....				

GEORGIA.—Representatives in Congress. (Continued.)

1878.					1876.					1878.					1876.				
Hammond.					Candler. Markham.					Stephens. Scatter'g.					Stephens. Tonnelle.				
5th Dist.	D.	Arnold.	Gr.		D.	R.				8th Dist.	D.				D.	R.			
Crawford...	1,013	60			1,098	89				Columbia...	46	1			524				
Clayton...	331	453			892	387				Elbert...	296	15			837				4
DeKalb...	607	504			1,326	889				Glascok...	52	5			873				27
Fayette...	461	323			646	423				Greene...	483				1,088				86
Fulton...	2,214	2,746			4,122	2,365				Hancock...	180	4			917				362
Henry...	554	790			1,132	686				Hart...	199	2			732				
Houston...	736	798			2,546	1,473				Jefferson...	148				945				
Milton...	396	200			686	14				Johnson...	141				354				78
Mourne...	1,434	552			1,894	1,021				Lincoln...	71				527				
Pike...	1,062	703			1,540	673				McDuffie...	99				647				
Spaulding...	599	800			1,053	607				Oglethorpe...	471				987				
Upson...	823	337			1,108	700				Richmond...	787	8			3,343				
										Tallafarro...	248				613				6
Total...	10,269	8,196			18,063	8,720				Warren...	149	7			695				356
Majority...	2,073				9,343					Washington...	169	5			834				358
Per cent...	55.61	44.38			67.46	32.52				Wilkes...	131	7			1,115				
Tot. vote.	18,465				28,803					Total...	3,673	54			14,471				1,273
										Majority...	3,619				13,196				
										Per cent...	98.55	1.45			91.91				8.09
										Tot. vote.	3,727				15,744				
										No opposition candidate was nominated in this district in 1878.									
Blount.					Blount.					Billups.					Hill.				
6th Dist.	D.	Scatter'g.			D.	R.				9th Dist.	D.	Speer.	I. D.		D.				No Opp.
Baldwin...	169				878	50				Banks...	478	364			613				
Bibb...	733				3,364	1,262				Clarke...	612	1,065			1,147				
Butts...	298				718	341				Dawson...	355	284			421				
Jasper...	254				893	361				Fannin...	184	327			266				
Jones...	142				774	510				Forsyth...	605	433			887				
Laurens...	227				757	260				Franklin...	587	733			960				
Newton...	226				1,090	919				Gilmer...	229	301			554				
Putnam...	203	1			905	40				Gwinnett...	1,104	946			1,549				
Rockdale...	228	1			715	261				Hall...	920	903			1,516				
Twiggs...	66				496	467				Habersham...	310	818			1,086				
Walton...	365	16			1,341					Jackson...	1,233	1,069			1,421				
Wilkinson...	231				1,145	107				Lumpkin...	396	301			645				
										Madison...	546	366			576				
Total...	3,192	18			12,990	4,578				Morgan...	1,004	1,163			790				
Major. over next...	3,174				8,418					Pickens...	196	471			371				
Per cent...	99.43	.56			73.21	36.78				Rabun...	330	98			473				
Tot. vote.	3,210				17,751					Towns...	199	135			294				
										White...	363	339			529				
										Union...	406	390			463				
										Oconee...	579	371			410				
										Total...	10,675	10,897			14,790				
										Majority...		222							
										Scatter'g...	99				23				
										Per cent...	49.48	50.51			99.98				
										Total vote	21,572				14,813				
Lester.					Dabney. Felton.														
7th Dist.	D.	I. D.	Felton.		D.	I. D.													
Bartow...	821		2,505		695	2,489													
Catoosa...	597		283		525	270													
Chattooga...	1,009		446		903	464													
Cherokee...	792		1,530		320	1,459													
Cobb...	1,526		1,797		1,501	1,643													
Dade...	537		102		445	55													
Floyd...	1,930		1,958		1,654	1,834													
Gordon...	926		1,012		798	1,122													
Haralson...	322		453		323	278													
Murray...	775		563		598	513													
Panliding...	876		884		657	628													
Polk...	740		1,065		809	1,061													
Walker...	1,306		709		916	671													
Whitfield...	914		1,003		863	782													
Total...	12,965		14,315		10,807	13,260													
Majority...			1,350			2,452													
Per cent...	47.52		52.47		44.88	55.11													
Tot. vote.	27,280				24,076														

The Legislature of 1878-79 stands: Democrats, 215; Republicans, 4.

ILLINOIS.—State Ticket.

COUNTIES—102.	Treasurer—1878.			President—1876.		
	Smith. R.	Cronkrite. D.	Bates. N. G.	Hayes. R.	Tilden. D.	Cooper. G.
Adams.....	2,991	4,045	793	4,953	6,308	41
Alexander.....	1,020	970	68	1,219	1,280	...
Bond.....	1,249	916	329	1,520	1,143	17
Boone.....	1,508	243	180	1,965	863	43
Brown.....	516	1,026	661	944	1,495	183
Bureau.....	2,734	692	1,487	3,719	2,218	145
Calhoun.....	237	627	147	441	900	...
Carroll.....	1,439	392	340	2,231	919	111
Cass.....	834	1,230	539	1,209	1,618	74
Champaign.....	2,371	2,127	1,488	4,530	3,103	604
Christian.....	1,549	2,207	594	2,501	3,287	207
Clark.....	1,399	1,558	627	1,814	2,197	236
Clay.....	1,204	1,322	195	1,416	1,541	112
Clinton.....	1,030	1,555	178	1,329	1,989	132
Coles.....	2,301	2,360	425	2,957	2,323	102
Cook.....	27,922	16,961	4,467	36,900	23,302	300
Crawford.....	998	1,298	220	1,355	1,643	83
Cumberland.....	909	1,020	315	1,145	1,407	129
DeKalb.....	2,377	657	698	3,079	1,413	65
DeWitt.....	1,567	1,067	662	1,928	1,174	746
Douglas.....	1,527	1,441	144	1,631	1,357	94
DuPage.....	1,648	647	226	2,129	1,276	25
Edgar.....	2,277	2,640	346	2,715	2,983	131
Edwards.....	904	483	35	970	466	61
Effingham.....	859	1,551	84	1,145	2,205	43
Fayette.....	1,571	1,932	396	1,881	2,421	57
Ford.....	1,267	340	957	1,601	742	204
Franklin.....	706	963	376	966	1,302	391
Fulton.....	3,087	3,462	804	4,187	4,669	89
Gallatin.....	744	1,217	35	703	1,140	283
Greene.....	827	1,724	149	1,695	3,160	1
Grundy.....	1,596	193	1,155	1,996	1,143	108
Hamilton.....	265	1,032	826	627	1,433	770
Hancock.....	2,736	3,426	645	3,496	4,207	39
Hardin.....	252	542	.....	330	611	134
Henderson.....	1,112	698	888	1,315	1,015	1
Henry.....	3,003	713	1,816	4,177	1,928	340
Iroquois.....	2,443	695	2,042	3,768	2,578	244
Jackson.....	1,528	1,521	683	2,040	2,071	106
Jasper.....	805	1,330	106	918	1,461	106
Jefferson.....	816	1,277	672	1,346	1,667	647
Jersey.....	674	1,558	540	1,345	2,166	...
Jo Daviess.....	2,422	1,183	633	2,907	2,276	140
Johnson.....	1,105	755	359	1,367	898	61
Kane.....	4,084	1,338	1,232	5,398	2,860	173
Kankakee.....	1,729	800	388	2,627	1,383	126
Kendall.....	1,513	153	653	1,869	524	309
Knox.....	3,189	1,266	1,148	5,235	2,632	141
Lake.....	2,004	1,045	234	2,619	1,647	55
LaSalle.....	4,357	2,617	2,627	6,278	6,001	514
Lawrence.....	1,109	1,171	109	1,198	1,329	27
Lee.....	1,978	783	921	3,087	2,060	100
Livingston.....	2,734	689	2,533	3,550	2,134	1,170
Logan.....	2,346	2,197	381	2,788	2,595	37
Macon.....	2,080	1,885	499	3,120	2,782	203
Macoupin.....	2,715	3,378	340	3,567	4,076	114
Madison.....	3,436	3,459	641	4,554	4,780	39
Marion.....	1,408	1,818	689	2,009	2,444	207
Marshall.....	1,373	1,109	258	1,553	1,430	135
Mason.....	989	1,274	450	1,508	1,999	83
Mascout.....	1,070	753	104	1,281	793	20
McDonough.....	2,557	2,828	884	2,952	2,811	347
McHenry.....	2,157	919	742	3,463	1,874	34
McLean.....	5,166	3,210	1,657	6,963	4,410	518
Menard.....	701	1,040	737	1,115	1,657	10
Mercer.....	1,873	867	861	2,209	1,428	90
Monroe.....	738	1,850	65	845	1,651	7
Montgomery.....	1,561	2,245	544	2,486	3,013	201
Morgan.....	2,491	2,744	733	3,060	3,174	109
Moultrie.....	771	1,033	211	1,245	1,672	28
Ogle.....	2,325	1,470	737	3,833	1,921	101
Poria.....	3,763	4,049	1,039	4,635	5,443	95

ILLINOIS.—Representatives in Congress. (Continued.)

1878.						1876.											
Haw.			Hatha-way.			Kling.			Burchard.			Pattison.					
5th DIST.	R.	D.	N. G.	R.	D.	5th DIST.	R.	D.	N. G.	R.	D.	5th DIST.	R.	D.			
Curroll....	1,564	236	892	2,254	1,043	Curroll....	1,564	236	892	2,254	1,043	Curroll....	1,564	236			
Jo Davies...	2,271	1,123	966	2,890	2,411	Jo Davies...	2,271	1,123	966	2,890	2,411	Jo Davies...	2,271	1,123			
Ogle.....	2,452	1,244	860	3,717	2,066	Ogle.....	2,452	1,244	860	3,717	2,066	Ogle.....	2,452	1,244			
Stephens'n	2,278	1,556	664	3,156	2,812	Stephens'n	2,278	1,556	664	3,156	2,812	Stephens'n	2,278	1,556			
Whiteside.	2,477	610	1,932	3,836	2,369	Whiteside.	2,477	610	1,932	3,836	2,369	Whiteside.	2,477	610			
Total...	11,043	4,823	4,804	15,798	10,600	Total...	11,043	4,823	4,804	15,798	10,600	Total...	11,043	4,823			
Maj. over next....	6,219			5,198		Maj. over next....	6,219			5,198		Maj. over next....	6,219				
Per cent..	53.42	23.33	23.24			Per cent..	53.42	23.33	23.24			Per cent..	53.42	23.33			
Total v.		20,669				Total v.		20,669				Total v.		20,669			
Hender-son.			Dunham.			Haney.			Hender-son.			Dunham.					
6th DIST.	R.	D.	N. G.	R.	D.	6th DIST.	R.	D.	N. G.	R.	D.	6th DIST.	R.	D.			
Bureau...	2,761	474	1,683	3,733	2,811	Bureau...	2,761	474	1,683	3,733	2,811	Bureau...	2,761	474			
Henry....	2,965	733	1,846	4,160	2,036	Henry....	2,965	733	1,846	4,160	2,036	Henry....	2,965	733			
Lee.....	2,045	732	903	3,141	2,157	Lee.....	2,045	732	903	3,141	2,157	Lee.....	2,045	732			
Putnam...	486	124	270	639	463	Putnam...	486	124	270	639	463	Putnam...	486	124			
Rock Isl'd	2,737	1,194	1,081	3,867	2,865	Rock Isl'd	2,737	1,194	1,081	3,867	2,865	Rock Isl'd	2,737	1,194			
Total...	10,964	3,257	6,675	15,560	9,821	Total...	10,964	3,257	6,675	15,560	9,821	Total...	10,964	3,257			
Maj. over next....	4,289			5,789		Maj. over next....	4,289			5,789		Maj. over next....	4,289				
Per cent..	52.46	15.56	31.94			Per cent..	52.46	15.56	31.94			Per cent..	52.46	15.56			
Total v.		20,896				Total v.		20,896				Total v.		20,896			
In 1876, Austin Sykes, Greenback, had 283 votes.						In 1876, Austin Sykes, Greenback, had 283 votes.						In 1876, Austin Sykes, Greenback, had 283 votes.					
Hayes.			Brooks.			Campbell.			Hayes.			Campbell.					
7th DIST.	R.	D.	N. G.	R.	D.	7th DIST.	R.	D.	N. G.	R.	D.	7th DIST.	R.	D.			
Grundy....	1,593	197	1,151	1,948	1,275	Grundy....	1,593	197	1,151	1,948	1,275	Grundy....	1,593	197			
Kendall...	1,491	306	529	1,826	867	Kendall...	1,491	306	529	1,826	867	Kendall...	1,491	306			
La Salle...	4,149	2,377	3,068	6,269	6,584	La Salle...	4,149	2,377	3,068	6,269	6,584	La Salle...	4,149	2,377			
Will.....	3,479	2,915	1,764	4,806	4,637	Will.....	3,479	2,915	1,764	4,806	4,637	Will.....	3,479	2,915			
Total...	10,712	5,795	6,512	14,849	13,813	Total...	10,712	5,795	6,512	14,849	13,813	Total...	10,712	5,795			
Maj. over next....	4,300			1,536		Maj. over next....	4,300			1,536		Maj. over next....	4,300				
Per cent..	46.53	25.17	28.28			Per cent..	46.53	25.17	28.28			Per cent..	46.53	25.17			
Total v.		23,019				Total v.		23,019				Total v.		23,019			
Fort. Shaw.			Straun.			Fort. Parker.			Fort. Shaw.			Straun.					
8th DIST.	R.	D.	N. G.	R.	D.	8th DIST.	R.	D.	N. G.	R.	D.	8th DIST.	R.	D.			
Ford.....	1,286	373	897	1,618	931	Ford.....	1,286	373	897	1,618	931	Ford.....	1,286	373			
Iroquois...	2,482	684	2,084	3,785	2,743	Iroquois...	2,482	684	2,084	3,785	2,743	Iroquois...	2,482	684			
Kankakee	1,739	795	830	2,613	1,506	Kankakee	1,739	795	830	2,613	1,506	Kankakee	1,739	795			
Livingston	2,763	548	2,498	3,538	3,310	Livingston	2,763	548	2,498	3,538	3,310	Livingston	2,763	548			
Marshall...	1,544	965	228	1,675	1,438	Marshall...	1,544	965	228	1,675	1,438	Marshall...	1,544	965			
Woodford	1,457	1,453	498	1,788	2,284	Woodford	1,457	1,453	498	1,788	2,284	Woodford	1,457	1,453			
Total...	11,271	4,822	6,575	15,001	12,211	Total...	11,271	4,822	6,575	15,001	12,211	Total...	11,271	4,822			
Maj. over next....	4,696			2,800		Maj. over next....	4,696			2,800		Maj. over next....	4,696				
Per cent..	49.72	21.27	29.00			Per cent..	49.72	21.27	29.00			Per cent..	49.72	21.27			
Total v.		22,668				Total v.		22,668				Total v.		22,668			
Boyd. Wilson.			McKel-gan.			Boyd. Wilson.			Boyd. Wilson.			McKel-gan.					
9th DIST.	R.	D.	N. G.	R.	D.	9th DIST.	R.	D.	N. G.	R.	D.	9th DIST.	R.	D.			
Fulton...	3,173	3,425	793	4,278	4,587	Fulton...	3,173	3,425	793	4,278	4,587	Fulton...	3,173	3,425			
Knox....	3,194	1,463	1,069	5,004	2,716	Knox....	3,194	1,463	1,069	5,004	2,716	Knox....	3,194	1,463			
Peoria....	3,179	4,583	1,446	3,889	5,906	Peoria....	3,179	4,583	1,446	3,889	5,906	Peoria....	3,179	4,583			
Stark....	997	323	452	1,367	842	Stark....	997	323	452	1,367	842	Stark....	997	323			
Total...	10,543	9,802	3,749	14,548	14,001	Total...	10,543	9,802	3,749	14,548	14,001	Total...	10,543	9,802			
Maj. over next....	741			547		Maj. over next....	741			547		Maj. over next....	741				
Per cent..	43.79	40.68	15.53			Per cent..	43.79	40.68	15.53			Per cent..	43.79	40.68			
Total v.		24,091				Total v.		24,091				Total v.		24,091			
In 1876, W. W. Matthews, Greenback, had 678 votes.						In 1876, W. W. Matthews, Greenback, had 678 votes.						In 1876, W. W. Matthews, Greenback, had 678 votes.					
Marsh. Phelps.			Streeter.			Marsh. Huns-ter.			Marsh. Huns-ter.								
10th DIST.	R.	D.	N. G.	R.	D.	10th DIST.	R.	D.	N. G.	R.	D.	10th DIST.	R.	D.			
Hancock...	2,860	3,363	614	3,497	4,176	Hancock...	2,860	3,363	614	3,497	4,176	Hancock...	2,860	3,363			
Henderson	1,080	712	401	1,290	1,042	Henderson	1,080	712	401	1,290	1,042	Henderson	1,080	712			
McDonough	2,573	2,557	847	2,955	1,588	McDonough	2,573	2,557	847	2,955	1,588	McDonough	2,573	2,557			
Mercer....	1,850	900	881	2,202	1,537	Mercer....	1,850	900	881	2,202	1,537	Mercer....	1,850	900			
Schnylter...	1,110	1,683	266	1,219	1,839	Schnylter...	1,110	1,683	266	1,219	1,839	Schnylter...	1,110	1,683			
Warren...	2,322	2,094	487	2,789	2,084	Warren...	2,322	2,094	487	2,789	2,084	Warren...	2,322	2,094			
Total...	11,814	11,238	3,496	14,253	13,496	Total...	11,814	11,238	3,496	14,253	13,496	Total...	11,814	11,238			
Maj. over next....	576			76		Maj. over next....	576			76		Maj. over next....	576				
Per cent..	44.50	42.33	13.16			Per cent..	44.50	42.33	13.16			Per cent..	44.50	42.33			
Total v.		26,548				Total v.		26,548				Total v.		26,548			
In 1876, J. L. Christy, Gr., had 147 votes.						In 1876, J. L. Christy, Gr., had 147 votes.						In 1876, J. L. Christy, Gr., had 147 votes.					
Dimmett.			Single-ton.			Pogue.			Robbins.			Knapp.					
11th DIST.	R.	D.	N. G.	R.	D.	11th DIST.	R.	D.	N. G.	R.	D.	11th DIST.	R.	D.			
Adams....	2,740	4,206	901	5,137	6,126	Adams....	2,740	4,206	901	5,137	6,126	Adams....	2,740	4,206			
Brown....	496	1,004	684	955	1,589	Brown....	496	1,004	684	955	1,589	Brown....	496	1,004			
Calhoun...	219	618	154	489	905	Calhoun...	219	618	154	489	905	Calhoun...	219	618			
Greene....	850	1,690	216	1,693	3,154	Greene....	850	1,690	216	1,693	3,154	Greene....	850	1,690			
Jersey....	679	1,738	203	1,390	2,159	Jersey....	679	1,738	203	1,390	2,159	Jersey....	679	1,738			
Pike.....	1,972	2,685	896	3,068	4,066	Pike.....	1,972	2,685	896	3,068	4,066	Pike.....	1,972	2,685			
Total...	6,956	11,961	3,084	12,622	17,949	Total...	6,956	11,961	3,084	12,622	17,949	Total...	6,956	11,961			
Maj. over next....		5,005		5,327		Maj. over next....		5,005		5,327		Maj. over next....		5,005			
Per cent..	31.03	54.48	13.82			Per cent..	31.03	54.48	13.82			Per cent..	31.03	54.48			
Total v.		21,951				Total v.		21,951				Total v.		21,951			
Cook. Springer.			Mather.			Phillips.			Spring-er.								
12th DIST.	R.	D.	N. G.	R.	D.	12th DIST.	R.	D.	N. G.	R.	D.	12th DIST.	R.	D.			
Cass....	750	1,277	687	1,218	1,654	Cass....	750	1,277	687	1,218	1,654	Cass....	750	1,277			
Christian...	1,533	2,224	597	2,500	3,489	Christian...	1,533	2,224	597	2,500	3,489	Christian...	1,533	2,224			
Menard...	660	1,086	796	1,112	1,687	Menard...	660	1,086	796	1,112	1,687	Menard...	660	1,086			
Morgan....	2,182	2,686	1,122	3,065	3,339	Morgan....	2,182	2,686	1,122	3,065	3,339	Morgan....	2,182	2,686			
Sangamon	3,530	4,269	964	4,840	5,889	Sangamon	3,530	4,269	964	4,840	5,889	Sangamon	3,530	4,269			
Scott.....	487	1,050	455	968	1,353	Scott.....	487	1,050	455	968	1,353	Scott.....	487	1,050			
Total...	9,142	12,549	4,611	13,744	17,409	Total...	9,142	12,549	4,611	13,744	17,409	Total...	9,142	12,549			
Maj. over next....		3,400		3,656		Maj. over next....		3,400		3,656		Maj. over next....		3,400			
Per cent..	34.70	47.60	17.53			Per cent..	34.70	47.60	17.53			Per cent..	34.70	47.60			
Total v.		26,295				Total v.		26,295				Total v.		26,295			
Tipton. Steven-son.			Tipton. Steven-son.			Tipton. Steven-son.			Tipton. Steven-son.								
13th DIST.	R.	D. & G.	Pro.	R.	D.	13th DIST.	R.	D. & G.	Pro.	R.	D.	13th DIST.	R.	D.			
De Witt...	1,595	1,737	50	1,905	1,912	De Witt...	1,595	1,737	50	1,905	1,912	De Witt...	1,595	1,737			
Logan....	2,350	2,561	1	2,783	2,640	Logan....	2,350	2,561	1	2,783	2,640	Logan....	2,350	2,561			
Mason....	977	1,763	11	1,581	2,072	Mason....	977	1,763	11	1,581	2,072	Mason....	977	1,763			
McLean...	4,969	5,006	37	6,135	5,106	McLean...	4,969	5,006	37	6,135	5,106	McLean...	4,969	5,006			
Tazewell...	2,147	2,312	36	2,835	3,273	Tazewell...	2,147	2,312	36	2,835	3,273	Tazewell...	2,147	2,312			
Total...	12,058	13,870	125	15,229	14,967	Total...	12,058	13,870	125	15,229	14,967	Total...	12,058	13,870			
Maj. over next....		1,812		242		Maj. over next....		1,812		242		Maj. over next....		1,812			
Per cent..	46.33	53.21				Per cent..	46.33	53.21				Per cent..	46.33				

ILLINOIS.—Representatives in Congress. (Continued.)

	1878.				1876.					1878.				1876.			
	Forythe.	Decius.	G. R. D.	Chaffee.	Eden.	R. D.				Thomas.	Allen.	D. & N. G.	Davis.	Wiley.	Hartsell.	R. D.	
18th DIST.									18th DIST.								
Clark.....	1,998	1,493		1,873	2,251				Alexander..	1,025	960		68	1,303	1,283		
Crawford.....	1,115	1,256		1,364	1,671				Jackson...	1,499	1,549		678	2,049	2,135		
Cumberland....	1,255	912		1,151	1,455				Johnson...	1,100	770		353	1,335	961		
Edgar.....	2,509	2,454		2,745	2,940				Massac...	1,127	716		83	1,224	820		
Edingham.....	895	1,424		952	1,490				Perry....	1,301	1,268		179	1,521	1,430		
Jasper.....	915	1,378		1,104	2,275				Pope.....	1,243	846		121	1,519	847		
Lawrence.....	1,247	1,132		1,199	1,335				Pulaski...	946	580		150	1,037	771		
Moultrie.....	1,049	1,004		1,234	1,696				Randolph..	2,304	2,170		211	2,335	2,610		
Shelby.....	2,123	1,969		2,057	3,601				Union.....	837	1,954		108	966	2,158		
Total.....	13,106	12,942		13,708	18,714				Williams...	1,404	1,261		513	1,632	1,865		
Majority.....	164				4,946				Total...	12,686	12,074		2,454	14,671	14,691		
Per cent.....	50.31	49.68							Maj. over								
Total vote...	26,048								next.....	612							20
									Per cent...	46.61	44.36		9.01				
									Total v.		27,214						
16th DIST.																	
Bond.....	1,220	935		91	1,548				19th DIST.								
Clay.....	1,245	1,296		183	1,439				Edwards...	864	521		21	938	436		
Clinton.....	967	1,027		133	1,332				Franklin...	681	1,006		350	687	1,132		
Fayette....	1,590	1,633		235	1,873				Gallatin...	585	1,394		20	833	1,172		
Marion....	1,554	1,673		607	2,076				Hamilton...	233	1,113		796	301	1,863		
Montgo-									Hardin...	244	562			961	220		
mery...	1,553	2,261		526	2,565				Jefferson...	780	1,306		698	971	1,239		
Washing-									Richland...	1,134	1,476		1	1,115	1,514		
ton.....	1,811	1,768		34	1,931				Saline....	912	1,106		356	769	900		
Total...	9,946	11,493		2,139	12,778				Wabash...	635	920		23	473	895		
Maj. over									Wayne...	1,168	1,330		301	1,545	1,543		
next.....		1,547			1,828				White....	974	1,803		231	1,147	1,905		
Per cent...	42.18	48.74		9.07					Total...	8,190	12,608		2,847	9,239	12,439		
Total v.		23,578							Maj. over								
									next.....		4,413						3,200
									Per cent...	34.50	53.31		12.04				
									Total v.		23,640						
17th DIST.																	
Macoupin...	2,761	3,192		253	3,499												
Madison...	3,419	3,492		584	4,007												
Monroe...	561	2,132		15	353												
St. Clair...	3,864	3,620		617	4,567												
Total...	10,605	12,436		1,598	13,029												
Maj. over																	
next.....		1,831			4,007												
Per cent...	43.04	50.47		6.48													
Total v.		24,639															

William B. Anderson, Gr., had 7,603 votes in 1876.

IDAHO TERRITORY.—Delegate in Congress.

COUNTIES—10.	1878.		1876.	
	Ainslie. R.	Brown. D.	Clark. R.	Fenn. D.
Ada.....	653	463	497	563
Alturas.....	209	150	227	176
Bear Lake.....	323	....	4	234
Boise.....	434	380	412	403
Idaho.....	210	185	131	245
Lanhi.....	269	248	144	124
Nez Perce.....	312	306	115	176
Oneida.....	316	363	413	363
Owyhee.....	391	205	323	350
Shoshone.....	28	2	33	37
Total.....	3,645	2,294	2,284	2,674
Majority.....	1,351			390
Per cent.....	61.37	38.62	40.03	53.93
Total vote.....	5,939		4,958	

NOTE.—The returns, in 1878, for five counties, Bear Lake, Nez Perce, Oneida, Owyhee, and Shoshone, were thrown out by the Territorial Canvassers as irregular. The vote as counted gave Ainslie 2,322 votes, and Brown 1,533, showing a Republican majority of 789 by the counted vote.

INDIANA.—State Ticket.

COUNTIES 52.	Sec. of State—1878.			Pres't—1876.		COUNTIES 92.	Sec. of State—1878.			Pres't—1876.	
	Shank lin.	Moore	James	Til- den.	Hayes		Shank lin.	Moore	James	Til- den.	Hayes
	D.	R.	N.	D.	R.		D.	R.	N.	D.	R.
Adams...	1,577	480	442	2,032	867	Marion...	9,462	10,641	2,723	11,286	12,778
Allen....	6,534	2,747	958	7,732	4,013	Marshall...	2,011	1,511	1,112	2,707	2,204
Barthol'w	2,838	2,240	81	2,810	2,326	Martin...	1,572	900	200	1,569	1,115
Benton...	1,015	1,082	448	1,145	1,316	Miami....	2,779	2,652	199	2,845	2,722
Blackford	836	460	308	838	712	Monroe...	1,601	1,560	288	1,559	1,667
Boone....	2,408	2,473	909	2,493	2,663	Montg'ry	3,070	2,956	598	3,201	2,959
Brown...	1,166	378	137	1,254	488	Morgan...	1,977	2,175	401	1,893	2,161
Carroll...	2,006	1,830	355	2,189	1,980	Newton...	368	918	552	767	1,137
Cass.....	2,977	2,857	621	3,506	3,040	Noble....	2,486	20,74	399	2,665	2,631
Clarke...	2,869	2,009	574	3,369	2,399	Ohio.....	582	671	70	579	629
Clay.....	2,295	1,813	1,098	2,543	2,303	Orange...	1,371	1,229	264	1,603	1,369
Clinton...	2,728	2,020	314	2,556	2,236	Owen....	1,848	1,094	350	1,914	1,392
Crawford	1,205	700	347	1,173	991	Parke...	1,557	2,058	700	1,819	2,498
Dealess...	2,167	2,118	159	2,349	2,026	Perry....	1,672	1,220	151	1,723	1,395
Dearborn	3,267	1,834	148	3,379	2,093	Pike.....	1,652	1,264	467	1,640	1,478
Decatur...	2,400	2,444	100	2,577	2,446	Porter...	1,182	1,621	775	1,588	2,081
DeKalb...	2,137	1,897	606	2,552	2,381	Pusey...	2,247	1,694	45	2,383	1,685
Delaware	1,558	2,905	161	1,656	3,170	Pulaski...	855	680	526	1,138	872
Dubois...	2,260	660	49	2,332	701	Putnam...	2,632	2,384	187	2,761	2,242
Elkhart...	2,768	3,231	541	3,390	3,742	Randolph.	1,615	2,487	194	1,922	3,941
Fayette...	1,245	1,515	88	1,276	1,606	Ripley....	2,494	2,150	65	2,339	2,120
Floyd....	2,299	1,116	1,107	2,960	1,795	Rush.....	2,307	2,451	80	2,203	2,478
Fountain.	2,093	1,901	956	2,202	2,236	Scott.....	1,055	672	76	1,074	747
Franklin.	2,886	1,408	.....	3,008	1,684	Shelby...	2,982	2,012	214	3,183	2,387
Fulton...	1,531	1,400	261	1,707	1,574	Spencer...	2,288	1,967	206	2,455	2,040
Gibson...	2,227	2,202	130	2,317	2,274	Starke....	543	317	222	553	414
Grant....	2,055	2,549	245	2,115	2,819	St. Joseph	3,358	2,913	523	1,051	2,393
Greene...	2,182	2,141	369	2,103	2,207	Steuken...	665	1,744	609	3,468	2,540
Hamilton	1,588	2,789	785	1,897	3,259	Sullivan...	2,339	1,091	396	2,884	1,536
Hancock	2,118	1,407	227	2,092	1,533	Switzerld	1,434	1,327	263	1,396	1,495
Harrison.	2,123	1,411	347	2,438	1,761	Tippecan'e	3,506	4,164	643	3,866	4,465
Hendri'ks	1,570	2,670	416	1,915	3,010	Tipton....	1,692	954	282	1,704	1,342
Henry....	1,797	3,050	556	1,924	3,631	Union....	760	1,113	111	792	1,031
Howard...	1,387	2,328	291	1,647	2,826	Vand'burg	3,747	4,117	577	4,125	4,069
Hunt'ton.	2,412	2,104	324	2,463	2,451	Vermill'n	958	1,148	415	1,114	1,377
Jackson...	2,583	873	967	2,749	1,640	Vigo.....	3,448	2,424	2,930	3,739	3,551
Jasper...	530	1,062	509	751	1,262	Wabash...	2,157	3,169	143	2,243	3,515
Jay.....	1,993	1,860	295	1,944	1,924	Warren...	667	1,439	558	881	1,689
Jefferson.	2,570	3,082	171	2,697	2,991	Warrick...	2,148	1,783	178	2,292	1,819
Jennings.	1,773	1,958	39	1,756	1,908	Wash'ton	2,045	1,209	271	2,335	1,618
Johnson...	2,245	1,645	509	2,363	1,860	Wayne...	2,679	4,025	609	3,197	5,593
Knox....	2,691	1,816	169	3,058	2,288	Wells....	1,956	770	650	2,339	1,502
Kosci'sko	2,427	2,985	160	2,703	3,217	White....	1,190	1,320	650	1,450	1,502
Lagrange.	881	1,620	479	1,256	2,205	Whitley...	1,748	1,256	514	2,052	1,661
Lake....	1,051	1,645	82	1,314	1,820						
Laporte...	3,476	2,942	173	3,699	3,288	Total...	194,491	180,775	39,448	213,526	208,011
Lawrence	1,735	1,810	207	1,666	1,934	Per cent...	46.89	43.56	9.51	49.53	49.37
Madison...	3,199	2,293	164	3,374	2,503						
Majority over next.....							13,726			5,515	
Total vote.....								414,694		431,070	

In 1876, Peter Cooper, Greenback, received 9,533 votes for President. The vote for Governor in 1876 was: William, Democrat, 213,164; Harrison, Republican, 208,080; Harrington, Greenback, 13,213. Total, 434,457.

The Legislature of 1879-80 stands: Democrats, 77; Republicans, 62; National Greenback party, 9; Independents, 2. Total, 150.

INDIANA.—Representatives in Congress. (Continued.)

1878.						1876.					
Calkins.			Weir.			Skinner.			Calkins.		
R.			D.			Gr.			R.		
10th Dist.			10th Dist.			10th Dist.			10th Dist.		
Carroll...	1,829	2,012	844	2,066	2,251						
Jasper...	1,060	551	493	1,201	860						
Lake.....	1,619	974	146	1,990	1,158						
Laporte...	3,218	3,101	234	3,489	3,600						
Newton...	929	424	465	1,079	830						
Porter...	1,351	493	1,704	2,045	1,647						
Pulaski...	711	816	527	923	1,219						
St. Joseph	2,995	3,271	521	3,543	3,534						
Starke....	321	534	220	....	[111						
					maj.]						
White ...	1,333	1,222	598	1,616	1,594						
Total...	15,306	13,398	5,252	....	....				
Maj. over					1,148						
next....	1,968										
Per cent..	45.17	39.88	15.43	....	....				
Total v.		34,016	....	....	....			
Cow-			Dyke-			Moss.			Evans.		
gill.			man.			Gr.			R.		
11th Dist.			11th Dist.			11th Dist.			11th Dist.		
Case	2,664	2,689	1,093	3,049	3,576						
Fulton...	1,361	1,389	481	1,579	1,727						
Hamilton...	2,750	1,263	1,077	3,114	2,064						
Howard...	2,278	1,288	434	2,687	1,923						
Miami....	2,640	2,746	226	2,687	3,005						
Tipton...	884	1,600	427	1,415	1,879						
Wabash..	2,970	2,182	178	3,499	2,308						
Total...	15,547	13,102	4,266	17,930	16,482						
Maj. over					1,448						
next....	1,445										
Per cent..	47.23	39.80	12.96	52.10	47.89						
Total v.		22,915	....	34,412	....					

1878.						1876.					
C le-			Stude-			Bon-			Ham-		
rick.			baker.			ham.			ton.		
D.			Gr.			R.			D.		
12th Dist.			12th Dist.			12th Dist.			12th Dist.		
Adams.....	1,585	856	792	1,637							
Allon.....	6,076	2,838	3,973	7,681							
Blackford.....	893	741	595	823							
Huntington.....	2,405	1,261	2,420	2,495							
Jay.....	1,974	752	1,829	1,817							
Wells.....	1,829	1,497	1,449	2,303							
Whitney.....	1,705	1,767	1,660	2,066							
Total....	17,067	9,712	12,777	19,142							
Maj. over next...	7,355			6,305							
Per cent.....	63.73	36.26	58.86	58.72							
Total vote...	26,779		82,594								

N. B.—No Republican candidate was nominated in 1878 in the 12th District.

1878.						1876.					
Baker.			Stoll.			Williams.			Baker.		
R.			D.			Gr.			R.		
13th Dist.			13th Dist.			13th Dist.			13th Dist.		
De Kaib... 1,887	2,168	507	2,399	2,597							
Elkhart... 3,309	2,619	583	3,693	3,398							
Kosciusko 2,904	2,406	167	3,259	2,689							
Lagrange... 1,028	854	493	2,037	1,201							
Marshall... 1,526	2,000	1,106	2,236	2,791							
Noble.... 2,086	2,464	383	2,639	2,649							
Steuben.. 1,754	1,012	224	2,168	958							
Total.... 15,184	13,523	3,462	18,481	16,273							
Maj. over next.... 1,661			2,008								
Per cent.. 47.30	42.03	10.76	52.89	40.57							
Total v.	32,169		84,940								

STATE OF IOWA.—Representatives in Congress, 1878.

1st District.				2d District.				3d District.			
McCold.				Hobbs.				Bereman.			
R.				D.				G.			
Des Moines	2,345	1,448	640	Des Moines	1,448	640		Allamakee	1,595	1,612	316
Henry	1,786	717	1,086	Henry	717	1,086		Buchanan	1,528	806	1,090
Jefferson	1,671	645	840	Jefferson	645	840		Clayton	2,507	1,700	669
Lee	2,170	2,369	1,054	Lee	2,369	1,054		Delaware	1,644	1,308	208
Louisa	1,345	478	499	Louisa	478	499		Dubuque	1,757	3,500	991
Van Buren	1,553	1,287	562	Van Buren	1,287	562		Fayette	1,820	893	1,653
Washington	1,836	1,001	824	Washington	1,001	824		Winneshiek	1,872	1,077	479
Total	12,705	7,945	5,505	Total	7,945	5,505		Total	12,733	10,886	5,406
Plurality	4,760			Plurality				Plurality	1,837		
Per cent. of whole.	48.57	30.83	21.04	Per cent. of whole.	48.57	30.83	21.04	Per cent. of whole.	48.84	37.51	18.97
Total vote	26,155			Total vote	26,155			Total vote	29,015		
1876..Stone (R.)	17,188.	Hobbs (D.)	14,014	1876..Burdick (R.)	17,422.	Griffin (D.)	16,100	1876..Burdick (R.)	17,422.	Griffin (D.)	16,100
4th District.				5th District.				6th District.			
Price.				Brannan.				Deering.			
R.				D.				R.			
Cedar	1,981	713	773	Cedar	713	773		Allen	1,162		219
Clinton	2,698	2,434	757	Clinton	2,434	757		Blackhawk	2,182	1,162	219
Jackson	1,624	1,828	611	Jackson	1,828	611		Bremer	1,225	398	808
Jones	2,138	1,054	409	Jones	1,054	409		Butler	1,405	726	228
Muscatine	1,896	1,363	941	Muscatine	1,363	941		Cerro Gordo	1,132	409	169
Scott	3,000	2,119	469	Scott	2,119	469		Chickasaw	1,189	703	743
Total	13,337	9,509	3,960	Total	9,509	3,960		Floyd	1,617	315	502
Plurality	3,828			Plurality				Franklin	1,101	74	554
Per cent. of whole.	49.75	35.47	14.77	Per cent. of whole.	49.75	35.47	14.77	Grundy	1,145	494	147
Total vote	26,906			Total vote	26,906			Hancock	280	86	97
1876...Price (R.)	16,429.	Murphy (D.)	14,083	1876...Price (R.)	16,429.	Murphy (D.)	14,083	Hardin	1,654	508	440
								Howard	940	1	1,012
								Mitchell	1,573	117	557
								Winnebago	456	2	97
								Worth	622	137	50
								Wright	613	86	119

Total.....	17,134	5,293	5,742
Majority over all.	6,099		
Per cent. of whole.	60.82	18.79	20.38
Total vote....	23,169		

STATE OF IOWA.—Representatives in Congress, 1878. (Continued.)

5th District.	Clark. R.	Brown. D.	Carter. G.	8th District.	Sapp. R.	Keatley. D.	Hicks. G.
Benton.....	2,194	56	1,559	Adams.....	898	850	721
Iowa.....	1,263	9	1,684	Audubon.....	439	436	2
Johnson.....	1,021	514	1,851	Cass.....	1,578	678	526
Linn.....	3,056	40	2,899	Fremont.....	1,122	908	686
Marshall.....	2,120	12	1,530	Harrison.....	1,463	882	534
Poweshick.....	1,898	....	1,329	Mills.....	1,171	876	156
Tama.....	1,754	68	1,159	Montgomery.....	1,174	822	839
Total.....	14,205	699	12,011	Page.....	1,446	416	629
Majority over all.....	1,493			Pottawattamie.....	2,254	1,704	512
Per cent. of whole.....	52.77	2.69	44.62	Ringgold.....	729	13	859
Total vote.....	26,915			Shelby.....	748	533	31
1876...Clark (R.) 19,374.		Worley (D.) 11,154		Taylor.....	1,222	7	1,322
				Union.....	902	829	943
				Total.....	15,343	7,453	7,760
				Majority over all.....	130		
				Per cent. of whole.....	50.21	24.29	25.39
				Total vote.....	30,156		
				1876...Sapp (R.) 19,356		Bolter (D.) 15,296	
6th District.	Sampson. R.	Weaver. G. & D.		9th District.	Carpenter. R.	Hoggatt. G.	Brown. D.
Appanoose.....	1,235	1,766		Boone.....	1,695	1,564	....
Davis.....	947	1,577		Buena Vista.....	534	285	3
Jasper.....	2,555	2,601		Calhoun.....	528	254	23
Keokuk.....	1,788	1,889		Carroll.....	714	865	1
Mahaska.....	2,538	2,480		Cherokee.....	528	546	17
Marion.....	1,913	2,570		Clay.....	589	33	2
Monroe.....	1,087	1,340		Crawford.....	995	159	602
Wapello.....	2,245	2,143		Dickinson.....	215	1	....
Total.....	14,308	16,366		Emmett.....	199	48	5
Majority.....	2,058	2,058		Greene.....	1,116	907	....
Per cent. of whole.....	46.84	53.35		Hamilton.....	775	661	83
Total vote.....	30,674			Humboldt.....	372	317	....
1876...Sampson (R.).....	18,778			Ida.....	306	130	3
Hendershott (D.).....	14,719			Kossuth.....	505	388	....
				Lyon.....	241	27	4
7th District.	Cummings. R.	Gillette. G. & D.		Monona.....	556	589	1
Adair.....	1,000	945		O'Brien.....	353	297	3
Clarke.....	985	1,100		Osceola.....	327	56	10
Dallas.....	1,744	1,798		Palo Alto.....	271	452	
Decatur.....	1,201	1,473		Plymouth.....	786	445	170
Guthrie.....	1,232	1,116		Pocahontas.....	354	229	....
Lucas.....	1,077	1,113		Sac.....	614	391	64
Madison.....	1,648	1,914		Sioux.....	466	79	174
Polk.....	3,664	3,469		Story.....	1,396	1,142	....
Warren.....	1,761	1,969		Webster.....	963	1,547	....
Wayne.....	1,233	1,573		Woodbury.....	370	841	37
Total.....	15,546	16,474		Total.....	16,489	12,338	1,302
Majority.....	958	958		Majority over all.....	2,949		
Per cent. of whole.....	48.55	51.44		Per cent. of whole.....	54.91	41.08	4.00
Total vote.....	32,020			Total vote.....	30,029		
1876...Cummings (R.) 19,496.		Gilpin (D.) 11,688		1876...Oliver (R.) 19,563		Rees (D.) 10,585	

The Legislature of 1878-79 stands : Rep., 109 : Dem., 38 : Gr., 3. Total, 150.

STATE OF KANSAS.—State Ticket.

COUNTIES—76.	GOVERNOR. 1878.			LIEUT.-GOV. 1877.			PRESIDENT. 1876.		
	St. John. Rep.	Good-in. Dem.	Mitch-ell. Gr.	Humphrey. Rep.	Watter-son. Dem.	Hadley Gr.	Hayes. Rep.	Tilden. Dem.	Cooper. Gr.
Allen.....	944	648	173	843	.....	.....	1,040	882	140
Anderson.....	638	222	516	729	235	211	760	245	224
Atchison.....	1,870	1,559	87	1,484	1,139	.....	1,868	1,512	2
Barbour.....	171	183	11	80	56	.....	78	97	.....
Barton.....	1,067	801	77	673	.....	.....	604	289	43
Bourbon.....	1,677	800	944	1,321	224	1,005	1,936	817	690
Brown.....	1,127	422	410	1,001	447	148	1,253	593	230
Butler.....	1,506	658	459	1,644	57	.....	1,563	712	.....
Chase.....	473	246	240	471	179	147	403	536	253

STATE OF KANSAS.—State Ticket. (Continued.)

COUNTIES—78.	GOVERNOR. 1878.			LIEUT.-GOV. 1877.			PRESIDENT. 1876.		
	St. John. Rep.	Good-in. Dem.	Mitchell. Gr.	Humphrey. Rep.	Watter-son. Dem.	Hadley. Gr.	Hayes. Rep.	Tilden. Dem.	Cooper. Gr.
Chautanqua.....	866	213	819	884	6	648	1,046	214	40
Cherokee.....	1,803	1,216	902	1,183	1,267	356	1,330	1,043	231
Clay.....	1,180	279	147	1,088	24	135	1,184	268	.....
Cloud.....	1,164	427	167	1,067	6	.....	1,184	489	7
Coffey.....	800	386	424	675	331	381	945	550	69
Cowley.....	1,545	631	718	1,432	728	8	1,669	955	5
Crawford.....	1,190	1,012	589	1,041	789	226	1,269	874	257
Davis.....	477	402	148	306	146	383	472	221	146
Dickinson.....	1,464	564	141	1,226	403	.....	1,342	469	50
Doniphan.....	1,493	875	409	1,518	857	45	1,644	1,024	1,015
Douglas.....	1,907	1,075	805	1,159	299	1,417	2,322	984	494
Edwards.....	413	99	83	212	26	.....	183	155	.....
Elk.....	686	56	695	1,033	19	5	1,006	428	39
Ellis.....	668	274	25	815	216	.....	210	142	.....
Ellsworth.....	664	311	4	539	12	12	418	181	.....
Ford.....	247	309	87	185	145	.....	132	180	.....
Franklin.....	1,257	446	932	1,203	330	408	1,499	513	419
Greenwood.....	836	315	447	757	428	.....	977	471	1
Harper.....	251	77	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harvey.....	907	295	260	833	289	10	1,006	351	.....
Jackson.....	927	578	109	795	573	.....	885	592	9
Jefferson.....	1,383	1,025	304	1,251	1,167	.....	1,395	864	213
Jewell.....	1,219	300	429	799	9	.....	1,281	448	130
Johnson.....	1,445	710	1,001	767	424	972	1,068	759	615
Kingman.....	211	43	66	.....	.....	.....	17	8	.....
Labette.....	1,594	908	804	1,554	215	848	2,092	1,373	8
Leavenworth.....	2,111	2,485	258	2,153	2,327	23	1,821	2,564	56
Lincoln.....	699	251	99	408	165	.....	479	261	.....
Linn.....	1,308	264	1,198	1,110	79	80	1,647	545	221
Lyon.....	1,333	383	801	1,494	312	191	1,579	430	67
Marion.....	926	233	415	752	154	262	860	369	24
Marshall.....	1,455	653	539	690	1,406	74	1,604	789	173
McPherson.....	931	126	606	807	261	.....	1,394	334	.....
Miami.....	1,378	897	666	1,126	512	482	1,578	833	334
Mitchell.....	1,052	538	1	651	.....	.....	1,010	335	.....
Montgomery.....	1,287	1,054	999	1,529	1,251	145	1,824	1,177	353
Morris.....	690	276	236	926	22	.....	707	370	24
Nemaha.....	964	710	61	906	712	.....	1,136	638	12
Neosho.....	1,014	857	601	1,069	865	4	1,370	965	163
Norton.....	328	115	.....	178	.....	.....	194	48	3
Osage.....	1,358	353	1,050	1,655	5	238	1,064	520	291
Osborne.....	1,090	68	85	608	.....	.....	661	283	1
Ottawa.....	655	189	445	549	4	.....	837	246	11
Pawnee.....	647	196	133	563	82	2	803	119	9
Phillips.....	558	233	121	359	.....	.....	479	197	.....
Pottawattomie.....	1,181	843	446	1,085	619	48	1,335	730	73
Reno.....	1,477	462	149	1,057	7	9	1,117	343	.....
Republic.....	1,150	95	163	1,342	22	.....	1,390	408	11
Rice.....	755	328	141	568	196	.....	595	114	41
Riley.....	945	210	408	444	111	6	1,133	223	65
Rooks.....	297	74	78	170	.....	.....	116	49	7
Rush.....	564	143	37	170	31	.....	141	10	.....
Russell.....	506	95	258	243	14	247	828	75	.....
Saline.....	1,429	651	171	1,297	269	.....	1,314	370	29
Sedgwick.....	1,572	1,137	354	1,456	738	.....	1,774	975	4
Shawnee.....	2,340	853	455	1,549	480	126	2,549	1,044	29
Smith.....	651	171	439	596	62	.....	731	276	27
Sumner.....	1,048	735	677	1,027	678	80	1,009	766	27
Wabaunsee.....	640	424	98	6	16	.....	728	274	5
Washington.....	1,201	659	156	1,011	496	.....	1,194	437	33
Wilson.....	1,145	442	633	1,116	619	5	1,492	765	40
Woodson.....	644	320	119	783	90	15	673	306	.....
Wyandotte.....	1,086	1,178	431	1,115	978	193	1,260	993	243
Total.....	74,020	37,208	27,057	62,570	21,740	9,590	73,322	37,002	7,770
Per cent.....	53.52	26.90	19.57	63.88	25.26	9.79	63.16	30.63	6.21
Maj. over next.....	36,812	.....	.....	37,830	.....	.....	40,120	.....	.....
Maj. over all.....	9,744	.....	.....	27,261	.....	.....	32,517	.....	.....
Total vote.....	.....	139,285	.....	.....	97,039	.....	.....	123,004	.....

NOTE.—No returns were received from the Counties of Comanche, Ness, Wallace, and Pratt, which added to the 73 counties above given make 76 counties in the State.

The Legislature of 1879-80 stands: Republicans, 124; Democrats, 27; National or Greenback party, 18. Total, 169.

KENTUCKY.—Representatives in Congress.

1878.						1876.					
1. COUNTIES.						1878.					
Turner, Trimble, Bagby, Boone, Housh						Knott, Beldent, Lewis, Knott, Lewis.					
I. D. D. R. R. D.						D. D. R. I. D. D. R.					
Ballard....	1,106	397	266	812	225	Breckin'ge.	1,200	578	37	1,367	629
Caldwell....	127	544	357	1,068	731	Bullitt....	395	111	13	962	184
Calloway....	926	551	136	813	188	Green....	556	505	..	1,059	559
Crittenden..	218	447	523	855	912	Grayson...	618	314	..	944	725
Fulton.....	161	167	6	725	130	Hardin....	683	537	70	2,057	653
Graves.....	1,337	913	369	2,096	811	Hart.....	969	418	..	1,564	978
Hickman....	190	528	83	991	836	Larue.....	547	306	10	951	385
Livingston..	320	268	28	710	192	Marion....	977	525	..	1,532	809
Lyon.....	38	400	328	727	466	Meade.....	542	124	74	1,183	121
Marshall....	779	838	193	1,451	150	Nelson....	1,069	510	..	1,835	798
McCracken..	610	797	737	1,141	845	Spencer....	414	193	..	891	154
Trigg.....	1,066	261	530	585	909	Washington	709	445	..	1,870	992
Total....	6,878	5,611	3,555	10,994	9,374	Total....	8,969	4,616	204	15,735	6,983
Turner's plurality...	1,267			3,454		Majority....	4,353			8,758	
Per cent....	42.86	34.97	23.1			Per cent....	64.44	33.16	1.46		
Total vote, 16,044.				20,368		Scattering votes, 128.					
						Total vote, 18,917.				23,717	
McKenzie, Feighan, Eng'l'h, McKee, Moore-						6. COUNTIES.					
D. R. D. R. D. R.						Carlisle, Hermes, Carlisle, Landrum.					
Christian....	1,167	1,011	171	2,144	2,753	Boone.....	557	31	1,660	592	
Daviess....	1,179	270	223	3,041	932	Campbell....	643	635	2,847	2,309	
Hancock....	337	83	295	798	167	Carroll....	526	52	1,243	247	
Henderson..	780	156	347	2,573	1,385	Gallatin....	171	..	661	240	
Hopkins....	992	455	260	1,877	922	Grant.....	456	21	1,234	706	
McLean....	498	184	138	906	303	Harrierson..	1,256	70	1,891	973	
Muhlenb'rg	619	393	249	1,167	853	Kenton.....	1,512	949	4,165	2,306	
Ohio.....	854	389	238	1,606	1,022	Pendleton...	460	119	1,651	871	
Union.....	1,269	68	18	2,169	526	Trimble.....	320	..	1,042	87	
Webster....	633	180	112	1,281	581	Total.....	5,901	1,877	16,404	8,133	
Total....	8,328	3,189	2,051	17,557	9,374	Carlisle's maj'y..	4,024		8,271		
McKenzie's plurality...	5,129			8,131		Per cent....	75.86	24.13			
Per cent....	61.22	28.44	15.07			Total vote, 7,806.				24,557	
Scattering votes, 35.				26,981		7. COUNTIES.					
Total vote, 13,603.						Blackburn, Drane, Blackburn, Shackelford.					
3. COUNTIES.						D. G. D. R.					
Caldwell, Hunter, Wright, Caldwell, Matt.						Bourbon.....					
D. R. G. D. I.						Clark.....	817	307	1,788	1,565	
Allen.....	524	423	268	1,005	630	Franklin....	618	285	1,862	909	
Barren....	1,555	964	115	2,156	1,300	Fayette....	725	220	2,964	2,096	
Butler.....	355	510	350	390	510	Henry.....	1,432	1,409	1,953	1,081	
Cumberl'd..	353	693	59	339	461	Jessamine...	803	727	1,837	713	
Clinton....	250	416	118	591	592	Owen.....	555	309	1,144	1,079	
Edmonson..	276	412	102	472	409	Scott.....	1,108	26	2,644	470	
Logan.....	1,811	1,285	112	2,149	1,520	Shelby.....	768	13	1,839	1,215	
Metcalfe...	466	480	74	702	660	Woodford....	1,079	209	2,095	1,165	
Monroe....	343	508	190	581	646	Total.....	8,632	3,548	18,884	11,448	
Simpson....	652	490	247	1,242	611	Majority.....	5,084		7,586		
Todd.....	873	974	145	1,136	1,168	Per cent....	71.44	29.21			
Warren....	1,896	1,402	559	2,350	2,083	Scattering votes, 202.					
Total....	9,854	8,502	2,839	18,283	10,590	Total vote, 12,362.				80,333	
Caldwell's plurality...	854			8,183		8. COUNTIES.					
Per cent....	46.12	41.90	11.58			Thompson, Jr. Denny, Dur-					
Total vote, 20,195.				23,875		ham, ley.					
5. COUNTIES.						D. R. D. R.					
Willis, Kearny, Scott, Willis, Evans.						Adair.....	939	833	1,169	1,661	
D. D. R. D. R.						Anderson....	769	455	1,143	524	
Jefferson...	8,403	7,303	5,164	14,181	5,222	Boyle.....	1,079	1,210	1,449	1,174	
Oldham....	712	189	844	915	845	Casey.....	722	643	873	783	
Total....	9,115	7,492	5,508	15,046	5,557	Garrard....	968	1,227	1,093	1,163	
Willis's plu-						Lincoln....	1,262	1,073	1,503	1,096	
ality....	1,623			9,479		Madison....	1,849	1,481	2,229	1,987	
Per cent....	40.50	30.60	24.49			Mercer.....	1,600	847	1,668	1,144	
Duncan, Greenback, received 383 votes in 1878.						Pulaski....	1,811	1,537	1,607	2,019	
Total vote, 22,496.				20,603		Russell....	538	454	648	534	
						Taylor.....	713	296	991	473	
						Wayne.....	788	560	1,061	694	
						Total.....	12,538	10,766	15,484	12,654	
						Majority.....	1,773		2,830		
						Per cent....	53.80	46.10			
						Total vote, 23,325.				23,138	

KENTUCKY.—Representatives in Congress. (Continued.)

9. COUNTIES.	1878.			1876.			10. COUNTIES.	1878.			1876.		
	Turner. D.	Dils. R.	Carter. G.	Turner. D.	Boyd. R.			Phister. D.	Bennett. R.	Kilgour. G.	Clarke. D.	Den- ning. R.	
Bell.....	170	189	10	04	543		Bath.....	595	274	3	1,120	822	
Breathitt..	645	191	3	632	373		Boyd.....	403	159	323	1,050	880	
Clay.....	551	418	13	790	951		Bracken....	435	83	10	1,529	504	
Elliott.....	550	65	4	734	141		Carter.....	277	129	377	761	696	
Estill.....	606	312	..	899	681		Fleming....	769	316	3	1,533	1,097	
Floyd.....	691	417	..	961	295		Greenup....	499	163	230	1,066	964	
Harlan.....	145	454	13	126	670		Johnson...	861	160	155	557	706	
Jackson....	223	593	5	250	622		Lawrence...	456	256	35	1,050	599	
Knox.....	532	468	26	527	1,069		Lewis.....	563	311	44	1,154	1,114	
Laurel.....	449	474	16	454	777		Martin.....	56	71	3	93	236	
Lee.....	333	277	..	339	382		Mason.....	1,448	375	..	2,324	1,488	
Leslie.....	68	212	2	..	..		Nicholas...	860	90	2	1,310	749
Letcher....	332	341	21	369	427		Robertson..	402	118	4	631	410	
Magoffin...	490	332	1	435	444		Rowan... ..	149	134	35	251	296	
Menifee....	345	66	..	428	112		Total....	7,293	2,645	1,344	14,409	10,561	
Montgom'y	952	681	3	1,273	785		Phister's						
Morgan.....	852	279	3	1,024	340		plurality. 4,648				3,818		
Owsley ...	196	363	6	194	553		Per cent... 65.21	23.65	11.12				
Perry.....	255	487	1	238	683		Scattering votes, 19.						
Pike.....	588	898	4	966	450		Total vote, 11,302.				24,970		
Powell.....	246	187	1	323	257								
Rockcastle	589	342	107	823	750								
Whitley....	390	344	26	447	1,135								
Wolfe.....	516	225	2	520	282								
Total....	10,784	8,302	272	13,103	12,710								
Turner's													
plurality. 2,392					838								
Per cent... 55.45	43.15	1.89		23,813									
Total vote, 19,448.													

LOUISIANA.

1st District.	Rep. in Congress—1878.		President—1876.			
	Gibson. D.	Castellanos. Gr. and R.	Democratic Count.		Returning Board Count.	
			Tilden. D.	Hayes. R.	Tilden. D.	Hayes. R.
Plaquemines.....	949	905	712	1,754	712	1,754
St. Bernard.....	237	476	336	691	336	691
Orleans, part of City	11,233	5,732	14,063	9,671	13,443	9,421
Total.....	12,419	7,113	15,141	12,116	14,491	11,866
Scattering, 3....						
Majority.....	5,303		3,025		2,625	
Per cent.....	63.57	36.41				
Total vote.....		19,535		27,257		26,357
2d District.	Eilla. Dem.		Cullom. R. & Gr.		Hahn. R.	
Orleans, part of City	8,630	3,553	.....	10,830	5,467	10,629
Jefferson.....	467	1,049	.....	785	1,761	782
St. Charles.....	258	288	.....	263	1,141	229
St. John the Baptist	454	1,036	.....	743	1,284	743
St. James.....	454	150	1,468	980	1,989	979
Total.....	10,263	6,076	1,468	13,651	11,646	13,362
Maj. over next...	4,187	.....	.....	2,005	.....	1,816
Scattering, 14....						
Per cent.....	57.58	34.09	8.21			
Total vote.....		17,321		25,297		24,908

LOUISIANA. (Continued.)

3d District.	Rep. in Congress—1878.			President—1878.			
	Acklen.	Hobert.	Merch't.	Democratic Count.		Returning Board Count.	
	D.	R.	Ind. D.	Tilden. D.	Hayes. R.	Tilden. D.	Hayes. R.
Iberville.....	421	1,174	185	954	2,297	954	2,257
Ascension.....	1,050	888	.....	1,197	2,071	1,197	2,071
Assumption.....	996	1,025	.....	1,687	1,697	1,686	1,691
Lafourche.....	1,263	1,165	.....	2,005	2,018	1,688	1,667
Terrebonne.....	903	1,578	.....	1,387	1,969	1,389	1,969
St. Mary.....	418	798	1,012	1,484	2,405	1,459	2,405
Iberia.....	887	8	1,447	1,427	1,452	925	1,441
St. Martin.....	923	1,087	5	1,023	1,097	1,023	1,099
Lafayette.....	992	.....	684	1,156	661	633	654
Vermillion.....	802	.....	245	902	277	909	277
Cameron.....	285	.....	47	246	52	246	52
Calcasieu.....	1,341	.....	41	1,308	84	1,252	84
Total.....	10,296	7,163	3,666	14,766	15,975	12,864	15,767
Maj. over next.....	3,133	.....	.....	.....	1,209	.....	3,403
Per cent.....	48.27	33.91	17.31	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total vote.....	21,125			30,741		28,181	

4th District.	Elam. D.	Wells. R.	Tilden. D.	Hayes. R.	Tilden. D.	Hayes. R.
Rapides.....	1,864	1,042	1,619	1,751	1,619	1,756
Vernon.....	650	2	647	.....	469	178
Sabine.....	909	2	906	23	906	23
Natchitoches.....	2,819	.....	1,761	2,099	1,418	2,092
Grant.....	485	885	518	305	Rejec	ted.
Winn.....	608	.....	540	76	550	76
Red River.....	677	.....	413	832	412	883
De Soto.....	1,040	.....	1,304	898	513	717
Caddo.....	1,815	279	1,654	2,687	1,656	2,687
Bossier.....	1,401	45	883	1,703	603	1,626
Webster.....	1,123	1	886	864	451	670
Bienville.....	1,027	.....	953	227	956	227
Total.....	14,423	1,756	12,084	11,465	9,663	10,964
Scattering, 8.....	.....	.....	619	.....	.....	1,331
Majority.....	12,664	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per cent.....	89.13	10.85	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total vote.....	16,182		23,549		20,537	

5th District.	King. D.	Ludelling. R.	Tilden. D.	Hayes. R.	Tilden. D.	Hayes. R.
Concordia.....	1,037	955	807	2,523	309	2,523
Caldwell.....	772	84	631	285	481	211
Franklin.....	944	10	789	129	716	101
Tensas.....	2,795	90	464	3,207	464	3,207
Madison.....	173	1,962	832	2,528	322	2,584
Richland.....	1,008	8	963	277	194	120
Ouachita.....	2,841	18	1,865	798	349	745
Jackson.....	467	.....	460	23	462	23
Lincoln.....	1,344	.....	1,064	331	1,070	331
Union.....	1,809	130	1,465	94	1,492	94
Morehouse.....	1,102	19	1,377	782	594	427
East Carroll.....	137	1,344	592	2,410	392	2,432
West Carroll.....	473	55	.....	.....	.....	.....
Claiborne.....	1,515	109	1,576	432	1,392	432
Catahoula.....	834	176	907	830	839	802
Total.....	17,251	4,905	12,793	14,610	9,082	14,083
Scattering, 128.....	.....	.....	.....	1,848	.....	4,950
Maj. over next.....	12,346	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per cent.....	77.84	22.18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total vote.....	22,161		27,402		23,114	

LOUISIANA. (Continued.)

6th District.	Rep. in Congress—1878.		President—1876.			
	Robertson. D.	Larimore. Ind.	Democratic Count.		Returning Board Count.	
			Tilden. D.	Hayes. R.	Tilden. D.	Hayes. R.
Pointe Coupée.....	1,062	1,034	1,063	1,967	1,063	1,967
St. Landry.....	3,584	2,260	3,746	2,432	3,636	2,394
Avoyelles.....	1,804	1,082	1,470	1,504	1,471	1,504
East Feliciana.....	994	1	1,736	....	Rejected.	
West Feliciana.....	1,706	98	1,248	778	238	624
East Baton Rouge..	1,148	1,408	2,238	1,623	796	1,466
West Baton Rouge..	275	80	440	912	441	912
St. Helena.....	568	562	648	520	649	520
Livingston.....	625	95	769	121	391	121
Tangipahoa.....	827	394	990	565	835	565
Washington.....	581	444	514	105	514	165
St. Tammany.....	768	237	649	551	649	551
Total.....	13,977	7,605	15,471	11,158	10,708	10,809
Majority.....	6,372	....	4,313	....	....	106
Per cent.....	64.76	35.24	....	....	....	....
Total vote.....	21,582		26,629		21,513	

STATE OF MAINE.—State Ticket.—Governor, 1878.

COUNTIES—16.	GOVERNOR, 1878.			GOVERNOR, 1877.		PRESIDENT, 1876.	
	Connor. R.	Garcelon. D.	Smith. G.	Connor. R.	Williams. D.	Hayes. R.	Tilden. D.
Androscoggin....	3,802	2,136	2,230	2,919	2,065	4,294	3,076
Aroostook.....	2,365	1,926	1,349	2,325	2,277	1,839	1,293
Cumberland.....	7,838	5,614	3,051	6,354	6,237	8,831	7,456
Franklin.....	1,839	631	1,472	1,665	1,376	2,116	1,559
Hancock.....	3,105	1,376	1,799	3,104	2,112	3,376	3,683
Kennebec.....	5,753	2,337	3,133	5,106	3,318	6,751	4,093
Knox.....	2,223	1,703	2,172	2,397	3,021	3,149	2,843
Lincoln.....	1,939	1,864	963	2,046	2,201	2,263	1,966
Oxford.....	3,441	1,671	2,449	3,205	2,554	3,704	3,064
Penobscot.....	6,173	646	8,112	5,925	2,723	8,206	5,211
Piscataquis....	1,575	263	1,364	1,429	826	1,799	1,016
Sagadahoc.....	2,219	817	575	1,655	996	2,499	1,421
Somerset.....	2,962	1,054	3,269	3,118	2,012	3,919	3,143
Waldo.....	2,007	644	4,270	3,444	2,630	3,465	2,607
Washington.....	3,514	2,112	1,372	3,338	2,684	3,453	2,862
York.....	5,761	3,078	3,824	5,601	5,077	6,636	5,545
Total.....	56,519	27,872	41,404	53,631	42,114	66,300	49,833
Plurality.....	15,115						
Majority.....				11,517		16,477	
Per cent.....	44.91	22.15	32.90	52.67	41.36	56.77	42.67
Total vote.....	125,836			101,821		126,786	
Scattering.....	31						

There was no choice of Governor by the people, a majority of all the votes cast being required to elect. The Legislature which convened Jan. 1, 1879, chose Alonzo Garcelon, Dem., as Governor, and elected other State officers, all Democrats except Edward H. Gove, Greenback, who was chosen Secretary of State.

In 1877 the Greenback party cast 5266 votes. In 1876 Cooper, G., received 663 votes for President.

Legislature of 1879 has in Senate 20 Rep., 8 Nat. Gr., 2 Dem., 1 Ind.—Total, 31. In House, 66 Rep., 57 Nat. Gr., 27 Dem., and 1 Ind.—Total, 151.

MAINE.—Representatives in Congress.—1878.

	Rep.		Dem.		Gr.	
1st District....	Reed.....	13,483	Anderson.....	9,833	Gove.....	6,348
2d District....	Frye.....	11,484	Belcher.....	3,407	Chase.....	8,472
3d District....	Lindsey.....	11,373	Smith.....	5,895	Philbrick.....	8,322
4th District....	Powers.....	10,095			Ladd, Gr. and D.	12,921
5th District....	Hale.....	10,059	Martin.....	2,108	Murch.....	11,406
			1876.			
1st District....	Reed.....	16,248	Goodwin.....	15,156		
2d District....	Frye.....	18,683	Belcher.....	10,223	Chase.....	550
3d District....	Lindsey.....	15,741	O'Brien.....	12,768		
4th District....	Powers.....	12,866	Donworth.....	10,600		
	Oak (Ind Rep.)..	968				
5th District....	Hale.....	15,089	McLellan.....	12,178		
Total.....		73,627		62,733		550
Majority in State.....				10,895		

MARYLAND.—Representatives in Congress.

1878.					1876.				
1st Dist.	Henry. D.	Graham. R.	Henry. D.	Spence. R.	5th Dist.	McLane. D.	Holland. R.	Quigley. Gr.	Gitting. I. D.
Worcester..	1,311	893	2,086	1,204	Baltimore :				
Somerset....	1,138	1,234	1,905	1,794	10. W'd....	974	297	30	23
Wilcomoco..	1,439	1,073	2,091	1,788	11. " ..	817	526	7	64
Dorchester.	1,703	1,667	2,073	1,082	12. " ..	839	459	24	74
Talbot.....	1,477	1,650	1,802	1,803	13. " ..	971	422	56	15
Qu'en Anne's	1,606	1,296	1,248	1,075	14. " ..	827	515	54	19
Caroline....	1,052	928	2,151	1,475	15. " ..	1,121	548	40	19
Kent.....	1,653	1,600	1,932	1,684	16. " ..	1,511	937	107	27
Total....	11,419	10,388	15,287	11,905	18. " ..	1,550	1,094	148	32
Majority....	1,081		3,832		19. " ..	1,499	930	71	80
Per cent....	52.48	47.51	56.21	43.78	20. " ..	1,135	893	95	35
Tot. vote.	21,757		27,192		Total.	11,064	9,671	627	898
					Maj. ov.				
					next....	4,393			2,531
					Per cent.	58.44	35.55	3.24	...
					Tot. v.	18,760			27,981
					5th Dist.	Henkle. D.	Crane. R.	Calvert. Gr.	Henkle. D.
					Baltimore Co.				Sellman. R.
					2 Districts	662	397	4	1,189
					17. Ward..	1,619	497	86	1,748
					Anne Arun-				855
					del.....	2,873	1,541	6	3,118
					Calvert....	948	913	...	982
					Charles...	1,395	1,712	5	1,651
					Howard...	1,157	588	20	1,633
					Prince				1,189
					George's.	1,832	2,105	40	2,620
					St. Mary's.	1,072	1,692	1	1,500
					Total....	11,558	9,695	162	14,436
					Maj. over				11,705
					next....	1,863			2,731
					Per cent....	53.97	45.27	.75	55.22
					Tot. vote		21,415		26,141
					6th Dist.	Peter. D.	Urner. R.	Reasley. Gr.	Walsh. D.
					Washing-				McComas. R.
					ton.....	3,185	3,461	447	3,893
					Garrett....	875	873	51	950
					Frederick.	3,995	5,336	183	4,921
					Allegany.	1,854	2,246	1,176	1,103
					Montgo-				3,304
					mer....	2,530	2,257	35	2,853
					Total....	12,439	14,163	1,892	15,727
					Maj. over				15,713
					next....	1,724			14
					Per cent....	43.75	49.61	6.61	50.02
					Tot. vote.		28,544		49.97
									31,440

The Legislature of 1873-79 stands: Demo-
crats, 84; Republicans, 26: total, 110.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Representatives in Congress.

1878.		1876.	
1st Dist.—	William W. Crapo, Rep....12,575	1st Dist.—	William W. Crapo, Rep....14,153
	Matthias Ellis, Dem..... 7,883		Joseph M. Day, Dem..... 6,179
	Rodney French, Gr..... 219		Crapo's majority..... 7,974
	Scattering..... 80		
	Crapo's majority over all... 4,978		
2d Dist.—	Benjamin W. Harris, Rep..14,579	2d Dist.—	Benjamin W. Harris, Rep. 15,550
	Edgar E. Dean, Gr..... 5,472		Edward Avery, Dem..... 9,757
	Edward Avery, Dem..... 4,374		Harris's majority..... 5,793
	Thomas J. Lathrop, Pro... 891		
	Scattering..... 147		
	Harris's majority over all... 4,195		
3d Dist.—	Walbridge A. Field, Rep...10,919	3d Dist.—	Walbridge A. Field, Rep.. 9,380
	Benj. Dean, Dem. and Gr..10,478		Benjamin Dean, Dem..... 9,315
	Eugene H. Clapp, Pro. ... 66		Field's majority..... 5
	Scattering..... 155		
	Field's majority over all... 220		
4th Dist.—	Martin Brimmer, Rep... 7,654	4th Dist.—	Rufus S. Frost, Rep. 9,215
	Leopold Morse, Dem.....11,647		Leopold Morse, Dem.....10,249
	William Washburn, Pro... 73		Morse's majority..... 1,084
	Scattering..... 46		
	Morse's majority over all... 8,734		
5th Dist.—	Selwyn Z. Bowman, Rep..12,306	5th Dist.—	Nathaniel P. Banks, Rep...13,325
	Nathan Clark, Gr. and Dem.10,653		Rich'd Frothingham, Dem.12,317
	Nathan J. Clark, Pro..... 265		Banks's majority..... 1,003
	Scattering..... 71		
	Bowman's majority over all 1,319		
6th Dist.—	George B. Loring, Rep....10,839	6th Dist.—	George B. Loring, Rep....12,319
	E. Moody Boynton, Gr....10,226		Chas. P. Thompson, Dem..11,171
	James H. Carleton, Dem.. 2,638		Loring's majority..... 1,148
	Scattering..... 52		
	Loring's maj'ty over next. 113		
7th Dist.—	William A. Russell, Rep...13,169	7th Dist.—	Benjamin F. Butler, Rep..12,100
	John K. Tarbox, Dem. 7,700		John K. Tarbox, Dem..... 9,379
	Samuel M. Stevens, Gr.... 2,441		E. Rockwood Hoar, Ind... 1,955
	James C. Abbott, Pro..... 143		Butler's maj. over Tarbox. 2,721
	Scattering..... 18		" " all..... 766
	Russell's majority over all. 2,477		
8th Dist.—	William Claflin, Rep.....14,800	8th Dist.—	William Claflin, Rep.....14,245
	Isaac Bradford, D. and Gr.11,758		William W. Warren, Dem.12,497
	George W. Stacy, Pro..... 223		Claflin's majority..... 1,748
	Scattering..... 35		
	Claflin's majority over all.. 2,284		
9th Dist.—	William W. Rice, Rep....13,295	9th Dist.—	William W. Rice, Rep....13,890
	Eli Thayer, Gr. and Dem.. 8,960		George F. Terry, Dem.....10,248
	Timothy A. Smith, Pro.... 265		Rice's majority..... 3,642
	Scattering..... 6		
	Rice's majority over all... 4,064		
10th Dist.—	Amasa Norcross, Rep....13,051	10th Dist.—	Amasa Norcross, Rep....15,779
	Wilbur F. Whitney, Ind. D. 6,746		Samuel O. Lamb, Dem..... 8,928
	James S. Grinnell, Dem... 3,609		Norcross's majority..... 6,851
	Scattering..... 124		
	Norcross's maj'ty over all. 2,572		
11th Dist.—	George D. Robinson, Rep..10,927	11th Dist.—	George D. Robinson, Rep.11,922
	Edward H. Lathrop, Gr.... 7,994		Chester W. Chapin, Dem.. 9,769
	Jarvis N. Dunham, Dem... 2,069		Robinson's majority..... 2,153
	Scattering..... 270		Scattering..... 402
	Robinson's maj'ty over all. 594		

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.—State Ticket.

COUNTIES—14.	Governor—1878.				Governor—1877.				Pres.—1876.	
	Talbot.	Butler.	Abbott.	Miner.	Rice.	Gaston.	Pittman.	Phillips.	Hayes	Tilden
	R.	D. & G.	D.	Pro.	R.	D.	Pro.	L. R. G.	R.	D.
Barnstable.....	5,662	1,400	168	61	1,777	526	382	.....	3,493	785
Berkshire.....	2,046	3,666	907	40	3,977	3,825	230	46	6,015	5,473
Bristol.....	9,887	6,723	433	233	5,939	4,315	1,775	195	11,576	5,814
Dukes.....	363	121	39	27	301	93	34	.....	299	149
Essex.....	17,443	17,672	1,288	231	11,591	9,932	3,313	837	21,686	14,895
Franklin.....	3,541	2,352	346	6	2,639	1,582	263	15	4,072	2,257
Hampden.....	6,562	6,086	532	49	5,082	4,071	586	457	7,963	6,605
Hampshire.....	3,948	2,832	217	14	2,920	1,196	354	337	5,018	2,507
Middlesex.....	26,118	19,324	1,578	374	16,866	13,309	3,364	702	27,301	19,561
Nantucket.....	363	53	36	1	149	43	19	.....	379	103
Norfolk.....	8,680	5,808	635	153	5,226	4,690	1,187	161	8,963	6,685
Plymouth.....	7,407	4,307	770	91	4,173	2,800	982	55	8,310	4,518
Suffolk.....	22,894	26,675	1,793	186	17,468	17,136	1,477	469	22,837	25,101
Worcester.....	19,812	12,416	1,420	447	13,247	10,357	2,388	277	22,051	14,319
Total.....	134,725	109,435	10,162	1,913	91,255	73,185	16,354	3,552	150,063	108,777
Per cent.....	52.57	42.70	3.96	.74	49.47	39.67	8.86	1.92	57.97	42.08
Plurality.....	25,290				18,070				41,286	
Scattering votes, 97.										
Total vote.....		256,242			184,454				256,619	

The Legislature of 1879 stands: Republicans, 219; Democrats, 44; National Greenback party, 17: total, 280.

MICHIGAN.—State Ticket.

COUNTIES—76.	GOVERNOR, 1878.				GOVERNOR, 1876.			PRESIDENT, 1876.		
	Croswell. R.	Barnes. D.	Smith G.	Snyder. Pro.	Croswell. R.	Webber. D.	Sparks. G.	Hayes. R.	Tilden. D.	Cooper. G.
Alcona.....	215	219	18	1	145	171	.....	155	162	.....
Allegan.....	3,205	363	3,170	8	4,299	3,181	247	4,281	3,169	274
Alpena.....	618	719	101	1	624	633	.....	629	635	.....
Antrim.....	377	87	224	1	475	283	1	475	280	1
Baraga.....	133	205	.....	1	218	232	.....	218	232	.....
Barry.....	2,224	553	2,386	129	2,941	1,864	673	2,966	1,902	603
Bay.....	1,387	1,592	1,909	11	2,405	2,859	93	2,408	2,840	100
Benzie.....	324	41	234	2	473	191	4	474	186	7
Berrien.....	3,241	2,199	1,424	.....	4,179	3,683	292	4,188	3,679	304
Branch.....	3,013	362	2,966	94	4,007	2,384	446	3,998	2,370	466
Calhoun.....	3,422	1,517	2,427	290	5,122	3,824	78	5,167	3,885	84
Cass.....	2,325	1,414	899	4	2,751	2,354	162	2,750	2,336	173
Charlevoix.....	476	94	153	1	410	202	.....	411	205	.....
Cheboygan.....	262	276	.....	.....	263	444	.....	262	445	.....
Chippewa.....	272	308	.....	.....	172	283	.....	172	195	.....
Clare.....	249	144	156	8	269	239	.....	272	236	.....
Clinton.....	2,446	2,124	1,100	27	3,253	3,074	27	3,247	3,074	27
Delta.....	572	260	7	.....	507	449	.....	505	452	.....
Eaton.....	3,139	1,225	2,140	237	3,982	2,913	42	4,010	2,903	65
Emmet.....	402	357	155	.....	811	432	3	312	426	8
Genesee.....	3,598	1,811	1,982	379	5,031	3,755	6	5,044	3,736	7
Gladwin.....	164	71	65	.....	87	159	.....	84	162	.....
Grand Traverse.....	864	121	302	3	1,005	329	.....	1,000	320	3
Gratiot.....	1,646	787	1,158	5	2,146	1,370	130	2,150	1,312	143
Hillsdale.....	3,875	743	2,913	39	5,086	2,342	557	5,109	2,329	571
Houghton.....	1,880	1,141	.....	.....	2,263	1,442	.....	2,266	1,439	.....
Huron.....	976	705	240	14	1,273	1,086	.....	1,269	1,086	.....
Ingham.....	3,141	2,646	1,584	101	4,043	4,005	8	4,058	3,904	11
Ionia.....	2,864	1,261	2,227	187	4,286	3,246	61	4,308	3,230	68
Iosco.....	465	314	161	2	469	366	.....	467	369	.....
Isabella.....	844	439	427	1	1,025	720	.....	1,021	720	73
Isle Royale.....	No returns.	.....	.....	.....	12	43	.....	12	44	.....
Jackson.....	3,051	1,829	3,570	244	4,845	5,332	24	4,913	5,254	47
Kalamazoo.....	3,480	2,286	1,074	71	4,493	3,595	80	4,496	3,583	10

MICHIGAN.—State Ticket. (Continued.)

COUNTIES—76.	GOVERNOR, 1878.				GOVERNOR, 1876.			PRESIDENT, 1876.		
	Cros-well. R.	Bar-nes. D.	Smith G.	Sny-der. Pro.	Cros-well. R.	Web-ber. D.	Sparks. G.	Hayes R.	Til-den. D.	Coop-er. G.
Kalkaska.....	322	154	101	10	882	128	2	384	130	10
Kent.....	5,601	1,633	6,076	24	7,402	5,764	2,062	7,403	5,678	2,055
Keweenaw.....	482	307	29	....	736	413	....	735	414	....
Lake.....	312	105	122	....	407	213	9	414	269	8
Lapeer.....	2,619	1,006	349	9	3,216	2,510	....	3,230	2,498	1
Leelanaw.....	394	306	156	....	635	413	....	634	412	....
Lenawee.....	4,710	2,894	2,421	435	6,556	5,523	6	6,540	5,564	6
Livingston.....	2,887	2,514	200	43	2,723	2,947	....	2,735	2,929	1
Mackinac.....	55	188	....	....	74	204	....	74	204	....
Macomb.....	2,036	2,301	615	36	3,003	3,465	14	3,009	3,453	18
Manistee.....	591	816	354	33	884	820	77	836	811	76
Manitou.....	33	154	10	....	31	....	....	40	94	....
Marquette.....	1,985	997	104	31	2,311	1,746	....	2,308	1,750	....
Mason.....	670	384	398	....	920	687	45	933	690	54
Mecosta.....	1,192	311	729	1	1,341	945	83	1,342	926	101
Menominee.....	675	473	85	....	894	349	....	393	351	....
Midland.....	607	130	554	8	663	476	....	653	484	....
Missaukee.....	169	87	47	....	160	109	....	159	108	....
Monroe.....	2,184	2,674	1,238	15	3,013	3,918	5	3,032	3,893	23
Montcalm.....	2,230	1,140	1,494	43	3,009	2,461	66	3,106	2,445	77
Muskegon.....	1,730	558	880	3	2,254	1,514	130	2,255	1,511	163
Newaygo.....	964	232	1,147	19	1,304	792	226	1,315	801	235
Oakland.....	4,133	4,192	1,018	146	5,028	5,346	....	5,053	5,313	51
Oceana.....	920	179	....	22	1,368	594	28	1,365	599	29
Ogemaw.....	76	122	100	....	101	87	....	101	87	....
Ontonagon.....	184	236	65	1	203	324	....	201	321	3
Osceola.....	598	220	262	132	793	628	23	804	630	297
Otsego.....	251	118	191	2	184	145	....	184	145	....
Ottawa.....	2,390	1,056	1,719	82	3,381	2,652	62	4,401	2,620	70
Presque Isle.....	198	195	....	....	150	163	....	153	168	....
Roscommon.....	No re- turns.	....	....	....	54	184	....	54	184	....
Saginaw.....	2,767	3,099	1,960	84	3,982	5,051	4	4,182	4,850	5
Sanilac.....	1,453	630	714	1	1,910	1,037	64	1,896	1,829	66
Schoolcraft.....	81	41	....	....	119	104	....	121	103	....
Shiawassee.....	2,522	1,679	1,005	203	3,182	2,495	6	3,192	2,469	6
St. Clair.....	2,998	2,404	1,466	2	4,038	3,719	112	4,067	3,710	113
St. Joseph.....	2,263	909	2,517	10	3,152	2,489	767	3,165	2,490	748
Tuscola.....	1,977	594	1,094	3	2,423	1,588	....	2,463	1,284	145
Van Buren.....	3,016	1,025	2,195	15	4,043	2,596	508	4,046	2,599	501
Washtenaw.....	3,338	3,239	1,302	244	4,532	5,150	2	4,565	5,117	8
Wayne.....	9,337	9,967	4,917	....	12,242	15,570	1,011	12,578	15,076	1,064
Wexford.....	590	111	437	1	613	....	18	618	318	1
Total.....	126,280	78,503	73,313	3,469	165,926	142,492	8,297	166,901	141,595	9,060
Majority over next.....	47,777	....	....	....	23,434	....	....	25,306	....	....
Per cent.....	44.65	27.70	25.04	1.23	53.33	45.01	2.63	52.27	44.91	2.83
Total vote.....	282,765	....	....	....	317,160	....	....	316,689	....	....

Scattering, 1878, 1,200. In 1876, Smith, Prohib. Candidate, had 769 votes for President.

The Legislature of 1879-80 stands: Republicans, 83; Democrats, 25; National or Green-back party, 132.

MICHIGAN—Representatives in Congress.

1873.			1876.			2d Dist.	Willits. Card. Thomas. Willits. Robin-son.				
1st Dist.	New- berry. R.	Wil- liams. D.	Hef- ron. G.	Duf- field. R.	Wil- liams. D.		R.	D.	G.	R.	
Wayne.....	9,894	8,567	5,700	12,417	14,474	Hilledale...	3,805	959	2,772	5,143	2,398
						Lenawee...	4,647	2,920	2,444	6,541	5,566
						Monroe...	2,340	2,510	1,233	3,050	3,877
						Washtenaw	3,520	3,168	1,293	4,476	5,183
Maj. over next, 1,327						Total.....	14,312	9,557	7,712	19,311	17,024
Per cent... 41.16 35.26 23.72						Maj. over next, 4,755				Maj. 2,187	
Total vote.....24,275						Scattering, 559					
In 1876, John V. Ruehle, Greenback, had 1,736 votes, and John Russell, Prohibition, had 12						Per cent... 44.48 29.70 23.97					
						Total vote.....32,170				36,879	
						In 1876, B. F. Granger, Gr., had 506 votes, R. Hathaway, Prohib., 103, and 29 scattering.					

MICHIGAN.—Representatives in Congress. (Continued.)

1878.						1876.					
3d Dist.	Mc-Gowan. R.	Up-ton. D.	Daw-son. G.	Mc-Gowan. R.	Liver-more. D.	8th Dist.	Horr. R.	Thomp-son. D.	Hoyt. G.	Ellis-worth. R.	Roller. D.
Barry.....	2,185	554	2,284	2,877	1,973	Alcona.....	217	210	19	144	173
Branch.....	2,907	664	2,524	3,563	2,592	Alpena.....	609	723	104	622	635
Calhoun....	3,171	1,807	2,171	4,994	3,992	Bay.....	1,402	1,607	1,881	2,483	2,866
Eaton.....	3,104	1,844	1,973	3,690	3,032	Chuboygan	261	272	187	268	439
Jackson....	3,014	1,972	3,896	4,554	5,634	Clare.....	245	125	190	296	212
Emmet.....	401	368	146	309	432	Gladwin..	145	62	14	108	138
Total....	14,381	6,841	12,347	19,878	17,233	Gratiot....	1,626	792	1,157	2,142	1,496
Maj. over next, 2,034				Maj.	2,655	Iosco.....	459	302	180	460	374
Scattering, 1,460						Isabella... Midland...	844 595	441 129	420 560	1,017 661	719 478
Per cent.... 41.63 18.36 35.75						Montcalm..	2,180	1,185	1,594	3,149	2,463
Total vote..... 34,529				88,344		Ogemaw... Presque Isle	117 186	71 194	105 13	98 155	94 157
NOTE.—Of the scattering vote, Dickle, Prohibition, received 1,436.						Saginaw...	2,706	3,130	1,920	4,182	4,906
In 1876, George Thomas, Gr. had 1,025, and M. C. Woodmansee, Pro., 218.						Total....	11,998	9,571	8,500	16,098	15,760
						Maj. over next, 2,422				Maj.	338
						Scattering, 137					
						Per cent.... 39.71 31.69 28.14					
						Total vote..... 30,201				81,858	
4th Dist.	Burrows. R.	Eldred. D.	Sher-wood. G.	Keight-ley. R.	Cham-bers. D.	9th Dist.	Hubbell. R.	Power. D.	Far-me-lee. G.	Hubbell. R.	Kilb. D.
Berrien....	3,202	2,241	1,415	4,150	3,978	Antrim.....	351	86	249	472	282
Cass.....	2,271	1,466	876	2,752	2,515	Baraga....	156	183	....	223	228
Kalamazoo	3,458	2,876	959	4,512	3,612	Benzie....	314	31	247	459	202
St. Joseph.	2,240	1,074	2,331	3,252	3,140	Charlevoix.	508	61	152	415	199
Van Buren.	3,065	994	2,170	4,050	3,085	Chippewa..	271	310	....	167	286
Total....	14,236	8,171	7,791	18,716	16,330	Delta.....	580	254	....	531	421
Maj. over next, 6,065				Maj.	2,336	Gr. Traverse	708	101	384	969	350
Scattering, 19						Houghton..	1,820	1,183	....	2,256	1,487
Per cent.... 47.11 27.04 25.77						Isle Royal..	....	....	....	12	43
Total vote..... 30,217				85,046		Kalkaska..	328	110	185	372	189
5th Dist.	Stone. R.	Hoyt. D.	Com-stock. G.	Stone. R.	Harris. D.	Keweenaw.. <td>441</td> <td>374</td> <td>1</td> <td>732</td> <td>416</td>	441	374	1	732	416
Allegan....	3,185	252	3,285	4,904	3,382	Lake.....	801	111	126	410	210
Ionia.....	2,954	890	2,510	4,335	3,274	Leelanaw..	367	290	191	624	419
Kent.....	5,870	1,036	6,449	7,623	7,541	Mackinaw..	47	184	....	73	201
Muskegon..	1,609	506	1,041	2,267	1,652	Manistee..	591	808	358	869	909
Ottawa....	2,365	784	1,988	3,379	2,697	Manitou... Marquette..	83 2,021	154 1,000	.... 46	34 2,082	93 1,599
Total....	15,963	3,468	15,273	21,908	18,546	Mason.....	629	379	489	926	730
Maj. over next, 710				Maj.	3,362	Mecosta... Menominee	1,179 800	806 479	744	1,323	1,020
Scattering, 209						Missaukee..	157	....	43	141	128
Per cent.... 45.75 9.92 43.75 54.15 45.84						Newaygo... Oceana....	964 913	294 183	1,172 748	1,314 1,367	1,008 606
Total vote..... 34,933				40,454		Ontonagon.	182	224	65	283	243
6th Dist.	Brewer. R.	Mc-Curdy. D.	Mead. G.	Brewer. R.	Du-rand. D.	Osceola.... <td>647</td> <td>230</td> <td>268</td> <td>800</td> <td>637</td>	647	230	268	800	637
Clinton....	3,378	2,260	1,089	3,257	3,090	Otsego....	245	113	192	184	144
Genesee....	3,771	1,794	1,891	5,004	3,809	Schoolcraft	99	24	....	115	84
Ingham....	3,250	2,655	1,452	4,065	3,991	Wexford... Total....	522 15,264	85 7,478	452	596	352
Livingston.	2,454	2,507	218	2,745	2,933	Maj. over next, 7,786				Maj.	5,568
Onkland... Shiawassee	4,382 2,224	4,101 2,233	591 780	5,052 3,203	5,305 2,487	Scattering, 179					
Total....	18,459	15,549	6,271	23,356	21,615	Per cent.... 52.75 25.84 20.78					
Maj. over next, 2,710				Maj.	1,741	Total vote..... 28,935				80,880	
Scattering, 661						Total vote in State on Congressmen.				1878.	1876.
Per cent.... 45.08 87.99 15.56 51.93 48.06						Republican.....				126,461	164,626
Total vote..... 40,940				44,971		Democratic..				93,350	147,002
7th Dist.	Conger. R.	Mitchell. D.	Mal-lory. G.	Conger. R.	Chad-well. D.	Greenback....				13,984	3,506
Huron.....	1,007	742	191	1,292	1,024	Scattering.....				3,327	465
Lapeer....	2,610	1,936	841	3,228	2,493	Total....				297,122	315,569
Macomb....	2,012	2,487	617	2,981	3,493						
Sanilac....	1,392	719	686	1,893	1,058						
St. Clair... Tuscola....	2,953 1,965	2,473 633	1,420 1,061	4,013 2,421	3,731 1,372						
Total....	11,939	8,940	4,316	15,818	13,177						
Maj. over next, 2,999				Maj.	2,641						
Scattering, 10											
Per cent.... 47.35 85.43 17.11 54.55 45.44											
Total vote..... 25,214				23,995							

MINNESOTA.—Representatives in Congress.

1878.				1876.			
Dunnell. Melgren.		Dunnell. Storey.		D.		D.	
R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
1. DISTRICT.							
Blue Earth.....	1,568	1,541	2,398	2,060			
Cottonwood.....	570	63	400	66			
Dodge.....	1,241	625	1,621	702			
Faribault.....	920	708	1,532	727			
Fillmore.....	2,030	2,184	3,779	1,779			
Freeborn.....	1,594	551	2,013	708			
Houston.....	1,539	1,252	1,970	1,468			
Jackson.....	412	53	520	64			
Martin.....	573	183	623	165			
Mower.....	1,118	1,119	1,939	1,043			
Murray.....	249	26	237	38			
Nobles.....	338	127	438	57			
Olmsted.....	1,787	1,019	2,406	2,031			
Rock.....	528	185	549	44			
Steele.....	1,405	845	1,567	945			
Waseca.....	536	743	821	1,031			
Watsonwan.....	726	177	553	184			
Winona.....	1,556	1,435	2,601	2,960			
Total.....	18,739	12,848	26,010	16,065			
Dunnell's maj..	5,861		9,945				
Per cent.....	59.31	40.68	61.58	38.18			
Total vote.....	31,577		42,075				
1878.				1876.			
Straut. Poehler.		Straut. Wilder.		Donnelly.		G.	
R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
2. DISTRICT.							
Brown.....	570	723	860	542			284
Carver.....	654	1,250	1,036	1,258			12
Chippewa.....	840	92	418	66			317
Dakota.....	1,035	1,497	1,325	1,898			690
Goodhue.....	1,937	1,384	3,287	2,056			277
Kandiyohi.....	522	307	1,382	172			132
Le Sueur.....	837	1,484	1,150	1,485			31
Lincoln.....	180	39	89	15			....
Lyon.....	506	186	521	78			9
McLeod.....	717	1,032	704	829			158
Nicollet.....	611	487	1,122	604			99
Redwood.....	387	218	417	109			45
Renville.....	430	424	878	271			115
Rice.....	1,716	1,119	2,389	1,348			505
Scott.....	823	1,291	852	1,517			14
Sibley.....	822	1,266	720	906			18
Swift.....	499	302	544	101			86
Wabashaw.....	1,637	1,416	2,041	1,640			247
Total.....	13,743	14,467	19,730	14,990			2,879

1878.				1876.			
Washburn. Donnelly.		Stewart. McNair.		R.		D.	
R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
3. DISTRICT.							
Aitkin.....	22	21	41	13			
Anoka.....	618	506	677	544			
Becker.....	395	203	416	171			
Benton.....	147	274	164	272			
Big Stone.....	152	65	97	8			
Carlton.....	124	150	110	138			
Cass.....	.....	.....	28	10			
Chicago.....	676	188	966	289			
Clay.....	556	203	352	152			
Crow Wing.....	160	153	140	121			
Douglas.....	689	489	856	544			
Grant.....	202	45	215	83			
Hennepin.....	6,333	2,849	4,725	5,749			
Isanti.....	538	137	639	165			
Kanabec.....	109	24	105	33			
Lac qui Parle.....	273	114	273	95			
Lake.....	29	.....	16	1			
Meeker.....	946	914	1,094	787			
Millie Lacs.....	111	184	137	146			
Morrison.....	145	396	310	814			
Otter Tail.....	904	755	1,380	694			
Pine.....	159	183	132	153			
Polk & Kittson.....	839	182	219	130			
Pope.....	479	242	641	207			
Ramsey.....	1,621	4,191	2,852	3,517			
St. Louis.....	410	209	469	272			
Sherburne.....	317	267	388	265			
Stearns.....	558	1,951	1,145	2,388			
Stevens.....	108	330	167	136			
Todd.....	265	166	489	252			
Traverse.....	12	9	.....	.....	
Wadena.....	126	50	54	20			
Washington.....	1,377	1,129	1,641	1,444			
Wilkin.....	131	69	88	44			
Wright.....	1,125	1,301	1,326	1,435			
Yellow Medicine.....	494	61	451	116			
Total.....	21,036	18,024	22,823	20,727			
Washburn's maj..	3,016		2,906				
Per cent.....	53.85	46.13	52.40	47.59			
Total vote.....	39,060		43,550				

2d Dist. Poehler's maj. 724 1,861 (Maj. ov. all.)
 Per cent..... 48.71 51.21 52.47 39.86 7.65
 Total vote..... 23,210 37,599

The Legislature of 1878-79 stands: Rep-
 ublicans, 96; Democrats, 46; Greenback,
 5. Total, 147.

MISSISSIPPI.—Representatives in Congress.

1878.				1876.			
Muldrow. Davis.		Muldrow. Lee.		D.		R.	
D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
First District.							
Alcorn.....	614	576	1,605	661			
Chickasaw.....	1,158	1,084	1,894	1,005			
Clay.....	923	662	1,948	816			
Itawamba.....	686	235	1,396	44			
Lee.....	1,002	660	2,724	208			
Lowndes.....	919	93	2,074	2			
Monroe.....	1,189	2,009	2,705	1,915			
Oktibbeha.....	1,021	428	1,399	993			
Pontotoc.....	892	515	1,633	565			
Pontotoc.....	802	125	1,877	181			
Tishomingo.....	437	147	1,282	30			
Total.....	9,632	6,533	20,597	6,420			
Scattering votes, 67.							
Maj.....	3,099		Maj. 14,177				
Per cent.....	72.79	27.24					
Total vote.....	13,233		27,017				
1878.				1876.			
Manning. Amacker.		Allen. Man- Watson.		D.		R.	
D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Second District.							
Benton.....	375	277	1	1,147	754		
DeSoto.....	839	161	54	2,542	1,661		
Lafayette.....	1,078	1,041	2	2,463	1,538		
Marshall.....	1,036	1,523	1	3,256	2,036		
Panola.....	1,036	1,430	386	2,785	2,518		
Tallahatchie.....	305	.....	1	1,145	1		
Tate.....	679	590	11	1,947	1,499		
Tippah.....	537	155	.....	1,554	329		
Union.....	718	243	.....	1,608	391		
Yalobusha.....	684	500	.....	1,681	862		
Total.....	7,339	5,969	406	20,329	12,593		
Per cent.....	52.00	42.30	2.87				
Maj. ov. next, 1,370			Maj. 7,731				
Scattering in 1876, 897, of which 836 were							
cast in Panola County for W. H. Amacker.							
Total vote, 11,111.							

MISSISSIPPI.—Representatives in Congress. (Continued.)

1878.				1876.			
Third District.		Money.	Chisholm.	Money.		Chisholm.	
		D.	R.			D.	R.
Atalla.....	593	1,997	975				
Calhoun.....	809	1,801	117				
Carroll.....	324	2,008	996				
Choctaw.....	214	908	155				
Grenada.....		1,297	625				
Kemper.....	223	1,573	890				
Leflore.....	191	1,367	696				
Montgomery.....	360	1,545	415				
Neshoba.....	126	1,106	119				
Noxubee.....	537	1,632	1,405				
Sunflower.....	630	523	234				
Winston.....	326	1,177	287				
Sumner.....	205	969	406				
Total.....	4,02	17,953	6,320				
Majority.....	4,025	11,633					
Scattering votes, 12							
Per cent.....	99.73						
Total vote, 4,040.		24,270					
No opposition candidate in 1878.							
Fourth District.				Singleton. Singleton. Hancock.			
				D.	D.	R.	
Clark.....	386	1,443	805				
Holmes.....	578	2,612	1,149				
Jasper.....	377						
Jones.....	86	388	13				
Lauderdale.....	590	2,089	587				
Lenke.....	439	1,474	441				
Madison.....	1,037	1,466	10				
Newton.....	369	1,643	800				
Scott.....	260	1,356	49				
Smith.....	293	1,115					
Wayne.....	118	621	464				
Yazoo.....	417	3,678	2				
Total.....	4,650	19,180	4,547				
Scattering votes, 21							
Majority.....	4,629	14,583					
Per cent.....	99.33						
Total vote, 4,681.		23,677					
No opposition candidate in 1878.							
Fifth District.				Hooker. Deason. Hooker. Shaughnessy.			
				D.	R.	D.	R.
Amite.....	291	5	1,477				73
Copiah.....	1,029	21	2,615				1,639
Covington.....	190	1	623				281
Franklin.....	246	2	921				432
Greene.....	48	3	380				58
Hancock.....	60	71	517				304
Harrison.....	223	33	753				301
Hinds.....	524	12	4,416				1,473
Jackson.....	238	40	890				340
Lawrence.....	362	17	852				621
Lincoln.....	235	257	1,280				866
Marion.....	218	5	458				240
Pearl.....			182				11
Perry.....			339				24
Pike.....	243	151	1,536				862
Rankin.....	557	45	1,800				776
Simpson.....	252	23	790				339
Total.....	4,816	686	19,858				8,646
Majority.....	4,130		11,212				
Per cent.....	87.35	12.44					
Total vote.....	5,513		28,504				
Sixth District.				Chalmers. Castello. Chalmers. Lynch.			
				D.	R.	D.	R.
Adams.....	718	1,208	1,684				2,265
Bolivar.....	239		1,298				2,073
Claiborne.....	631	82	1,498				423
Coahoma.....	805	2	1,072				1,162
Issaquena.....	187		939				909
Jefferson.....	532	5	1,545				419
Quitman.....	66						
Sharkey.....	338		591				92
Tunica.....	142	1	958				1,397
Warren.....	2,069	9	2,043				623
Washington.....	240		2,905				1,598
Wilkinson.....	1,106	113	1,255				1,425
Total.....	6,663	1,370	15,788				12,386
Scattering votes, 21							
Majority.....	5,293						
Per cent.....	82.72	17.00					
Total vote.....	8,054		28,174				
Total vote of State, 1878, 49,631. Total							
vote, 1876, 64,778; 1877, 97,550.							
In 1876, Tilden, Dem., received 112,173							
votes, and Hayes, Rep., 52,605 votes for Presi-							
dent. In 1877, Stone, Dem., had 96,382 votes							
for Governor, there being no Republican							
ticket, but 1,165 scattering votes.							

MISSOURI.—Representatives in Congress.

1. COUNTIES.					2. COUNTIES.				
	Clardy. D.	Ziegen- hein. R.	Esh- baugh. G.	Wester- meyer. S.		Wells. D.	Cole. R.	Hogan. G.	Hess- feld. S.
St. Louis 1st, 2d, and 3d wards.	2,641	3,542	808	1,110	St. Louis 4th, 6th, 7th, and 8th wards....	6,216	5,640	2,316	499
Carondelet.....	285	463	6	.....	St. Louis.....	1,453	1,763	75	.....
Madison.....	773	290	294	.....	Total.....	7,669	7,403	2,391	499
Jefferson.....	1,719	786	710	.....	Maj. over next..	266			
Washington.....	1,377	449	332	.....	Per cent.....	42.69	41.21	13.31	
St. Francois.....	1,575	434	189	.....	Total vote.....		17,932		
Ste. Genevieve..	1,067	536	117	.....				
Total.....	9,437	6,489	2,476	1,110					
Maj. over next..	2,948								
Per cent.....	48.36	83.25	12.08	5.66					
Total vote.....		19,512							

MISSOURI. Representatives in Congress. (Continued.)

3. COUNTIES.					6. COUNTIES.				
Frost. Metcalfe. Van Barthol.					Waddill. Burton. Ritchey. Cent-				
D. R. Dillen. omers. S.					D. R. G.				
St. Louis 9th,					Greene	1,456	1,434	1,922	.....
10th, 11th, and					Barry	1,077	771	804	.....
12th wards...	6,344	4,723	2,140	1,146	McDonald	636	105	499	.....
St. Ferdinand					Newton	1,200	660	1,210	.....
and St. Louis					Jasper	2,235	2,096	1,722	.....
townships....	893	593	73	.....	Barton	530	341	744	.....
Total	7,237	5,319	2,213	1,140	Vernon	1,579	494	551	.....
Maj. over next.	1,918				St. Clair	693	628	1,061	2
Per cent	45.47	83.42	13.90	7.20	Bates	2,311	919	673	.....
Total vote		15,915			Cedar	783	767	823	.....
4. COUNTIES.					Dade	767	1,055	806	.....
Davis. Kitchen. Moss. Scat-					Lawrence	1,231	1,192	459	1
D. G. R. tering.					Henry	2,149	678	663	.....
Ironton	642	15	42	1	Webster	972	482	567	.....
Bollinger	996	472	.....	.....	Total	17,769	11,022	11,004	3
Cape Girardeau	2,158	586	24	.....	Maj. over next.	6,147			
Scott	718	761	18	.....	Per cent	43.98	28.76	27.22	
Mississippi	375	787	320	.....	Total vote		40,398		
New Madrid	838	822	.....	.....	7. COUNTIES.				
Pemiscot	609	189	.....	.....	Lay. Atherwood. Boyd.				
Dunklin	580	728	.....	1	D. R. G.				
Stoddard	497	1,296	102	1	Cole	1,846	835	175	
Butler	295	556	8	.....	Miller	621	660	426	
Ripley	486	112	1	.....	Camden	377	822	271	
Oregon	602	194	6	.....	Hickory	308	439	393	
Carter	173	62	33	.....	Polk	975	184	639	
Reynolds	614	117	70	.....	Dallas	332	494	604	
Wayne	895	450	59	.....	La Fayette	2,919	998	455	
Perry	1,579	187	75	.....	Johnson	2,362	1,127	759	
Total	12,052	6,834	758	3	Pettis	2,332	865	1,400	
Maj. over next.	5,218				Moniteau	1,256	200	1,177	
Per cent	61.34	34.78	8.85		Morgan	899	16	701	
Total vote		19,647			Benton	771	738	332	
5. COUNTIES.					Cooper	1,912	362	1,498	
Bland. Ware. Mings. Scat-					Total	16,960	7,170	8,810	
D. G. I. G. tering.					Maj. over next.	8,150			
Phelps	1,060	844	.....	1	Per cent	51.48	21.76	26.74	
Franklin	2,249	1,519	11	.....	Total vote		32,940		
Crawford	920	395	2	26	8. COUNTIES.				
Dent	800	103	3	.....	Sawyer. Crisp. Jeffers.				
Shannon	457	89	.....	.....	I. D. G.				
Howell	611	542	.....	.....	Cass	2,530	1,133	264	
Ozark	227	505	.....	.....	Jackson	5,041	8,561	712	
Taney	215	472	.....	.....	Clay	529	2,701	130	
Christian	394	524	574	.....	Platte	1,818	1,497	91	
Douglas	147	700	.....	.....	Total	9,727	8,917	1,237	
Stone	136	101	.....	.....	Maj. over next.	810			
Wright	446	426	29	.....	Per cent	48.95	44.87	6.17	
Texas	1,081	541	.....	.....	Total vote		19,871		
Laclede	835	1,040	1	.....	9. COUNTIES.				
Pulaski	780	112	.....	.....	Rea. Ford. Scattering.				
Marion	924	149	.....	.....	D. G.				
Total	11,291	8,022	623	27	Buchanan	3,194	3,218	2	
Maj. over next.	3,265				Andrew	1,430	1,824	.....
Per cent	56.56	40.19	3.10		Holt	1,194	1,064	23	
Total vote		19,960			Atchison	1,119	1,420	.....
					Nodaway	1,738	2,704	1	
					Worth	639	757	.....
					Gentry	1,357	1,418	1	
					DeKalb	1,010	1,105	2	
					Clinton	1,610	1,204	.....
					Caldwell	923	1,311	.....
					Ray	2,040	1,385	.....
					Total	16,257	17,430	39	
					Maj. over next.	1,173			
					Per cent	48.20	51.68		
					Total vote		33,726		

10. COUNTIES.	Rothwell.	Broad- dua. G.	Pollard. R.	Scat- tering.
Randolph.....	2,756	858	638
Charlton.....	2,440	923	1,027
Linn.....	1,800	319	1,501
Sullivan.....	1,588	191	1,378
Mercer.....	654	775	1,081
Grundy.....	1,042	163	1,540
Livingston.....	1,559	1,488	746
Davies.....	1,817	449	1,936	1
Harrison.....	1,137	480	1,638
Total.....	14,798	5,682	10,873	1
Maj. over next.	3,918			
Per cent.....	47.15	18.12	34.68	
Total vote.....		31,351		

11. COUNTIES.	Clark, Jr. D.	Scattering.
Callaway.....	3,890
Boone.....	4,184	30
Howard.....	2,387	8
Saline.....	2,912
Carroll.....	1,965	35
Osage.....	998	1
Gasconado.....	872	113
Total.....	16,600	182
Per cent.....	98.91	
Total vote.....		16,782

12. COUNTIES.	Hatch.	London.	Draper.	Scat- tering.
Adair.....	D. 726	G. 797	R. 1,254
Clark.....	1,256	408	1,021
Marion.....	2,166	848	536
Knox.....	1,165	1,142	44	114
Lewis.....	1,813	1,105	191
Macon.....	2,095	2,187	283
Shelby.....	1,249	1,198	42
Scotland.....	1,156	1,159	25
Schuyler.....	887	824	155	8
Putnam.....	850	873	1,028
Total.....	12,463	10,597	4,578	117
Maj. over next.	1,866			
Per cent.....	44.90	88.18	16.49	
Total vote.....		27,755		

13. COUNTIES.	Buckner.	Fagg.	Robinson.	Scat- tering.
Andrath.....	D. 1,601	G. 1,095	R.
Monroe.....	3,868	357	0
Montgomery.....	1,489	1,459	1
Pike.....	2,580	2,793
Lincoln.....	1,755	1,552	12
St. Charles.....	2,434	141	1,928
Ralls.....	1,467	644
Warren.....	697	514	224	4
Total.....	15,591	8,575	2,164	11
Maj. over next.	7,016			
Per cent.....	59.32	32.92	8.21	
Total vote.....		26,341		

REPRESENTATIVES IN 1876.	
District.	
1. Anthony Ittner, R.....	7,043
E. C. Kehr, D.....	6,844
2. Nathan Cole, R.....	7,816
Erastus Wells, D.....	7,026
3. L. S. Metcalfe, R.....	8,091
R. Graham Frost, D.....	8,072
4. L. Davis, R.....	8,953
R. A. Hatcher, D.....	21,389
W. Ballentine R.....	1,737
5. J. Q. Thompson, R.....	11,424
Rich. P. Bland, D.....	14,599
6. H. E. Havens, R.....	17,357
Chas. H. Morgan, D.....	18,081
7. John H. Stover, R.....	15,353
T. T. Crittenden, D.....	18,700
8. D. S. Twitchell, R.....	7,166
B. J. Franklin, D.....	15,229
9. Benj. F. Loan, R.....	13,348
David Rea, D.....	15,715
10. Har. Pollard, R.....	16,582
R. A. DeBolt, D.....	15,592
J. L. DeMotte, R.....	9,915
11. M. B. Clarke, Jr., D.....	21,671
12. J. T. K. Hayward, R.....	11,646
John M. Glover, D.....	16,153
13. T. B. Robinson, Ind.....	4,715
A. H. Buckner, D.....	22,578
S. Clarkson, Ind.....	965

In the St. Louis Districts, S. stands for the Socialist or Labor Party.

The Legislature of 1878-79, stands: Democrats, 128; Republicans, 18; National Green-back Party, 20; Independent, 11—total, 177.

COUNTIES—10.	1873.		1876.	
	Maginnis. D.	Orr. Ind.	Maginnis. D.	Levitt. R.
Beaverhead	451	174	148	276
Choteau.....	497	7	233	26
Custer (new county).....	342	10
Deer Lodge	1,742	683	849	734
Gallatin	544	320	374	173
Jefferson.....	296	244	296	223
Lewis and Clarke	1,163	687	791	642
Madison.....	581	404	504	500
Meagher.....	413	149	299	242
Missoula	514	76	333	165
Total.....	6,485	2,757	3,827	2,980
Majority over next.....	3,728		847	
Per cent.....	70.17	29.63	56.22	43.77
Total vote.....	9,242		6,807	

STATE OF NEBRASKA.—Congress and Supreme Court. 1878.

COUNTIES—62.	Judge of Sup. Court.		Member 46th Con.		President—1876.	
	Cobb. R.	Howe. D.	Valentine R.	Davis. D.	Hayes. R.	Tilden. D.
Adams.....	757	267	773	266	767	204
Antelope.....	165	139	166	134	206	65
Boone.....	270	90	263	97	262	45
Buffalo.....	544	304	547	202	491	160
Burt.....	899	515	872	525	674	310
Butler.....	484	581	486	558	583	418
Cass.....	1,061	994	969	1,050	1,367	901
Cedar.....	131	243	131	240	144	287
Cheyenne.....	169	263	193	272	103	200
Clay.....	846	310	848	301	1,087	341
Colfax.....	454	452	463	440	465	458
Cuming.....	357	424	502	276	406	496
Custer (New Co.).....	23	36	22	44	.....	.....
Dakota.....	205	312	215	302	.....	.....
Dawson.....	154	90	153	100	171	76
Dixon.....	849	294	354	283	363	294
Dodge.....	980	892	.....	.....	964	956
Douglas.....	1,387	2,391	2,066	2,257	2,342	2,270
Fillmore.....	880	367	879	376	839	251
Franklin.....	311	198	307	196	357	157
Frontier.....	741	15	38	15	.....	.....
Furnas.....	166	101	176	92	201	64
Gage.....	610	572	613	569	847	242
Greely.....	75	67	75	67	88	8
Gosper.....	9	11	9	11	23	9
Hall.....	706	354	761	301	720	296
Hamilton.....	465	362	454	366	637	31
Harlan.....	397	141	398	137	342	115
Hitchcock.....	30	21	20	21	16	10
Howard.....	281	169	296	154	293	84
Holt.....	71	165	105	130	23	.....
Jefferson.....	472	470	473	471	531	187
Johnson.....	585	408	599	395	697	376
Kearney.....	267	112	257	119	196	42
Keith.....	11	58	7	57	16	55
Knox.....	249	115	278	86	216	50
Lancaster.....	1,981	837	1,972	922	1,951	711
Lincoln.....	273	254	283	246	251	239
Madison.....	366	372	373	330	366	299
Merrick.....	540	272	528	277	564	205
Nemaha.....	908	863	880	861	1,087	603
Nuckolls.....	225	176	235	169	213	94
Otoe.....	1,256	787	1,238	801	1,236	1,067
Pawnee.....	560	334	599	289	751	163
Phelps.....	176	4	176	4	61	8
Pierce.....	22	115	47	90	20	101
Platte.....	530	528	502	530	514	530
Polk.....	511	111	513	104	548	79
Red Willow.....	57	52	60	50	82	20
Richardson.....	1,051	1,290	1,069	1,269	1,264	1,076
Saline.....	930	918	921	919	1,053	469
Sarpy.....	839	469	832	453	891	421
Saunders.....	815	1,399	834	1,398	1,106	464
Seward.....	772	643	769	645	905	325
Sherman.....	99	34	99	24	61	39
Stanton.....	121	172	137	150	126	131
Thayer.....	417	215	416	247	368	123
Valley.....	170	25	173	21	132	6
Washington.....	811	556	817	469	977	462
Wayne.....	68	24	66	24	49	13
Webster.....	485	243	485	246	509	116
York.....	612	333	624	329	604	293
Total.....	23,950	23,191	23,341	21,752	31,916	17,554
Majority.....	5,765	.....	6,589	.....	14,382	.....
Per cent.....	55.52	44.07	56.57	43.43	64.51	35.48
Total vote.....	52,158	.....	50,947	.....	51,306	.....

Cooper, Greenback, for President, received 2,336 votes in 1876.

The Legislature of 1878-79 stands: Rep., 75; Dem., 17; Nat. Greenback, 22—total, 113.

NEVADA.

COUNTIES—14.	Governor, 1878.		Representative in Congress.				President, 1876.	
	Kinkead. Rep.	Bradley. Dem.	1878.		1876.		Hayes. Rep.	Tilden. Dem.
			Daggett. Rep.	Deal. Dem.	Wren. Rep.	Filla. Dem.		
Churchill.....	65	74	67	72	29	40	34	46
Douglass.....	257	232	276	211	295	300	332	179
Elko.....	757	1,109	837	971	759	815	763	820
Esmeralda.....	456	535	500	490	353	387	370	373
Eureka.....	1,079	1,058	1,105	1,019	884	655	779	769
Humboldt.....	508	455	434	524	387	493	394	500
Lander.....	441	620	449	610	354	399	380	525
Lincoln.....	355	429	367	417	364	534	359	893
Lyon.....	389	207	368	233	500	332	533	305
Nye.....	298	384	305	384	436	425	429	416
Ormsby.....	638	401	638	400	818	529	844	506
Storey.....	3,216	2,491	3,024	2,668	3,575	3,319	3,692	3,226
Washoe.....	740	673	794	618	896	666	906	602
White Pine.....	470	484	513	450	591	533	568	568
Total.....	9,678	9,151	9,727	9,047	10,341	9,330	10,383	9,308
Majority.....	527		680		911		1,075	
Per cent.....	51.40	43.60	51.82	48.18	52.32	47.68	52.73	47.27
Total vote.....	18,829		18,774		19,571		17,691	

The Legislature of 1879 stands : Republicans, 61 ; Democrats, 14.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.—State Ticket—Governor, Nov., 1878.

COUNTIES—10.	GOVERNOR, 1878.				GOVERNOR, 1877.		PRESIDENT, 1876.	
	Head. R.	McKean. D.	Brown. G.	Scat- tering.	Pres- cott. R.	Marcy. D.	Hayes. R.	Tilden. D.
Belknap.....	1,898	1,973	268	3	2,006	2,252	2,027	2,303
Carroll.....	1,786	2,076	451	7	2,017	2,553	2,016	2,474
Cheshire.....	3,729	2,443	375	23	3,925	2,668	4,162	2,934
Coos.....	1,285	1,868	486	16	1,673	2,103	1,679	2,130
Grafton.....	4,285	4,208	839	3	4,677	4,852	4,763	5,091
Hillsborough.....	7,548	5,156	1,400	21	7,900	6,296	8,190	6,790
Merrimack.....	5,453	4,652	763	28	5,599	5,417	5,660	5,687
Rockingham.....	5,997	4,316	980	34	6,376	5,429	6,422	5,576
Strafford.....	3,794	2,619	720	5	4,036	3,194	4,052	3,363
Sullivan.....	2,420	1,844	222	3	2,546	1,957	2,568	2,106
Aggregates.....	38,175	31,135	6,507	142	40,755	36,721	41,539	38,509
Maj. over all.....	391				4,034		3,030	
Maj. over next.....					52.60	47.40	51.89	46.11
Per cent.....	50.25	40.98	8.56	.18				
Total vote.....		75,959			77,873		80,048	

In March, 1878, an election for Governor was held, at which B. F. Prescott was chosen for the last annual term (June, 1878-9). The Nov., 1878, election was for the first biennial term of Governor under the new State Constitution. The vote in March, 1878, was—Prescott, Rep., 39,427 ; McKean, Dem., 36,860 ; scattering, 576—total, 77,863.

The Legislature elected, Nov., 1878, stands : House, Rep. 163, Dem. 100, Gr. 11, vacancies, 20—total, 299 ; Senate, Rep. 20, Dem. 4—total, 24. Rep. majority on joint ballot, 73.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Representatives in Congress.

COUNTIES—10.	NOVEMBER, 1878.				MARCH, 1877.	
	Hall. R.	Norris. D.	Ches- ley. G.	Scat- tering.	Mars- ton. R.	Jones. D.
1st District—Belknap.....	1,899	1,977	261	.....	1,991	2,290
Carroll.....	1,715	2,086	416	27	1,990	2,579
Rockingham.....	5,991	4,354	920	15	6,205	5,596
Stafford.....	3,825	2,609	687	.....	3,695	3,459
Total.....	13,510	11,026	2,284	42	13,881	13,924
Majority over all.....	158					43
Per cent.....	50.29	41.04	8.49	.15	49.92	50.07
Total vote.....		25,862				27,803
	Briggs. R.	A. W. Sullo- way. D.	C. A. Sullo- way. G.	Scat- tering.	Briggs. R.	Sullo- way. D.
2d District—Hillsborough.....	7,567	5,108	1,348	9	7,801	6,442
Merrimack.....	5,414	4,752	729	11	5,406	5,072
Total.....	12,981	9,860	2,075	20	13,207	12,114
Majority over all.....	1,036				1,093	
Per cent.....	52.05	39.54	8.32	.08	52.15	47.84
Total vote.....		24,936				25,321
	Farr. R.	Kent. D.	John- son. G.	Scat- tering.	Blair. R.	Kent. D.
3d District—Cheshire.....	3,745	2,480	268	88	3,900	2,753
Coos.....	1,320	2,000	329	11	1,636	2,161
Grafton.....	4,377	4,206	722	1	4,601	4,868
Sullivan.....	2,336	1,911	177	58	2,485	2,041
Total.....	11,768	10,663	1,496	108	12,633	11,823
Plurality.....	1,045				853	
Majority.....						
Per cent.....	43.83	44.47	6.23	.45	51.74	43.25
Total vote.....		23,975				24,511

NEW JERSEY.—State Officers.

COUNTIES—21.	SHERIFFS, 1878.			GOVERNOR, 1877.			
	R.	D.	G.	Newell. R.	McClel- lan. D.	Hoxsey G.	Bing- ham. Pro.
Atlantic.....	1,325	1,086	137	1,546	1,471	82	20
Bergen.....	3,209	3,117	121	2,387	3,540	34	44
Burlington.....	5,095	5,110	1,494	5,150	5,339	99	425
Camden.....	6,040	4,925	.....	5,119	4,636	383	69
Cape May.....	764	865	116	832	796	.....	18
Cumberland.....	2,720	1,696	2,452	2,803	2,802	1,297	23
Essex.....	14,327	13,750	1,632	14,712	13,626	806	27
Gloucester.....	2,403	2,272	254	2,622	2,177	314	76
Hudson.....	14,637	10,668	1,066	9,177	14,412	159	41
Hunterdon.....	3,019	3,719	1,033	2,849	4,638	30	78
Mercer.....	5,649	4,208	462	5,715	5,804	1,102	178
Middlesex.....	4,940	4,534	506	5,023	4,973	56	57
Monmouth.....	5,663	4,671	316	4,315	5,406	6	131
Morris.....	4,375	3,568	459	4,018	4,360	43	53
Ocean.....	1,338	1,027	513	1,608	1,605	34	33
Passaic.....	5,114	3,518	624	3,668	4,102	648	11
Salem.....	2,664	2,635	639	2,834	2,876	36	45
Somerset.....	2,935	2,210	269	2,612	2,595	46	22
Sussex.....	904	2,034	2,008	1,563	3,070	20	16
Union.....	4,820	4,207	740	4,509	5,170	140	35

NEW JERSEY.—State Ticket. (Continued.)

COUNTIES—21.	SHERIFFS, 1878.			GOVERNOR, 1877.			
	R.	D.	G.	Newell. R.	McClellan. D.	Hoxsey G.	Bingham. Pro.
Warren.....	2,839	2,726	1,354	2,032	4,443	734	80
Total.....	94,951	82,576	16,795	83,094	97,840	5,069	1,438
Maj. over next.....	12,375	.....	.....	.....	12,746	.....	.....
Per cent.....	48.86	42.49	8.60	44.92	51.64	2.67	.75

¹ Combined Dem. and Green. vote. ² Rep. and Ind. Dem. vote.

Scattering votes in 1873: Ind. Rep., 497; Ind. Dem., 187; Prohibition, 1,249.

Summary of total Vote in 1876, 1877, and 1878.

	R.	D.	G.	Total.	Maj. over next.
1878—Congress.....	90,488	80,029 ¹	24,690 ²	195,633	10,459R.
1878—Sheriffs.....	94,951	82,576	18,728 ³	196,255	12,375R.
1877—Governor.....	85,094	97,840	5,057 ⁴	189,427	12,746D.
1876—President.....	103,517	115,962	714	220,236	11,688D.
1876—Congress.....	103,474	115,168	520	219,162	11,474D.

¹ Including Democratic and Greenback vote in Second District. ² Including 616 Prohibition votes. ³ Including 1,249 Prohibition, 497 Independent Republican, and 187 Independent Democratic votes. ⁴ Including 1,438 Prohibition votes.

	R.	D.	Ind. D.
The Legislature of 1879 stands; Senate.....	11	9	1
Assembly.....	23	27	0
	44	36	1

Representatives in Congress.

1878.						1876.					
1st Dist.	Robeson. R.	Stratton. D.	Grosscup. G.	Sinickson. R.	Simerman. D.	4th Dist.	Potts. R.	Clark. D.	Larison. G.	Veghte. I. D. & R.	Clark. D.
Camden...	6,208	691	4,080	6,513	5,262	Hunter'n.	3,056	3,527	1,368	8,848	5,558
Cape May	863	750	204	1,053	863	Somerset.	2,876	2,233	277	3,202	2,850
Cum'b'nd.	2,650	1,096	2,508	3,860	3,777	Sussex....	1,512	2,580	937	2,119	3,558
Glon'ster.	2,487	1,011	2,033	2,981	2,729	Warren....	2,408	3,109	1,539	2,731	5,385
Salem....	2,715	2,067	1,099	2,585	2,841	Total...	9,852	11,449	4,111	11,900	17,851
Total...	14,924	6,215	9,680	17,362	15,472	Maj. over next....		1,597			5,451
Maj. over next ..	5,044			1,890		Per cent...	33.70	45.13	16.15		
Per cent...	48.07	20.05	31.83			To'l vote.		25,412		29,251	
To'l vote.		30,019		32,834		5th Dist.					
						Bergen...	2,594	3,599	273	3,209	4,401
2d Dist.	Pugh. R.	Smith. D. & G.	Baker. Pro.	Pugh. R.	Smith. D.	Morris....	4,052	3,350	985	4,094	5,209
Atlantic...	1,600	1,418	4	1,692	1,433	Passaic...	4,244	3,129	2,001	5,579	5,424
Burl'gton.	5,186	6,340	230	6,397	6,460	Total...	10,893	10,089	3,268	13,882	15,034
Mercer...	5,585	5,350	321	6,102	6,013	Maj. over next....	804				1,152
Ocean....	1,878	1,507	13	1,824	1,579	Per cent...	44.91	44.16	13.43		
Total...	13,699	14,610	568	16,015	15,485	To'l vote.		24,250		28,916	
Maj. over next....		911		530		6th Dist.					
Per cent...	47.48	56.25	.19			Essex....	14,771	12,832	2,106	17,565	16,041
To'l vote.		23,877		21,500		Maj. over next ...	1,989				1,524
						Per cent...	49.70	43.19	7.06		
3d Dist.	Clark. R.	Rosa. D.	Hope. G.	Atherton. R.	Rosa. D.	To'l vote.		29,709		83,606	
Middle'x.	4,712	4,503	792	5,308	5,776	In 1876 William Baxter (Green.) received					
Monm'th.	4,016	5,022	1,062	4,750	6,901	520 votes.					
Union....	4,448	3,984	1,389	5,306	5,248	7th Dist.					
Total...	13,176	13,509	3,843	15,359	18,525	Brigham. Lavery. Winant. Sitatny. bergh.					
Maj. over next....		833		3,166		Hudson...	13,199	11,284	1,424	11,391	17,260
Per cent...	43.17	44.61	12.50			Maj. over next ...	1,960				5,880
To'l vote.		80,601		83,881		Per cent...	50.93	43.61	5.49		
In 1878 James A. Bradley (Pro.) received						To'l vote.		25,970		28,651	
73 votes.						In 1878 C. C. Burr (Ind. Green.) received					
						113 votes.					

NEW MEXICO.—Delegate in Congress.

COUNTIES—12.	1878.		1876.		1874.	
	M. S. Otero. R.	Benito Baca. D.	Romero. R.	Valdez. D.	Elkins. R.	Valdez. D.
Bernalillo.....	1,611	606	1,096	474	730	297
Colfax.....	121	643	156	441	393	300
Dofa Anna.....	609	643	888	378	716	226
Grant.....	260	267	155	357	311	351
Lincoln.....	6	160	141	133	89	179
Mora.....	542	1,117	365	1,093	493	1,234
Rio Arriba.....	993	683	963	801	1,508	238
Santa Ana*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	316	113
Santa Fé.....	622	689	775	649	793	498
San Miguel.....	1,726	2,067	1,662	1,394	625	2,328
Socorro.....	781	548	821	472	680	444
Taos.....	973	842	1,001	715	1,093	614
Valencia.....	1,295	2	1,623	521	759	285
Total.....	9,739	9,067	9,591	7,418	8,681	7,100
Rep. majority.....	672	.....	2,173	.....	1,381	.....
Total vote.....	18,606		17,009		15,781	

Legislature, 1878, Republicans 22, Democrats 17, on joint ballot. In 1876, Republicans 27, Democrats 12.

* Attached to Bernalillo.

NEW YORK.—State Ticket.

COUNTIES—60.	1878. COURT OF APPEALS JUDGE.				1877. SECRETARY OF STATE.		1876. PRESIDENT.	
	Dan- forth. R.	Brad- ley. D.	Tucker. G.	Van Cott. Pro.	Church- ill. R.	Beach. D.	Hayes. R.	Tilden. D.
Albany.....	12,977	10,769	5,984	....	14,173	14,580	16,462	17,642
Allegany.....	4,807	2,140	1,820	35	4,557	2,489	6,739	3,741
Broome.....	5,466	4,010	613	92	4,764	3,981	6,796	5,424
Cattaraugus.....	5,556	2,521	2,553	36	4,697	3,351	6,712	5,054
Cayuga.....	6,398	3,068	2,102	105	6,707	5,049	8,957	6,120
Chautauqua.....	6,642	3,437	1,917	63	7,146	4,074	10,065	5,685
Chemung.....	3,235	2,656	2,881	6	2,523	2,633	4,700	5,228
Chenango.....	4,075	2,500	2,788	150	4,771	4,124	6,173	4,325
Clinton.....	4,316	3,285	560	11	4,340	4,255	5,502	4,796
Columbia.....	5,450	4,082	459	...	4,797	5,212	5,799	6,309
Cortland.....	2,838	1,479	1,113	56	3,264	2,310	4,083	2,642
Delaware.....	4,430	2,929	1,594	175	4,734	4,290	5,867	5,272
Dutchess.....	8,519	6,324	398	284	8,800	7,401	9,501	9,102
Erie.....	18,728	15,879	1,427	...	18,457	15,192	20,298	19,533
Essex.....	3,558	2,345	474	1	3,348	2,412	4,477	2,955
Franklin.....	3,552	1,876	280	43	3,182	2,286	4,104	2,916
Fulton.....	3,574	2,472	95	86	3,810	3,070	3,940	3,613
Genesee.....	3,694	2,511	223	12	3,290	2,475	4,323	3,321
Greene.....	2,010	2,903	1,742	109	2,199	3,606	3,678	4,771
Hamilton.....	297	529	.....	.....	364	526	323	569
Herkimer.....	4,643	3,110	911	153	4,843	4,113	5,966	5,212
Jefferson.....	7,257	5,983	407	153	6,977	6,032	9,227	7,094
Kings.....	53,957	39,393	2,632	4	31,493	41,249	39,066	57,556
Lewis.....	2,978	2,728	456	6	2,860	2,787	3,610	3,708
Livingston.....	4,602	3,157	528	50	4,448	3,895	5,287	4,244
Madison.....	4,864	3,259	1,393	214	4,885	3,343	6,683	4,761
Monroe.....	10,773	7,739	3,171	15	8,466	7,305	14,788	13,127
Montgomery.....	3,964	3,725	366	18	3,618	4,289	4,457	4,798
New York.....	51,702	87,716	1,968	.....	46,965	77,189	58,561	112,580
Niagara.....	4,906	4,438	363	130	4,449	4,692	5,075	5,891
Oneida.....	10,083	8,743	3,450	471	10,165	10,125	14,019	12,844
Onondaga.....	11,570	5,312	3,781	93	9,589	7,108	14,867	11,161

NEW YORK.—State Ticket. (Continued.)

COUNTIES—60.	1878. COURT OF APPEALS JUDGE.				1877. SECRETARY OF STATE.		1876. PRESIDENT.	
	Dan- forth. R.	Brad- ley. D.	Tucker. G.	Van- cott. Pro.	Church- ill. R.	Beach. D.	Hayes. R.	Tilden. D.
Ontario.....	5,091	3,982	647	105	4,690	4,415	6,334	5,527
Orange.....	7,417	6,745	761	221	7,037	7,390	9,430	9,776
Orleans.....	3,275	1,942	345	261	3,232	2,589	4,252	3,117
Oswego.....	6,815	3,864	3,427	162	7,637	4,943	10,223	7,417
Otsego.....	6,392	6,015	472	277	5,500	6,055	6,809	7,027
Putnam.....	2,073	1,204	1	9	1,715	1,704	1,949	1,805
Queens.....	4,833	6,446	687	9	3,954	5,992	6,970	9,094
Rensselaer.....	10,552	7,905	2,892	117	8,406	10,129	12,254	12,926
Richmond.....	2,295	3,069	64	....	1,886	2,711	2,883	4,338
Rockland.....	2,403	2,547	67	7	1,798	2,932	2,349	3,494
St. Lawrence.....	8,517	2,987	203	29	8,854	3,730	13,461	5,784
Saratoga.....	6,092	3,559	1,214	3	6,410	4,928	7,488	6,497
Schenectady.....	2,452	2,027	788	3	2,142	2,234	2,689	2,946
Schoharie.....	2,811	4,345	281	23	2,697	4,184	3,549	5,824
Schuyler.....	2,051	1,200	643	95	2,064	1,598	2,660	2,255
Seneca.....	2,769	2,726	330	3	2,458	2,951	3,076	3,613
Stenben.....	6,468	6,212	2,992	2	7,248	6,268	9,762	8,803
Suffolk.....	4,414	4,460	119	190	3,718	3,694	5,589	5,804
Sullivan.....	1,865	2,663	1,786	4	2,130	2,903	3,262	4,402
Tioga.....	3,804	2,105	1,619	22	3,611	2,837	4,675	3,906
Tompkins.....	3,549	2,586	1,379	47	3,298	3,158	5,032	4,028
Ulster.....	6,646	6,945	567	27	6,736	7,915	8,914	10,636
Warren.....	2,203	953	1,581	11	2,594	2,344	3,135	2,663
Washington.....	5,470	2,506	809	4	5,030	3,457	7,303	4,815
Wayne.....	4,985	3,027	1,453	46	5,215	3,373	7,061	5,199
Westchester.....	8,377	7,504	1,075	15	7,872	9,072	9,574	12,050
Wyoming.....	3,406	2,325	86	26	3,005	2,009	4,123	3,263
Yates.....	2,679	1,513	377	5	2,677	1,720	3,827	2,046
Total.....	391,112	356,451	75,133	4,294	371,798	383,062	489,307	521,949
Majority over next..	34,661					11,264		32,742
Per cent.....	47.21	43.02	9.06	.53	47.26	43.64	48.17	51.39
Total vote.....		823,445			786,616		1,015,502	

In 1878, 1455 scattering votes were cast. In 1877, 20,282 Workingmens'; 17,250 Prohibition; 1799 Socialist; 997 Greenback, and 1448 scattering. In 1876, Cooper, Gr., had 1967 votes, and Smith, Pro., 2359. The Legislature of 1879 stands:

	Rep.	Dem.	Ind.	Gr.
Senate.....	19	12	1	..
House.....	98	28	..	2
Total.....	117	40	1	2

Representatives in Congress.

	1878.			1876.		
	Otis. R.	Covert. D.	Crooks. G.	King. R.	Covert. D.	
1st Dist.						
Suffolk...	4,674	4,221	278	5,449	5,829	
Queens...	4,713	6,665	1,032	6,823	10,074	
Richmond	2,411	2,929	120	2,350	4,242	
Total...	11,798	13,815	1,430	15,222	20,145	
Maj. over next....		2,017			4,923	
Per cent....	43.63	51.08	5.29	43.40	56.50	
Total v.		27,048			35,531	

	1878.			1876.		
PART OF KINGS COUNTY (BROOKLYN).						
	O'Reilly.	Litch- field.	Bennett. G.	Cava- nagh. R.	Veeder. D.	
2d Dist.						
Kings Co.	13,138	9,881	779	8,331	13,406	
Maj. over next....	3,257				5,075	
Per cent..	53.21	41.53	3.27	38.33	61.67	
Total v.		23,798			22,257	

In 1876, 530 scattering votes were cast.

Smith, Prohib., received 123 votes in 1878, and Reeve, Prohib., 174 votes in 1876.

	Nichols.	Louns-	Erkson.	Tremper.	May-
		bery.	G.	R.	ham.
15th Dist.	R.	D.			D.
Greene...	2,137	2,811	1,889	3,715	4,718
Schoharie...	2,738	4,019	757	3,465	5,399
Ulster....	6,571	6,850	985	9,086	10,386
Total...	11,441	13,680	3,524	16,267	20,493
Maj. over next....		2,239			
Per cent....	39.94	47.75	12.30	44.24	55.75
Total v.		28,645		30,795	
Contant, Prohib.,	received 140 votes.				

1878.				1876.			
16th Dist.	Bailey.	Woods.	Hilton.	Harris.	Quinn.		
Albany...	12,199	12,004	5,455	16,596	17,497		
Maj. over next....	195						
Percent...	41.13	40.47	18.89	48.09	51.32		
Total v.		29,658		84,093			
17th Dist.	Wood.	Patter-	Fergus-	Town-	Par-		
Rensselaer	R.	son.	son.	send.	ment.		
Washington	10,402	7,392	3,007	12,467	12,606		
....	5,053	2,400	811	7,222	4,842		
Total...	16,115	9,793	3,878	19,689	17,448		
Maj. over next....	6,323						
Percent...	54.10	32.87	13.01	53.01	46.98		
Total v.		29,785		37,137			
18th Dist.	Hammond.	Ross.	McDonald.	Williams.	Platt.		
R.	R.	D.	G.	R.	D.		
Clinton...	4,439	3,183	631	5,630	4,611		
Essex...	3,978	1,692	728	4,442	2,967		
Warren...	2,233	890	1,646	3,105	2,668		
Total...	10,650	5,765	3,005	13,177	10,246		
Maj. over next....	4,885						
Percent...	54.84	29.68	15.47	50.25	43.74		
Total v.		19,420		23,423			
19th Dist.	James.	Hasbrouck.	James.	Magone.			
R.	R.	D.	R.	D.			
Franklin.....	3,620	1,970	4,070	2,957			
St. Lawrence...	8,513	3,086	13,205	5,799			
Total...	12,133	5,056	17,275	8,756			
Maj. over next....	7,077						
Percent...	70.58	29.41	66.36	33.63			
Total vote....	17,189		26,031				
20th Dist.	Starin.	Thompson.	Wendell.	Starin.	Decker.		
R.	R.	D.	G.	R.	D.		
Fulton...	3,873	2,189	114	3,898	3,674		
Hamilton.	380	465	7	322	593		
Montgomery...	4,583	2,972	534	4,774	4,417		
Saratoga...	6,225	3,451	1,169	7,480	6,515		
Schenectady....	2,675	1,801	761	2,718	2,920		
Total...	17,736	10,878	2,585	19,142	18,089		
Maj. over next....	6,858						
Percent...	56.84	34.85	8.25	51.41	48.58		
Total v.		31,283		87,231			
Bronson, Prohib., received 74 votes in 1878.							
21st Dist.	Wilber.	Scofield.	Cone.	Bundy.	Matteson.		
R.	R.	D.	R.	R.	D.		
Chenango	4,304	2,345	2,782	6,158	4,768		
Delaware.	4,375	2,489	2,257	5,844	5,282		
Otsego....	6,698	5,346	978	6,823	7,006		
Total...	15,377	10,180	6,017	18,825	17,056		
Maj. over next....	5,197						
Percent...	48.70	32.24	19.05	52.45	46.14		
Total v.		31,888		26,175			
Jarvis, Prohib., received 314 votes in 1878.							
In 1876, scattering. 294.							
22d Dist.	Miller.	Brown.	Lewis.	Bagley.	Smith.		
R.	R.	D.	R.	R.	D.		
Herkimer.	4,726	2,997	987	5,818	5,284		
Jefferson.	7,105	6,007	583	9,289	6,979		
Lewis....	3,824	2,644	532	3,561	3,732		

NORTH CAROLINA.—Representatives in Congress. (Continued.)

1873.					1878.				
		Waddell.		Russell.	Waddell.		Canaday.		
2d. Dist.	D.	G.	R.	D.	D.	R.			
Bladen.....	795	1,295		1,350	1,414				
Brunswick....	433	697		994	1,052				
Carteret.....	707	476		1,109	711				
Columbus.....	1,052	765		1,412	766				
Cumberland..	1,325	1,538		2,185	2,129				
Duplin.....	1,494	853		2,144	1,266				
Harnett.....	587	438		1,037	741				
Moore.....	692	397		1,328	1,200				
New Hanover	1,078	2,411		1,554	3,045				
Onslow.....	451	408		1,229	543				
Pender.....	716	1,160		1,151	1,264				
Sampson.....	1,400	1,168		2,025	1,685				
Total.....	10,730	11,611		17,524	15,796				
Maj. over next		831		1,728					
Per cent.....	47.99	51.93							
Total vote..	22,358			33,320					

		Davis.		Turner.	Jones.	Davis.		Young.		
4th Dist.	D.	I.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.			
Chatham.....	1,348	190	458	2,140	1,854					
Franklin..	1,961	576	718	1,873	1,910					
Granville..	1,911	2,591	89	2,208	2,368					
Johnston..	1,397	564	359	2,179	1,702					
Nash.....	1,123	627	414	1,694	1,337					
Orange....	1,528	1,378	51	2,403	1,651					
Wake....	2,576	2,427	872	4,330	4,407					
Total.....	11,864	8,353	2,911	16,832	15,229					
Maj. over next	3,511			1,608						
Per cent..	51.29	36.12	12.57							
Total v..	23,228			31,061						

		Scales.		Tourgee.	Scales.		Boyd.		
5th Dist.	D.	I.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.		
Alamance....	1,164		785	1,346	1,147				
Caswell.....	1,228		1,413	1,467	1,598				
Davidson....	1,003		781	1,812	1,696				
Guilford....	1,807		1,226	2,332	1,864				
Person.....	974		847	1,193	978				
Randolph..	1,485		1,050	1,783	1,475				
Rockingham..	1,659		1,200	2,125	1,385				
Stokes.....	1,006		428	1,183	858				
Total.....	11,326		7,690	13,264	11,001				
Scattering, 4				2,263					
Maj. over next	2,646								
Per cent..	57.33		42.64						
Total vote..	18,010			24,265					

		Steele.		Covington.	Steele.		Jordan.		
6th Dist.	D.	I.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.		
Anson.....	528			1,578	1,099				
Cabarrus....	286		1	1,617	898				
Catawba....	431			1,840	249				
Gaston.....	263			1,215	544				
Lincoln....	261			1,189	815				
Mecklenburg..	913		1	3,890	2,611				
Montgomery..	181		19	645	678				
Richmond....	639		237	1,326	1,417				
Robeson....	888			2,110	1,713				
Stanly.....	235			914	347				
Union.....	280			1,482	412				
Total.....	4,908		258	17,256	10,283				
Scattering, 162				6,973					
Maj. over next	4,650								
Per cent..	96.74		4.53						
Total vote..	5,323			27,539					

1878.					1876.				
		Armfield.		Brower.	Robbins.		Dula.		
7th DIST.	D.	G.	R.	D.	D.	R.			
Alexander....	209	58		807	237				
Alleghany....	203	122		516	138				
Ashe.....	No returns.			1,083	811				
Davie.....	257	187		1,018	697				
Forsyth.....	806	629		1,490	1,436				
Iredell.....	873	271		2,354	1,207				
Rowan.....	573	386		2,169	1,201				
Surry.....	543	779		1,360	979				
Watauga....	166	45		699	236				
Wilkes.....	648	666		1,325	1,434				
Yadkin.....	475	537		930	1,073				
Total.....	4,753	3,650		18,724	9,549				
Scattering, 126									
Maj. over next	1,103			4,173					
Per cent.....	56.56	43.43							
Total vote..	8,529			23,273					

		Vance.		Vance.	Hampton.		
8th Dist.	D.	D.	R.	D.	R.		
Buncombe.....	388	2,038	1,032				
Burke.....	No ret'ns.	1,222	889				
Caldwell....	206	1,140	196				
Cherokee & Graham.	165	667	474				
Clay.....	89	324	141				
Cleveland....	451	1,716	317				
Haywood....	155	1,013	331				
Henderson....	148	741	716				
Jackson.....	116	553	234				
Macon.....	173	694	215				
Madison.....	No ret'ns.	927	699				
McDowell....	146	559	636				
Mitchell....	145	962	423				
Polk.....	83	421	283				
Rutherford..	338	1,299	1,018				
Swain.....	61	377	19				
Transylvania.	97	449	186				
Yancey.....	183	776	219				
Total.....	2,894	15,868	7,493				

No opposition candidate.			
Scattering, 96.			
Majority.....		8,373	
Per cent.....	93.73		
Total vote.....	2,990	23,331	

No opposition candidate in the 8th District in 1878.

Total vote : 1878, 120,138 ; 1876, 226,497.

The Legislature of 1878-79 stands :

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Democrats....	35	84	119
Republicans..	15	36	51

STATE OF OHIO—State Ticket.

COUNTIES, 88.	Secretary of State, 1878.				Governor, 1877.					Pres't, 1876.	
	Barnes R.	Paige D.	Ray. G.	Robinson. P.	West. R.	Bishop. D.	Bond. W.	Thomp. P.	Johnson. N.	Hayes R.	Tilden. D.
Adams	2,319	2,549	7	9	1,862	2,321	...	24	...	2,141	2,543
Allen	1,871	2,857	230	4	1,956	3,048	...	13	150	2,481	3,518
Ashland	2,335	2,838	2	8	2,121	2,824	...	9	3	2,287	3,021
Ashtabula	4,984	1,518	859	197	5,151	1,930	...	83	63	6,771	2,294
Athens	2,687	1,781	447	327	2,568	2,051	...	145	15	3,413	2,195
Auglaize	1,028	2,416	185	...	1,131	2,312	7	...	3	1,521	3,560
Belmont	3,953	4,218	689	8	4,055	4,632	...	61	258	4,976	5,024
Brown	2,223	3,885	187	...	2,211	3,359	...	19	13	2,956	4,068
Butler	2,737	5,027	52	17	2,581	4,997	383	20	4	3,351	60,29
Carroll	1,904	1,854	98	5	1,888	1,435	...	10	8	2,060	1,554
Champaign	3,282	2,425	57	119	3,279	2,582	1	81	12	3,528	2,872
Clarke	4,142	2,857	244	500	3,351	2,785	4	290	210	5,136	3,536
Clermont	2,932	3,735	1,029	1	3,043	3,859	2	12	268	3,848	4,315
Cllnton	3,103	1,927	1	71	2,766	1,709	...	88	18	3,500	2,048
Columbiana	4,395	2,976	868	16	4,255	3,441	...	12	545	5,417	4,000
Coshocton	2,338	2,877	108	20	2,228	2,836	...	3	15	2,518	3,312
Crawford	1,924	3,489	258	113	1,581	3,498	...	88	89	2,312	4,365
Cuyahoga	12,849	8,111	5,743	685	11,634	10,614	1,519	83	1,567	18,198	14,425
Darke	2,960	4,202	254	20	2,612	3,947	...	39	211	3,577	4,667
Defiance	1,077	2,149	285	...	1,017	2,005	...	...	455	1,530	2,888
Delaware	2,832	2,585	78	352	2,383	2,501	...	291	20	3,237	2,809
Erie	2,600	2,558	524	11	2,434	2,436	...	23	377	3,158	3,112
Fairfield	2,557	4,365	...	9	2,417	4,161	12	60	...	2,770	4,597
Fayette	2,330	1,936	63	...	1,992	1,736	1	...	6	2,436	1,874
Franklin	6,555	8,371	1,142	143	5,028	7,894	16	251	604	7,557	9,383
Fulton	2,013	1,299	582	17	1,600	1,156	...	11	387	2,697	1,597
Gallia	2,801	2,251	4	10	2,586	1,997	7	18	...	3,202	2,302
Geauga	2,235	492	190	86	2,236	714	...	6	13	3,004	808
Greene	3,380	1,886	37	89	3,031	2,003	216	162	...	4,438	2,494
Guernsey	2,843	2,320	118	25	2,701	2,341	1	64	12	3,106	2,460
Hamilton	25,622	24,458	503	8	17,156	20,525	9,076	6	24	28,869	29,451
Hancock	2,363	2,804	362	8	2,366	2,854	...	39	14	2,811	3,215
Hardin	2,908	2,786	6	96	2,724	2,734	...	35	...	2,830	2,702
Harrison	2,129	1,739	90	11	2,232	1,912	2	23	7	2,564	20,20
Henry	767	1,863	507	...	967	1,843	...	10	19	1,527	2,445
Highland	3,191	3,338	...	7	3,021	3,056	5	22	...	3,341	2,323
Hocking	1,355	1,820	272	...	1,165	1,876	...	13	3	1,475	2,259
Holmes	904	2,404	17	2	1,000	2,730	...	16	...	1,341	3,171
Huron	3,866	1,514	1,811	136	3,274	2,454	...	128	239	4,504	3,014
Jackson	2,294	2,011	66	34	2,003	1,845	2	30	4	2,522	1,954
Jefferson	3,254	2,156	525	49	3,178	2,494	...	65	324	4,067	2,922
Knox	2,493	3,072	601	189	2,588	3,063	117	199	26	3,151	3,301
Lake	2,172	958	356	2	2,159	906	...	26	58	2,941	1,141
Lawrence	3,282	2,312	352	32	2,650	2,417	1	19	463	3,975	2,949
Licking	3,061	4,650	907	63	2,982	4,719	1	100	490	3,962	5,473
Logan	2,761	1,989	42	99	2,717	2,015	...	98	14	3,259	2,286
Lorian	4,398	2,018	485	99	3,836	2,162	...	37	104	5,187	2,720
Lucas	3,294	3,521	3,993	11	2,671	3,155	7	...	4,076	6,524	5,155
Madison	2,093	2,137	28	108	2,165	2,127	...	25	...	2,191	2,145
Mahoning	3,562	2,684	1,184	...	2,947	2,820	...	31	1,339	3,921	3,691
Marion	1,770	2,196	61	46	1,534	2,232	23	49	2	1,918	2,603
Medina	2,609	1,781	71	49	2,548	1,913	...	33	26	3,119	2,192
Meigs	3,678	2,425	236	99	2,935	2,178	350	97	...	3,962	2,773
Mercer	860	2,182	5	...	708	1,878	...	...	12	1,128	2,840
Miami	3,814	2,834	87	93	3,564	3,015	...	54	65	4,388	3,509
Monroe	1,084	2,947	86	8	1,092	2,927	...	4	...	1,462	3,805
Montgomery	7,367	8,572	254	127	6,311	7,909	549	100	9	7,921	8,971
Morgan	2,169	2,041	43	146	2,065	1,931	...	132	16	2,376	2,108
Morrow	2,126	1,855	164	172	1,942	1,945	...	242	19	2,450	2,046
Muskingum	4,584	4,828	495	60	4,292	4,904	1	68	300	5,232	5,457
Noble	1,719	1,808	527	24	2,058	2,037	...	4	1	2,225	2,096
Nova Scotia	7:9	1,985	583	...	946	1,944	...	7	82	1,325	2,208
Oneida	1,171	1,097	67	...	973	994	...	2	52	1,313	1,180
Orangetown	1,916	2,620	823	...	1,763	2,521	...	14	519	2,084	2,810

STATE OF OHIO.—State Ticket. (Continued.)

COUNTIES, 88.	Secretary of State, 1878.				Governor, 1877.					Pres't. 1876.	
	Barnes	Paige.	Ray.	Robinson.	West	Bishop-D.	Bond.	Thomp.	Johnson.	Hayes	Tilden.
	R.	D.	G.	P.	R.	D.	W.	P.	N.	R.	D.
Pickaway....	2,303	3,304	97	2	2,156	3,137	2	9	3	2,565	3,389
Pike.....	1,314	2,016	103	39	1,125	1,711	31	42	1	1,465	2,096
Portage....	3,221	2,451	408	73	3,031	2,624	.....	69	287	3,712	3,006
Preble.....	2,595	2,396	31	244	2,461	2,356	11	197	.....	3,004	2,551
Putnam.....	1,110	2,548	162	.....	1,183	2,614	1	27	2	1,606	3,174
Richland....	2,928	3,540	61	77	3,091	4,187	.....	63	10	3,649	4,407
Ross.....	3,915	4,070	292	.....	3,445	4,084	31	3	60	4,177	4,431
Sandusky....	1,912	2,718	1,504	40	2,320	3,037	.....	11	139	3,032	3,390
Scioto.....	3,179	2,973	26	9	2,610	2,904	6	5	.....	3,359	3,025
Seneca.....	3,345	4,210	544	.....	3,009	3,945	3	84	26	3,793	4,515
Shelby.....	1,614	2,340	263	5	1,565	2,544	.....	12	35	1,985	3,141
Stark.....	5,455	5,255	969	69	4,919	5,943	.....	111	903	6,410	6,772
Summit.....	3,923	3,200	763	121	3,630	3,248	.....	95	649	5,055	3,804
Trumbull....	4,299	2,152	852	109	4,703	2,584	.....	123	478	6,133	3,030
Tuscarawas..	2,677	3,578	687	8	2,858	3,959	143	1	95	3,574	4,545
Union.....	2,436	1,590	5	184	2,530	1,924	.....	61	2	2,939	2,073
Van Wert....	2,116	2,214	52	6	1,958	2,139	.....	11	81	2,290	2,410
Vinton.....	1,450	1,765	17	.....	1,250	1,749	.....	9	2	1,533	1,817
Warren.....	3,798	2,322	6	18	3,393	2,087	3	67	11	4,146	2,559
Washington..	3,626	3,861	460	44	3,464	40,53	.....	54	27	4,361	4,492
Wayne.....	3,708	4,165	239	5	3,243	4,114	.....	30	188	4,009	4,598
Williams....	2,269	2,280	269	5	2,330	2,307	.....	13	1	2,701	2,546
Wood.....	2,901	2,690	1,041	27	2,719	2,512	.....	70	69	4,079	3,245
Wyandot....	1,907	2,448	2	12	1,722	2,405	.....	18	1	2,079	2,619
Totals.....	274,120	270,966	38,332	5,682	249,105	271,625	12,459	4,836	16,912	330,698	323,182
Per cent.....	46.52	45.29	6.50	.96	44.88	48.04	2.25	0.87	3.04	50.214	49.073
Maj. over next	3,154					22,520				7,516	2,747
Maj. over all,											
Scattering votes, 28.											
Total vote,				589,123		555,060				650,771	

The Legislature of 1878-79 stands: Democrats, 93; Republicans, 43; National Greenback Party, 3; total 144.

OHIO—Representatives in Congress—1878.

1st DIST.	Butterworth.	Saylor.	Spohn.	Clark.	4th DIST.	Keifer.	Marqua.	Hance.	Spahr.
	R.	D.	G.	S.		R.	D.	G.	P.
Hamilton Co.	12,736	12,036	156	273	Champaign..	3,291	2,425	64	118
Plurality...	720				Clarke.....	4,143	2,813	464	376
Scattering....	16				Greene.....	3,375	1,881	94	41
Per cent.....	50.54	47.68			Logan.....	2,639	2,109	88	45
Total vote.		25,530			Union.....	2,447	1,577	190	2
2d DIST.	Young.	Goss.	Flatt.	Ruthenburgh.	Total.....	15,895	10,805	900	452
	R.	D.	G.	S.	Plurality....	5,090			
Hamilton....	12,914	11,940	272	260	Scattering....	1			
Plurality....	974				Per cent....	56.60	38.47	3.20	
Scattering....	3				Total vote.		28,063		
Per cent.....	50.86	47.02	1.07		5th DIST.	Wilson.	Le Fever.	Johnson.	Black'f'd.
Total vote.		25,389				R.	D.	G.	P.
3d DIST.	Schultz.	McMahon.	Nolan.	Staley.	Anglaize....	1,065	2,198	342	.....
	R.	D.	G.	P.	Darke.....	2,977	3,933	449	20
Montgomery	7,616	8,302	214	112	Mercer.....	854	1,978	241	.....
Butler.....	2,905	4,840	72	.....	Miami.....	3,722	2,164	824	94
Warren.....	3,831	2,286	12	15	Preble.....	2,638	2,316	64	205
Total.....	14,352	15,437	238	127	Shelby.....	1,587	2,092	472	.....
Plurality....		1,085			Total.....	12,843	14,676	2,392	819
Per cent.....	47.45	51.04	1.08		Plurality....		1,883		
Total vote.		30,244			Scattering....	7			
					Per cent....	42.47	48.53	7.91	
					Total vote.		30,237		

OHIO.—Representatives in Congress. (Continued.)

6th DIST.	Price. R.	Hill. D.	Holgate. G.	11th DIST.	McKnight. R.	Dickey. D.	Printy. P.
Allen.....	1,886	2,884	239	Adams.....	2,408	2,490	4
Defiance.....	1,015	2,081	363	Brown.....	2,307	3,771	154
Fulton.....	2,009	1,383	563	Clermont.....	3,025	3,733	946
Henry.....	607	1,816	682	Clinton.....	3,123	1,968	1
Paulding.....	1,186	1,693	103	Highland.....	3,128	3,384	2
Putnam.....	1,051	2,503	253	Total.....	13,966	15,355	1,197
Van Wert.....	2,144	2,169	53	Plurality.....		1,369	
Williams.....	2,344	2,272	295	Scattering.....	6		
Total.....	12,072	16,110	2,544	Per cent.....	46.80	52.13	3.75
Plurality.....		4,038		Total vote.....		29,454	
Scattering.....	1			12th DIST.	Neal. R.	Emmitt. D.	Kirkendall. P.
Per cent.....	89.28	52.42	8.27	Jackson.....	2,349	1,922	69
Total vote.....		30,727		Lawrence.....	3,490	2,088	16
7th DIST.	Luckey. R.	Hard. D.	Kahlo. G.	Pike.....	1,874	1,900	87
Hancock.....	2,343	2,732	443	Ross.....	4,102	3,722	207
Lucas.....	3,137	3,546	4,094	Scioto.....	3,242	2,858	81
Ottawa.....	1,027	1,693	580	Total.....	14,566	12,490	843
Sandusky.....	1,920	2,697	1,527	Plurality.....	2,076		122
Wood.....	2,851	2,514	1,249	Per cent.....	51.92	44.53	8.00
Total.....	11,278	13,182	7,803	Scattering.....	13		
Plurality.....		1,904		Total vote.....		28,083	
Scattering.....	7			13th DIST.	Van Vorhes. R.	Warner. D.	McElhinny. P.
Per cent.....	84.85	40.64	24.30	Athens.....	2,934	1,740	135
Total vote.....		32,360		Monroe.....	1,172	2,779	136
8th DIST.	Foster. R.	Finley. D.	Brown, G.	Morgan.....	2,301	2,087	83
Crawford.....	2,333	3,255	217	Noble.....	1,760	1,807	404
Hardin.....	3,021	2,706	4	Washington.....	3,760	3,587	437
Marion.....	1,850	2,180	59	Total.....	11,827	11,950	1,487
Morrow.....	2,176	1,836	157	Plurality.....		123	
Seneca.....	3,710	3,066	421	Scattering.....	2		
Wyandot.....	1,994	2,354	2	Per cent.....	46.23	46.71	5.80
Total.....	14,983	16,237	860	Total vote.....		25,579	
Plurality.....		1,255		14th DIST.	Morton. R.	Atherton. D.	McGinnis. G.
Scattering.....	4			Guernsey.....	2,673	2,325	196
Per cent.....	46.20	50.17	2.65	Licking.....	2,943	4,589	981
Total vote.....		32,363		Muskingum.....	4,540	4,783	588
9th DIST.	English. R.	Converse. D.	Lewis. G.	Perry.....	1,907	2,653	776
Delaware.....	2,856	2,565	101	Total.....	12,063	14,350	2,491
Fayette.....	2,292	1,955	86	Plurality.....		2,287	
Franklin.....	7,176	7,900	984	Per cent.....	41.73	42.64	8.61
Madison.....	2,100	2,135	28	Scattering.....	1		
Pickaway.....	2,374	3,230	96	Total vote.....		28,903	
Total.....	16,793	17,726	1,275	15th DIST.	Jones. R.	Geddes. D.	Pepper. G.
Plurality.....		968		Coshocton.....	2,333	2,389	106
Scattering.....	2			Holmes.....	993	2,293	5
Per cent.....	46.18	48.90	3.60	Knox.....	2,290	2,993	881
Total vote.....		36,369		Richland.....	2,809	3,865	86
10th DIST.	Horton. R.	Ewing. D.	Smart. G.	Tuscarawas.....	2,596	3,563	771
Fairfield.....	2,572	4,354		Total.....	11,029	15,597	1,849
Gallia.....	2,777	2,292		Plurality.....		4,568	
Hocking.....	1,419	1,971	76	Per cent.....	33.88	54.28	6.49
Meigs.....	3,961	2,328	100	Scattering.....	1		
Vinton.....	1,516	1,734		Total vote.....		28,732	
Total.....	12,245	12,679	176	16th DIST.	McKinley. R.	Wiley. D.	Hunter. G.
Plurality.....		434		Ashland.....	2,435	2,731	7
Scattering.....	18			Portage.....	3,245	2,499	378
Per cent.....	47.79	49.44	6.86	Stark.....	5,931	5,027	719
Total vote.....		25,645		Wayne.....	3,873	4,028	108
11th DIST.	Horton. R.	Ewing. D.	Smart. G.	Total.....	15,489	14,255	1,273
Fairfield.....	2,572	4,354		Plurality.....	1,234		
Gallia.....	2,777	2,292		Per cent.....	49.73	45.82	4.08
Hocking.....	1,419	1,971	76	Total vote.....		31,110	
Meigs.....	3,961	2,328	100				
Vinton.....	1,516	1,734					

OHIO.—Representatives in Congress. *Continued.*

17th DIST.	Monroe. R.	Miller. D.	19th DIST.	Garfield. R.	Hubbard. D.	Tuttle. G.	Reeve. P.		
Erie.....	2,613	3,069	Ashtabula...	4,916	1,566	386	....	
Huron.....	3,415	3,344	Geauga.....	2,208	441	247	....	
Lorain.....	4,450	2,515	Lake.....	2,161	757	528	....	
Medina.....	2,648	1,853	Mahoning...	3,592	2,647	1,181	....	
Summit.....	4,087	3,794	Trumbull...	4,289	2,142	806	98		
Total.....	17,213	14,575	Total.....	17,166	7,553	3,148	98		
Majority.....	2,638		Plurality....	9,613					
Scattering....	1		Per cent.....	61.34	26.99	11.25			
Per cent.....	54.14	45.84	Scattering...	17					
Total vote....		31,789	Total vote....		27,982				
18th DIST.	Updegraff. R.	Lawson. D.	Smith. G.	Grimes. P.	20th DIST.	Townsend. R.	Poe. D.	Shore. G.	Doan. P.
Belmont.....	3,812	4,303	085	8	Cuyahoga...	13,081	7,271	4,384	2,085
Carroll.....	1,890	1,270	96	8	Plurality....	5,810			
Columbiana...	4,294	3,070	839	....	Per cent....	47.70	28.56	17.66	5.61
Harrison....	2,077	1,768	80	11	Total vote....		27,371		
Jefferson....	3,208	2,174	531	20					
Total.....	15,320	12,593	2,231	37					
Plurality ...	2,727								
Scattering...	90								
Per cent.....	50.60	41.60	7.37						
Total vote....		30,271							

NOTE.—The Congressional districts having been radically changed by re-districting at the Legislative session of 1878, comparisons with the Presidential vote of 1876 may be made by counties.

STATE OF OREGON.—June, 1878.

COUNTIES—23.	CONGRESS, 1878.			SEC. OF STATE.			CONGRESS, '76		PRESID'T, '76.	
	Hines. R.	White- aker. D.	Camp- bell. G.	Ear- hart. R.	Reames. D.	Cates. G.	Wil- liams. R.	Lanc. D.	Hayes R.	Tilden D.
Baker.....	324	562	1	372	538	....	329	540	319	549
Benton.....	573	749	31	605	596	131	651	594	615	567
Clackamas....	944	790	62	1,001	700	56	952	734	950	734
Clatsop.....	509	527	1	530	504	1	430	387	432	385
Columbia....	184	200	2	187	201	2	158	197	156	179
Coos.....	544	544	....	566	526	....	553	530	571	515
Curry.....	149	168	....	156	165	..	131	128	131	126
Douglas.....	1,035	1,098	3	1,076	1,072	3	1,023	828	1,002	847
Grant.....	459	473	7	4-9	445	7	317	280	314	277
Jackson.....	592	819	185	545	850	172	592	828	585	840
Josephine....	193	277	2	187	242	73	208	247	209	252
Lake.....	190	296	1	195	284	1	171	250	173	258
Lane.....	872	999	131	945	928	142	904	944	949	946
Linn.....	1,100	1,477	392	1,134	1,411	444	1,371	1,438	1,324	1,404
Marion.....	1,645	1,258	123	1,705	1,200	124	1,780	1,155	1,782	1,154
Multnomah...	2,226	1,814	20	2,379	1,750	18	2,109	1,527	2,122	1,535
Polk.....	636	766	121	689	692	159	625	567	608	542
Tillamook....	119	67	3	121	67	3	120	76	119	76
Umatilla....	631	985	11	658	965	14	503	738	486	742
Union.....	452	620	78	474	611	87	370	539	366	625
Wasco.....	618	851	4	635	857	2	482	626	491	621
Washington...	740	556	6	755	548	5	694	417	692	423
Yamhill.....	848	848	....	865	830	2	814	669	810	674
Total.....	14,508	16,744	1,184	16,333	16,042	1,447	15,347	14,239	15,206	14,149
Maj. over next.	....	1,151	....	291	....	....	1,108	....	1,057	....
Per cent.....	46.51	49.95	4.53	48.29	47.43	4.27	51.85	48.15	50.90	47.49
Total vote....		33,521		33,822			29,586		29,355	

In 1878 the vote for Governor was as follows: W. W. Thayer (Dem.), 16 201 (elected); C. C. Beekman (Rep.), 16,132; M. Wilkins (Greenback), 1,432 John Whiteaker (Dem.) was elected to Congress by 1,151 plurality. P. Earhart (Rep.) was elected Secretary of State by a plurality of 291 votes.

PENNSYLVANIA.—State Ticket.

COUNTY.—67.	GOVERNOR. 1878.				TREASURER. 1877.				PRESIDENT. 1876.	
	Hoyt. Rep.	Dill. Dem.	Mason. Gr.	Lane. Pro.	Hart. Rep.	Noyes. Dem.	Wright. Gr.&La.	C'rat. Pro.	Hayes. Rep.	Tilden. Dem.
Adams.....	2,742	3,361	139	1	2,082	2,637	76	6	2,921	3,439
Allegheny.....	20,601	13,186	7,724	396	13,468	10,831	7,575	120	28,729	19,247
Armstrong.....	3,207	2,693	1,899	13	1,859	1,764	204	1	4,613	3,821
Beaver.....	3,571	2,968	436	81	2,929	2,342	267	12	3,982	2,949
Bedford.....	3,014	3,317	202	7	2,164	2,655	58	9	3,210	3,532
Berks.....	6,506	13,480	1,755	7	4,455	10,579	1,123	5	8,020	15,600
Blair.....	3,700	3,390	968	37	2,903	2,779	1,248	40	4,752	3,933
Bradford.....	6,010	3,132	1,846	105	4,223	2,683	578	447	8,008	4,989
Bucks.....	7,601	7,552	200	26	5,442	6,020	147	34	7,722	8,023
Butler.....	3,766	3,892	2,216	93	2,939	3,218	277	62	5,643	4,830
Cambridg.....	2,196	3,342	1,081	55	1,459	2,921	320	98	2,989	4,257
Cameron.....	408	281	219	6	310	588	13	...	572	543
Carbon.....	2,150	2,260	1,041	6	1,198	1,611	325	13	2,758	3,106
Centre.....	2,059	3,827	1,466	21	1,854	3,046	421	25	3,266	4,065
Chester.....	8,178	5,496	205	499	5,852	4,231	44	303	9,715	6,621
Clarion.....	2,265	4,032	1,482	12	1,388	2,347	46	4	3,060	4,167
Clearfield.....	1,602	3,207	1,198	18	1,157	2,589	56	12	2,318	4,220
Clinton.....	1,814	2,609	347	19	794	2,200	404	21	1,809	2,973
Columbia.....	1,451	3,278	1,159	30	902	2,760	300	10	2,069	4,290
Crawford.....	5,957	3,839	3,528	27	6,002	5,266	486	11	7,345	6,536
Cumberland.....	3,743	4,831	556	2	2,865	3,893	191	7	4,150	5,062
Dauphin.....	6,501	5,320	1,468	4	4,848	3,923	1,086	8	7,494	5,474
Delaware.....	4,769	3,137	364	51	3,121	1,789	513	42	5,484	3,250
Elk.....	426	1,100	378	1	447	1,078	74	.....	534	1,330
Erie.....	6,044	4,237	1,635	2	4,383	3,077	181	45	8,724	6,479
Fayette.....	2,654	4,211	1,237	201	3,163	4,053	229	25	4,379	5,594
Forest.....	318	267	277	2	316	251	.....	16	464	385
Franklin.....	4,734	4,601	41	14	4,042	3,936	2	23	4,897	4,620
Fulton.....	794	1,222	.....	.....	712	1,056	.....	.....	821	1,199
Greene.....	1,606	3,229	120	59	1,350	2,812	1	.....	1,956	3,719
Huntington.....	3,073	2,736	639	33	2,571	1,995	720	.....	3,493	2,982
Indiana.....	3,486	1,557	2,155	18	3,125	1,328	28	64	4,924	2,243
Jefferson.....	1,944	2,149	814	1	1,105	1,450	62	7	2,350	2,450
Juniata.....	1,473	1,851	142	.....	837	1,146	69	6	1,550	2,013
Lackawanna (New Co.)	4,898	1,974	3,588	157	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lancaster.....	15,518	8,714	225	148	12,134	7,494	86	110	17,425	9,638
Lawrence.....	2,876	1,605	393	137	2,491	1,663	128	113	3,429	1,763
Lebanon.....	3,914	2,616	362	17	2,850	1,866	21	7	4,552	3,028
Lehigh.....	4,975	6,705	270	5	3,708	5,881	225	3	5,585	7,758
Luzerne.....	7,322	4,414	6,086	27	6,599	4,409	14,588	226	14,930	18,895
Lycoming.....	3,207	4,909	2,062	45	2,263	4,278	1,551	9	4,110	5,423
McKean.....	1,504	1,282	742	1	814	811	1	.....	1,427	1,320
Mercer.....	4,436	3,708	1,850	273	3,329	3,160	272	99	5,508	4,586
Mifflin.....	1,744	1,756	59	29	1,333	1,520	51	22	1,717	1,892
Monroe.....	602	2,829	430	3	498	2,349	26	.....	776	3,320
Montgomery.....	9,006	9,164	381	47	7,369	7,760	511	30	9,236	9,654
Montour.....	772	1,578	483	4	500	1,237	344	11	1,136	1,727
Northampton.....	4,085	7,504	1,079	10	3,101	6,243	1,600	12	5,311	9,271
Northumberland.....	3,281	4,584	1,489	28	2,164	3,547	700	65	4,269	5,061
Perry.....	2,697	2,711	97	.....	2,174	2,391	203	5	2,664	2,789
Philadelphia.....	70,092	53,755	3,211	154	56,837	51,317	5,096	49	77,075	62,110
Pike.....	497	1,135	56	3	332	925	.....	2	443	1,387
Potter.....	1,326	694	669	15	1,133	890	360	.....	1,621	1,380
Schuylkill.....	5,994	7,057	6,508	16	5,250	6,731	4,020	.....	8,679	10,456
Snyder.....	1,814	1,494	154	3	1,240	1,059	61	4	1,922	1,539
Somerset.....	3,134	2,140	398	15	2,453	1,556	56	16	3,784	2,336
Sullivan.....	436	602	379	1	372	546	363	21	502	879
Susquehanna.....	3,832	2,246	1,825	106	2,511	1,894	422	66	4,823	3,885
Tioga.....	4,253	2,128	1,681	62	3,113	1,670	316	20	5,892	2,729
Union.....	1,836	1,656	172	11	1,187	972	59	10	2,154	1,490
Venango.....	3,482	3,035	1,220	311	2,355	2,316	509	208	3,841	3,470
Warren.....	2,175	1,026	1,822	29	1,753	1,490	320	108	3,151	2,363
Washington.....	5,263	4,994	822	23	4,211	3,977	310	11	5,806	5,323
Wayne.....	1,937	1,625	1,384	206	2,046	2,638	185	66	2,760	3,680
Westmoreland.....	4,795	5,068	1,642	18	3,649	5,121	732	2	6,217	7,466
Wyoming.....	1,417	1,600	474	20	1,331	1,666	53	18	1,679	2,020
York.....	5,960	9,644	79	38	3,943	7,102	48	36	6,827	10,403
Total.....	319,490	297,137	81,758	3,759	241,816	251,717	52,354	2,827	384,122	366,158
Per cent of whole.....	45.50	42.31	11.64	0.53	44.02	45.83	9.62	0.51	50.62	48.25
Majority over next.....	22,353	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,901	.....	.....	17,964	.....
Total vote.....	702,144	.....	.....	.....	.....	540,514	.....	.....	753,.....	.....

PENNSYLVANIA.—Representatives in Congress.

1.	1878.			1876.		
	Bing-ham.	M'Can-dless.	Steven-son.	Free-man.	Thack.	
	R.	D.	G.	R.	D.	
Philadelphia...	3,305	1,529	1,233	3,591	2,749	
1st ward...	1,896	1,245	1,658	2,208	3,108	
2d ward...	3,027	1,171	280	3,560	1,790	
7th ward...	2,793	1,097	671	2,733	1,735	
20th ward...	2,728	1,282	381	2,934	1,849	
Total...	13,751	6,324	4,233	15,021	11,281	
Majority...	7,427			3,791		
Per cent....	56.59	26.02	17.37	52.91	42.77	
Total vote...		24,293		26,252		

2.	O'Neill. Gibson. Keyser. O'Neill. Gibson.					
	R.	D.	G.	R.	D.	
8th ward...	1,924	1,090	4	2,109	1,274	
9th ward...	1,312	958	11	1,427	1,236	
10th ward...	2,494	968	87	3,076	1,334	
18th ward...	1,873	1,194	87	1,934	1,462	
14th ward...	1,979	1,336	103	2,372	1,654	
17th w. (pt.)...	530	1,267	47	531	1,725	
20th ward...	3,951	2,264	163	4,153	3,196	
Total...	14,063	9,177	402	15,201	11,881	
Majority...	4,886			3,320		
Per cent....	59.50	38.86	1.62	56.13	43.86	
Total vote...		23,642		27,082		

3.	Sheddon. Randall. Berry. Randall.					
	G. & R.	D.	R.	G.	R.	
8d ward...	1,083	1,802	1,226	2,027		
4th ward...	1,164	2,073	1,419	2,264		
15th ward...	1,577	1,364	1,853	1,489		
6th ward...	877	1,062	728	1,227		
11th ward...	736	1,410	773	1,606		
12th ward...	1,106	1,397	1,420	1,411		
16th ward...	1,317	1,600	1,570	1,727		
Total...	7,970	10,717	8,980	11,751		
Majority...		2,747		2,782		
Per cent....	42.79	57.20	43.83	55.65		
Total vote...		18,687		20,740		

4.	Kelley. Bancs. Kelley. School.					
	G. & R.	D.	R.	D.		
15th ward...	4,161	3,135	4,953	3,350		
21st ward...	2,035	1,054	1,932	1,372		
24th ward...	3,551	2,677	3,055	2,773		
27th ward...	2,102	862	2,307	1,021		
25th ward...	2,826	1,592	2,639	1,740		
29th ward...	3,041	2,377	3,335	2,176		
Total...	17,786	11,697	18,820	12,432		
Majority...	6,089		6,388			
Per cent....	60.39	39.00	60.22	39.77		
Total vote...		29,483		31,252		

5.	Harmer. Dallam. Steph. Harmer. Devall.					
	R.	D.	G.	R.	D.	
17th w. (pt.)...	534	502	46	727	681	
18th ward...	3,071	1,728	262	3,270	2,171	
19th ward...	3,010	2,436	470	3,248	3,254	
22d ward...	2,854	1,863	36	2,870	1,965	
23d ward...	2,562	1,465	96	2,803	1,841	
25th ward...	2,333	2,045	279	2,321	2,768	
31st ward...	2,420	1,563	350	2,734	2,042	
Total...	16,784	11,742	1,539	17,973	14,722	
Majority...	5,042			3,251		
Per cent....	55.82	39.05	5.12	54.97	45.02	
Total vote...		30,063		32,695		

6.	Ward. Custer. Hibbard. Ward. Hartman.					
	R.	D.	G.	R.	D.	
Chester...	8,195	5,402	211	9,709	6,579	
Delaware...	4,846	2,883	498	5,511	3,138	
Total...	13,041	8,285	709	15,220	9,717	
Majority...	4,756			5,503		
Per cent....	59.18	37.59	3.22	61.08	38.96	
Total vote...		22,035		24,937		

7.	Godshalk. James. Acker. Evans. Rambo.					
	R.	D.	G.	R.	D.	
Bucks (part)...	6,147	4,501	185	6,408	4,634	
Montgom'y...	8,945	9,253	884	9,362	9,613	
Total...	15,092	13,754	569	15,765	14,247	
Majority...	1,338			1,536		
Per cent....	51.65	47.06	1.28	52.22	47.77	
Total vote...		29,415		30,012		

8.	Maltsberger. Clymer. Yoder. Markley. Clymer.					
	R.	D.	G.	R.	D.	
Berks...	6,423	12,419	2,330	6,213	15,239	
Majority...		5,991			9,026	
Per cent....	30.35	58.64	11.02	28.96	71.03	
Total vote...		21,177		23,230		

In 1876, Shearer, Greenback, had 1780 votes.

9.	Smith. Wilson. Clair. Smith. Nauman.					
	R.	D.	G.	R.	D.	
Lancaster...	15,486	8,605	273	17,419	9,574	
Majority...	6,881			7,325		
Per cent....	68.56	28.31	1.12	64.53	35.46	
Total vote...		24,364		26,993		

10.	Whitaker. Bachman. Longaker. Reeder. Brid- ges.					
	R.	D.	G.	R.	D.	
Bucks (part)...	245	2,595	1,038	1,324	3,356	
Lehigh...	906	6,619	4,358	5,556	7,627	
N'thampton...	3,278	7,164	1,933	5,376	9,136	
Total...	4,429	16,778	7,329	12,256	20,119	
Majority...		9,349			7,863	
Per cent....	15.57	58.65	25.77	37.87	62.13	
Total vote...		28,436		32,375		

11th District. Three different returns of the vote were made—one throwing out Montour Co. entirely, as follows:

11.	Al. Klotz. Brock- bright. way. Orvis. Waller. Collins.					
	R.	D.	G.	R.	D.	
Carbon...	2,319	2,051	181	898	2,843	3,100
Columbia...	1,523	1,023	1,330	1,277	2,371	4,151
L'z'ne (pt)...	1,924	1,293	618	1,267	3,039	4,507
Lkw'na (pt)...	448	18	474	739		
Monroe...	655	2,230	237	445	719	3,192
Pike...	463	596	556	89	99	601

Total..	7,332	7,271	3,946	4,715	10,172	18,548
Majority.....					8,376	
Per cent.....					35.41	64.57
Total vote.....					28,720	

The other two returns were as follows:
Klotz, Dem., 3311; Albright, Rep., 8116;
Brockway, Dem., 4345; Orvis, Gr., 5173.
(Signed by the judges of Monroe, Pike, Montour, Columbia and part of Lackawanna.)
Klotz, 4867; Albright, 3873; Brockway, 3596;
Orvis, 3018. (Signed by the judges of Monroe, Pike, Montour, Columbia, Carbon, part of Luzerne, and part of Lackawanna.)

PENNSYLVANIA.—Representatives in Congress. (Continued.)

13.	1878.			1876.		
	Robert. R.	Wright. G. & D.	Fayne. R.	Wright. D.		
Lackawanna (pt.)	4,081	4,432				
Luzerne (part.)	5,043	7,385	12,101	13,557		
Total	9,124	11,817				
Majority	2,693			1,456		
Per cent.	43.86	56.43	47.16	52.83		
Total vote	20,941		25,658			
14.						
Fl. ber. Byon. Brumm. Nutting. Reilly.						
	R.	D.	G.	R.	D.	
Schuylkill	5,698	7,390	7,128	10,026	10,107	
Majority		193			81	
Per cent.	27.73	36.37	35.88	49.79	50.20	
Total vote	20,146		20,133			
15.						
Killin. Withing. Earley. Killin. Wilson.						
	R.	D.	G.	R.	D.	
Dauphin	6,483	5,079	1,844	7,343	5,471	
Lebanon	3,813	2,465	606	4,487	3,013	
Northum'd.	3,363	4,489	1,512	4,624	5,239	
Total	13,659	12,033	3,962	16,454	13,723	
Majority		1,626		2,781		
Per cent.	46.06	40.58	13.35	54.52	47.47	
Total vote	29,654		80,177			
In 1876, Deming, Gr., had 532 votes in Dauphin and 1 each in Lebanon and Northumberland.						
16.						
Overton. Dimmick. DeWitt. Over. Powell.						
	R.	D.	G.	R.	D.	
Bradford	6,074	1,896	3,056	7,742	5,340	
Susquehanna	3,829	218	3,601	4,779	3,926	
Wayne	1,927	1,059	1,704	2,778	3,678	
Wyoming	1,315	680	959	1,655	2,007	
Total	13,145	3,753	9,321	16,954	14,958	
Majority		3,824		1,996		
Per cent.	50.85	14.63	34.51	53.12	46.87	
Total vote	25,849		81,912			
17.						
Mitchell. Smith. Davis. Mitchell. White.						
	R.	D.	G.	R.	D.	
Cameron	433	852	337	517	601	
Lycoming	3,063	2,893	4,273	3,776	5,143	
McKean	1,515	1,252	774	1,414	1,332	
Potter	1,350	11	1,157	1,590	1,334	
Sullivan	424	597	418	499	914	
Tioga	4,323	744	3,109	5,779	2,763	
Total	11,133	5,849	10,063	13,575	12,007	
Majority		1,070		1,478		
Per cent.	41.16	21.62	37.20	52.87	47.12	
Total vote	27,045		25,672			
In 1876, Davis, Gr., had 1814 votes in Lycoming and 204 in Tioga.						
18.						
Fisher. Stenger. Dougherty. Mahon. Stenger.						
	R.	D.	G.	R.	D.	
Franklin	4,632	4,806	2	4,814	4,694	
Fulton	799	1,230		815	1,193	
Huntingdon	3,318	2,663	432	3,437	3,079	
Junata	1,483	1,855	90	1,542	2,019	
Perry	2,786	2,633	85	2,680	2,805	
Snyder	1,850	1,484	136	1,944	1,517	
Total	14,878	14,671	754	15,232	15,301	
Majority		207			69	
Per cent.	49.09	48.41	2.49	50.24	49.75	
Total vote	30,303		30,533			
19.						
Cochran. Belts. Slayton. Dressler. Malah. Hoover.						
	R.	D.	G.	R.	D.	
Adams	2,737	3,350	154	2,984	3,444	
Cumberland	3,497	4,980	581	4,146	5,126	
York	6,083	9,489	86	6,818	10,362	
Total	12,322	17,819	821	13,896	18,932	
Majority		5,497			5,034	
Per cent.	29.80	57.54	2.65	42.37	57.66	
Total vote	30,963		32,830			
20.						
Yocum. Curtin. Lincoln. Mackey.						
	G. & R.	D.	R.	D.		
Centre	3,486	3,555	3,237	4,100		
Clearfield	2,914	3,034	2,335	4,207		
Clinton	2,264	2,555	1,610	3,245		
Elk	803	1,010	65	1,373		
Mifflin	1,767	1,782	1,720	1,902		
Union	2,220	1,455	2,226	1,392		
Total	13,454	13,881	11,103	10,229		
Majority		73		5,036		
Per cent.	50.13	49.86	40.81	59.18		
Total vote	26,835		27,422			
21.						
Bailey. Wise. McFarland. Rush. Turney.						
	R.	D.	G.	R.	D.	
Fayette	2,893	4,005	1,965	4,432	5,704	
Greene	1,602	3,144	142	1,941	3,705	
Westmor'd.	4,853	5,731	1,712	6,390	7,553	
Total	9,348	12,880	3,819	12,763	16,962	
Majority		3,532			4,199	
Per cent.	35.89	49.44	14.65	43.93	57.05	
Total vote	26,047		29,725			
22.						
Errett. Duff. Kirk. Errett. Hopkins.						
	R.	D.	G.	R.	D.	
Allegheny						
(part.)	9,099	7,260	7,447	14,531	12,913	
Majority		1,652			1,638	
Per cent.	38.22	30.49	31.27	26.00	73.99	
Total vote	23,806		17,464			
23.						
Bayne. McKenna. Watson. Bayne. Cochrane.						
	R.	D.	G.	R.	D.	
Allegheny (pt.)	9,104	5,621	2,781	12,536	8,326	
Majority		3,483			4,160	
Per cent	52.00	32.10	15.80	60.03	39.96	
Total vote					20,832	
24.						
Shallen. Cien. Emer. Shallen. McComb. Berger. dennin. son. Berger.						
	R.	D.	G.	R.	D.	
Beaver	3,501	2,999	524	5,801	5,533	
Lawrence	2,470	2,111	451	4,061	3,169	
Washington	5,290	4,915	926	3,286	1,944	
Total	11,261	10,025	1,901	13,151	10,646	
Majority		1,236			2,503	
Per cent.	43.53	43.23	8.20	55.26	44.73	
Total vote	23,197		23,799			

PENNSYLVANIA.—Representatives in Congress. (Continued.)

25.	1878.			1876.	
	White.	Guffey.	Mosgrove.	White.	Jenks.
	R.	D.	G.	R.	D.
Armstrong..	3,056	1,861	2,965	2,953	4,257
Clarion.....	1,994	3,623	2,150	4,598	3,850
Forest.....	817	263	290	457	393
Indiana.....	3,512	1,341	2,364	4,354	2,357
Jefferson....	1,865	1,941	1,105	2,294	2,540
Total.....	10,744	9,031	8,874	15,156	13,397
Majority....	1,713			1,730	
Per cent....	37.50	31.52	30.97	53.05	46.01
Total vote....	23,649			28,553	

The Legislature of 1878-80 stands: Republicans, 139; Democrats, 94; Greenback or National party, 18.

26.	1878.			1876.	
	Dick.	Bard.	Plummer.	Thompson.	Sheakley.
	R.	D.	G.	R.	D.
Butler.....	3,552	3,425	3,097	5,643	4,690
Crawford....	6,191	743	6,195	5,556	5,042
Mercer.....	4,267	2,390	3,421	7,313	6,745
Total.....	14,010	6,558	12,713	18,511	16,466
Majority....	1,207			2,025	
Per cent....	42.39	19.41	38.19	52.89	47.10
Total vote....	33,281			34,937	
27.	Omer.			Watson.	
	R.	D.	G.	R.	D.
Erie.....	5,596	4,796	1,694	8,557	6,369
Venango.....	3,409	2,934	1,446	3,762	3,523
Warren.....	2,300	621	2,047	3,321	2,292
Total.....	11,305	8,351	5,127	15,640	12,093
Majority....	2,654			3,547	
Per cent....	45.02	34.36	20.61	56.39	43.60
Total vote....	24,883			27,733	

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.—State Ticket, 1878—Governor.

	1877.			1878.		
	Van Zandt.	Lawrence.	Foster.	Van Zandt.	Barnaby.	
	Rep. & Pro.	D.	G.	R. & T.	D.	
Bristol.....	743	372	4	840	621	
Kent.....	947	896	33	1,144	1,231	
Newport....	1,567	779		3	2,019	940
Providence	6,848	4,706	536	20	7,005	7,849
Wash'ton....	1,349	886	12	1	1,417	1,142
Total.....	11,454	7,630	590	26	12,455	11,783
Majority.....	3,199			3	454	
Per cent....	58.12	38.74	3.14	50.09	48.18	
Total vote....	19,709			24,456		

In 1877 there were 77 votes for the Greenback ticket, and 141 scattering.

The Legislature of 1879 stands: Republicans, 80; Democrats, 23.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS—1878.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Nelson W. Aldrich (R.).....	5,908
Thomas Davis (D.).....	1,832
Lycurgus Sayles (G.).....	627
Scattering.....	104

Aldrich's majority over all, 3,505.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Latimer W. Ballou (R.).....	5,509
J. B. Barnaby (D.).....	4,535
J. F. Smith (G.).....	311
Scattering.....	15

Ballou's majority over all, 708.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Representatives in Congress.

COUNTIES, 33.		Richardson.		Rainey.	
1st DISTRICT.		D.		R.	
Chesterfield.....	1,545		965		
Marlboro.....	2,583		1,682		
Darlington.....	3,910		2,773		
Sumter.....	4,770		2,940		
Georgetown.....	1,468		1,307		
Williamsburg.....	3,037		2,195		
Marion.....	3,640		2,238		
Horry.....	1,748		426		
Total.....	22,707		14,546		
Majority.....	8,161				
Per cent....	60.93		39.04		
Total vote....	37,253				
2d DISTRICT.		O'Connor.		Tharin.	
		D.		R.	
Charleston.....	14,245		9,090		
Orangeburg.....	4,142		2,626		
Clarendon.....	2,181		1,466		
Total.....	20,568		13,182		
Majority.....	7,386				
Per cent....	60.91		39.05		
Total vote....	37,750				

3d DISTRICT.		Alken.		Ensor.	
		D.		R.	
Oconee.....	1,607		216		
Pickens.....	1,489		35		
Anderson.....	3,416		309		
Abbeville.....	5,851		3		
Newberry.....	3,118		2,122		
Richland.....	4,599		1,783		
Lexington.....	1,437				
Laurens.....	3,016		1,890		
Total.....	24,523		6,348		
Majority.....	18,185				
Per cent....	73.44		20.88		
Total vote....	30,881				

TENNESSEE.—Representatives in Congress. (Continued.)

1878.							1876.			
5th Dist.	Bright. D.	Lil- lard. D.	War- der. R.	Isabell. G.	Bright. D.	Gal- breath. R.				
Bedford.....	1,784	68	196	498	2,558	1,727				
Coffee.....	850	207	..	185	1,355	135				
Franklin.....	1,551	527	..	11	2,244	268				
Lincoln.....	1,860	493	..	27	3,864	580				
Marshall.....	939	500	..	54	2,089	647				
Rutherford.....	1,401	799	799	97	2,984	1,952				
Total.....	8,285	2,594	965	876	15,094	5,309				
Maj. ov. next	5,691				9,785					
Per cent....	65.13	20.39	6.88	7.59	73.95	26.04				
Tot. vote,		12,720			20,403					

6th Dist.	House. D.	Akers. G.	Camp- bell. I. G. R.	Pro- ser. R.	House. D.	Pro- ser. R.
Cheatham.....	699	131	63	76	908	270
Davidson...	4,411	2,679	60	1,587	7,589	5,540
Dickson...	673	359	5	72	1,341	427
Houston.....	300	51	..	18	496	101
Humphr'ys...	773	243	2	80	1,369	198
Montgom'y...	1,935	1,006	..	403	2,673	2,111
Stewart.....	823	195	..	157	1,398	840
Total....	9,614	4,666	130	2,408	15,719	8,987
Maj. over					6,732	
next.....	4,948				6,732	
Per cent....	57.18	27.75	.07	14.29	64.43	35.56
Tot. vote,		16,813			24,706	

7th Dist.	Whit- thorne. D.	Moore. D.	Hughes. R.	Whit- thorne. D.	Cliffe, R.
Giles.....	1,169	1,452	840	3,273	8
Hickman...	195	1,198	28	1,078	65
Lawrence...	408	708	54	901	246
Lewis.....	88	1,188	2	190	6
Maury.....	2,854	849	1,621	3,695	1,222
Wayne.....	417	174	293	696	477
Williamson...	1,450	964	350	2,434	1,738
Total.....	6,581	5,533	3,133	12,237	3,767
Major. over				8,470	
next.....	1,048			8,470	
Per cent....	43.16	36.28	20.45	76.46	23.53
Tot. vote,		15,247		16,004	
In 1876 G. W. Blackburn, Ind. Rep., had					
1,841 votes.					

1878.					1876				
8th Dist.	Atkins. D.	Warren. G.	Atkins. D.	Hawkins. R.	8th Dist.	Atkins. D.	Warren. G.	Atkins. D.	Hawkins. R.
Benton.....	654	204	854	813	Benton.....	654	204	854	813
Carroll.....	1,355	1,418	1,831	2,115	Carroll.....	1,355	1,418	1,831	2,115
Decatur....	400	151	807	828	Decatur....	400	151	807	828
Hardin.....	579	481	968	1,076	Hardin.....	579	481	968	1,076
Henderson...	820	598	1,314	1,020	Henderson...	820	598	1,314	1,020
Henry.....	1,537	261	2,483	825	Henry.....	1,537	261	2,483	825
Madison.....	1,928	995	3,037	1,582	Madison.....	1,928	995	3,037	1,582
McNairy...	732	986	1,312	967	McNairy...	732	986	1,312	967
Perry.....	847	163	804	75	Perry.....	847	163	804	75
Total....	8,361	5,257	13,112	8,095	Total....	8,361	5,257	13,112	8,095
Majority...	8,104		5,017		Majority...	8,104		5,017	
Per cent....	62.86	37.12	62.30	37.69	Per cent....	62.86	37.12	62.30	37.69
Tot. vote,		18,618		21,207	Tot. vote,		18,618		21,207

9th Dist.	Simonton. D.	Black. G.	Caldwell. D.	Folk. R.
Crockett...	501	254	..	..
Dyer.....	893	305	1,868	100
Gibson.....	1,317	1,099	3,324	1,070
Haywood...	976	1,801	1,827	3,071
Lake.....	96	43	391	..
Lauderdale.	535	829	1,267	699
Obion.....	1,391	..	2,408	473
Tipton.....	814	579	1,471	983
Weakley...	1,475	154	2,743	113
Total....	7,998	4,564	14,799	6,509
Majority...	8,494		8,290	
Per cent....	63.66	36.35	68.80	31.19
Tot. vote,		12,563		21,508

10th Dist.	Young. D.	Ran- dolph. R.	Keller. G.	Young. D.	Ran- dolph. R.
Fayette....	1,226	1,104	183	2,614	2,673
Hardeman...	878	211	114	1,597	1,369
Shelby....	3,418	1,884	1,060	8,503	8,002
Total.....	5,522	3,199	1,357	13,014	12,134
Major. over				880	
next.....	2,323			880	
Per cent....	54.70	31.74	13.46	51.74	48.25
Tot. vote.	10,078			25,148	
The Legislature of 1879-80 stands, Demo-					
crats, 80; Republicans, 17; Independents, 6.					
Total, 103.					
For Governor in 1878 the vote was, A. S.					
Marks, Dem., 89,018; E. M. Wight, Rep.,					
42,323; R. M. Edwards, Greenback, 15,196.					

TEXAS.—Representatives in Congress.

1st Dist.	Reagan. D.	Newton. R.	Trinity.....	557	Franklin.....	466	885
COUNTIES.			Tyler.....	709	Gregg.....	545	568
Angelina.....	627	..			Harrison.....	1,220	219
Chambers.....	251	..	Total.....	18,088	Hopkins.....	2,059	359
Cherokee.....	2,183	163	Majority...	17,839	Hunt.....	1,920	576
Hardin.....	167	..	Per cent....	98.69	Lamar.....	1,780	1,221
Henderson.....	867	..	Scattering.	89	Marion.....	814	491
Houston.....	1,143	36	Total vote.	18,276	Morris.....	423	349
Jasper.....	730	..	Reagan, Dem., vote of		Rains.....	316	112
Jefferson.....	503	..	1876, Congress.....	13,699	Red River...	1,520	252
Liberty.....	747	..	Cooper, Rep., vote of		Titus.....	622	287
Nacogdoches.	1,408	..	1876, Congress.....	6,416	Upshur.....	977	520
Newton.....	589	..	Reagan's majority...	7,288	Van Zandt...	1,359	246
Orange.....	333	..	2d Dist.		Wood.....	887	618
Panola.....	1,605	..	Culberson. O'Neill.				
Polk.....	741	..	D.		Total.....	19,728	9,617
Rusk.....	1,606	..	Gr.		Majority...	10,111	
Sabine.....	552	..	Belton.....	449	Per cent....	63.06	30.74
San Augustine	470	..	Bowie.....	1,125	Scattering..	1,936	
Shelby.....	1,257	..	Camp.....	309	Total vote..	31,281	
Smith.....	1,043	..	Case.....	725			
			Fannin.....	2,206			

TEXAS.—Representatives in Congress. (Continued.)

Culberson, Dem., vote of 1876, Cong.	17,320	Limestone....	1,617	317	Bandera.....	180	131
Russell, Rep., vote of 1876, Congress.....	9,180	Madison.....	570	262	Bee.....	139	239
Culberson's majority	8,190	McLennan....	2,660	1,513	Bexar.....	2,995	1,595
3d Dist.	Wellborn. Daggett.	Montgomery..	911	1,009	Blanco.....	121	441
	D.	Navarro.....	2,701	1	Caldwell.....	766	1,078
Callahan.....	248	Robertson....	1,771	1,864	Calhoun.....	281	77
Clay.....	510	San Jacinto..	844		Cameron.....	1,617	835
Collin.....	3,153	Waller.....	1,436	78	Comal.....	724	104
Cook.....	2,748	Walker.....	829		De Witt.....	824	809
Dallas.....	3,810	Total....	30,535	9,039	Duval.....	831	28
Denton.....	1,949	Majority....	21,496		El Paso....	521	1
Eastland.....	469	Per cent....	75.67	22.40	Frio.....	179	98
Ellis.....	3,042	Scattering..	775		Gillespie....	738	36
Erath.....	1,583	Total vote..	40,340		Goliad.....	547	407
Grayson.....	4,236	Mills, Dem., vote of 1876, Congress.....	20,731		Gonzales....	534	1,874
Hill.....	2,042	Osterhout, Rep., vote of 1876, Congress.....	8,839		Guadalupe..	833	1,130
Hood.....	1,078	Mills's majority.....	11,892		Hays.....	390	69
Jack.....	580	5th Dist.	Hancock. Jones.		Hidalgo.....	20	238
Johnson.....	2,584		D. G. & D.		Jackson.....	197	245
Kauffman.....	1,849	Austin.....	1,139	1,061	Karnes.....	290	283
Montague.....	1,817	Bastrop.....	518	2,229	Kendall.....	419	84
Palo Pinto....	771	Brazoria.....	703	84	Kerr.....	157	219
Parker.....	1,781	Brown.....	789	377	Kimball.....	27	131
Rockwall.....	418	Burleson....	406	997	Kinney.....	323	119
Shackleford..	400	Burnet.....	409	541	Llano.....	104	398
Somervell.....	330	Colorado....	1,184	1,391	Live Oak....	191	167
Stephens.....	641	Coleman.....	321	99	Mason.....	210	167
Tarrant.....	3,304	Fayette.....	2,415	1,520	Maverick....	296	163
Taylor.....	132	Galveston... 3,425	1,229		Medina.....	562	120
Wise.....	1,144	Lampasas... 280	518		Menard.....	98	35
Young.....	666	Lavaca.....	890	387	McMillan... 33	71	
Total.....	40,848	Lee.....	877	1,059	Nueces.....	801	156
Majority....	31,130	Matagorda... 329	239		Pecos.....	304	
Per cent....	80.54	Milam.....	1,623	1,157	Presidio....	352	
Scattering..	158	McCulloch... 112	119		Perugio.....	222	63
Total vote..	50,724	San Saba.... 253	563		San Patricio.. 181	64	
Throckmorton, Dem., vote of 1876, Cong.....	24,133	Travis.....	2,015	2,635	Starr.....	395	40
Bigger, Rep., vote of 1876, Cong.....	2,283	Washington.. 1,309	3,109		Tom Green... 244	118	
Throckmorton's majority.....	21,855	Wharton.....	138	569	Uvalde.....	139	206
4th Dist.	Mills. Smith.	Williamson.. 1,064	1,162		Victoria.....	617	635
	D. R.	Total.....	19,721	21,101	Webb.....	536	899
Bell.....	3,278	Majority....	1,381		Wilson.....	207	999
Bosque.....	1,508	Per cent....	48.23	51.60	Zapata.....	173	75
Brazos.....	974	Scattering..	68		Total.....	19,199	15,671
Comanche....	1,103	Total vote..	40,888		Majority....	3,528	
Coryell.....	1,864	Giddings, Dem., vote of 1876, Cong.....	15,286		Per cent....	55.05	44.93
Falls.....	1,148	Jones, Ind., vote of 1876, Cong.....	13,277		Scattering..	4	
Fort Bend....	240	Giddings's majority..	2,009		Total vote..	34,874	
Freestone....	1,364	6th Dist.	Schleicher. Ireland.		Schleicher, Dem., vote of 1876, Cong.....	11,954	
Grimes.....	1,277		D. D.		Newcomb, Rep., vote of 1876, Cong.....	2,711	
Hamilton.....	971	Aransas.....	169	27	Schleicher's majority	9,243	
Harris.....	2,815	Atascosa....	243	834	The Legislature of 1879-80, stands: Democrats, 83; Republicans, 16; Greenback Party, 9; Independent, 2;—total, 123.		
Leon.....	1,123						

TERRITORY OF UTAH.—Delegate in Congress.

1878.			1876.		1878.			1876.	
COUNTIES.—20.	Cannon.	Baskin.	Cannon.	Anti-Mormon.	COUNTIES.	Cannon.	Cannon.	Baskin.	
	Mormon.		Mormon.			Mormon.	Anti-Mormon.		
Beaver.....	348	270	488	263	Morgan.....	192	251	7	
Box elder.....	883	26	1,145	26	Pinte.....	57	5	32	
Cache.....	1,389	10	2,146	13	Rich.....	177	224	.....
Davis.....	664	18	942	18	Salt Lake.....	2,541	4,499	1,787	
Iron.....	503	118	60	1	Sanpete.....	1,292	1,321	40	
.....	307	1	537	20	Sevier.....	434	633	1	
.....	567	1	723	1	Summit.....	330	465	291	
.....	326	20	613	20					

TERRITORY OF UTAH.—Delegate in Congress. (Continued.)

COUNTIES—20.	1878.	1876.		COUNTIES.	1878.	1876.	
	Cannon. Mormon.	Cannon. Mormon.	Baskin. Anti- Mormon.		Cannon. Mormon.	Cannon. Mormon.	Baskin. Anti- Mormon.
Tooele.....	566	488	692	Majority.....		17,689	
Utah.....	2,023	3,386	55	Scattering votes	57		
Wasatch.....	144	298		Total vote ..	14,278	25,378	
Washington....	696	837	16	No opposition candidate was nominated by the Anti-Mormons in 1878.			
Weber.....	887	1,856	200				
Total	14,221	21,531	8,842				

STATE OF VERMONT.—State Ticket—Governor, 1878.

COUNTIES—14.	GOVERNOR, 1878.				PRESIDENT, 1876.	
	Proctor. R.	Bing- ham. D.	Martin. G.	Scat- tering.	Hayes. R.	Tilden. D.
Addison.....	3,873	652	189	7	8,787	835
Bennington ..	2,521	1,685	...	5	2,428	1,733
Caledonia.....	2,734	1,443	22	2	2,885	1,558
Chittenden....	3,413	1,905	297	3	3,962	2,287
Essex.....	716	465	3	3	755	467
Franklin.....	3,182	1,638	623	...	3,152	1,895
Grand Isle....	435	274	36	...	424	271
Lamoille.....	1,361	501	503	...	1,841	707
Orange.....	2,853	1,743	51	...	3,080	1,727
Orleans.....	2,417	814	239	...	2,822	885
Rutland.....	4,025	2,367	39	35	5,237	2,480
Washington ..	2,750	1,809	593	1	3,633	2,246
Windham.....	3,061	507	10	696	4,395	1,593
Windsor.....	3,071	1,471	30	11	5,671	1,915
Total	37,312	17,247	2,635	763	44,092	20,354
Majority over all.....	17,617				23,898	
Per cent.....	64.37	29.75	4.54	1.31	68.52	31.47
Total vote.....		57,957			64,460	

The Legislature of 1879 stands: Republicans, 204; Democrats, 44; Greenback or National party, 9; Independents, 5. Total, 262.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

1st District.	1878.		1876.		2d District.	1878.		1876.	
	Joyce. R.	Randall. D.	Joyce. R.	Childs. D.		Barlow. G. R.	Grout. R.	Water- man. D.	Hendee. R.
Addison.....	3,286	564	3,431	599	Chittenden	2,071	1,591	279	3,742
Bennington....	2,366	1,491	2,274	1,863	Essex.....	230	293	173	668
Rutland.....	4,278	2,006	5,336	2,447	Franklin..	3,451	401	206	3,085
Washington....	2,650	1,834	3,455	2,148	Grand Isle.	360	126	61	410
Total.....	12,600	5,895	14,496	7,057	Lamoille..	1,137	475	163	1,879
Majority over all	6,688		7,439		Orleans....	1,118	1,454	213	2,240
Per cent.....	68.06	31.84	67.25	32.74	Total....	8,367	4,320	1,095	11,974
Scattering votes.	17				Majority ..	2,887			6,607
Total vote....	18,512		21,558		Percent....	60.42	31.27	7.90	69.03
					Scattering				30.94
					votes....	55			
					Total vote.....	13,947			17,341
2d District.					NOTE.—At the first Congressional elec- tion in the 3d District, Sept., 1878, there was no choice, a majority of all the votes being required. Grout, regular Rep., had 6,679; Barlow, holding Rep., and Greenback, 9,919; Waterman, Dem., 3,572; scattering, 135. To- tal, 20,306.				
Caledonia.....	2,672	1,285	2,538	1,235					
Orange.....	2,584	1,372	3,024	1,764					
Windham.....	3,275	894	4,082	1,101					
Windsor.....	3,750	1,839	4,036	1,589					
Total.....	12,281	4,390	14,430	5,739					
Majority over all	7,846		8,691						
Per cent.....	73.46	20.20	71.54	28.45					
Scattering votes.	45								
Total vote....	16,716		30,169						

VIRGINIA—Representatives in Congress—1878.

FIRST DISTRICT.				FOURTH.			
	Beale. Con. D.	Round. R.	Critcher. Ind. D.		Hinton. Con. D.	Jergensen. R.	
Accomac.....	724	416	19	Petersburg.....	1,571	1,097	
Northampton.....	537	551	10	Dinwiddle.....	607	961	
Gloucester.....	415	461	48	Brunswick.....	938	1,282	
Matthews.....	234	140	17	Mecklenburg.....	938	1,904	
Middlesex.....	343	450	20	Lunenburg.....	758	741	
Essex.....	586	633	08	Nottoway.....	386	1,069	
King William.....	889	536	8	Amelia.....	416	882	
King and Queen.....	444	565	18	Greensville.....	470	710	
Northumberland.....	473	368	142	Prince Edward.....	538	1,350	
Lancaster.....	437	487	21	Charlotte.....	709	803	
Richmond county.....	252	6	561	Powhatan.....	269	634	
Westmoreland.....	223	5	799	Cumberland.....	876	886	
King George.....		11	475				
Stafford.....	519	103	44	Total.....	7,976	12,322	
Prince William.....	544	280	16	Per cent.....	38.29	60.68	
Spotsylvania.....	465	279	1	Total vote in 1878, 20,298; in 1876, 26,771;			
Fredericksburg.....	420	192	4	883 of which number were cast for M. R. De			
				Mortie (Ind. rep.). Majority of Joseph Jor-			
Total.....	7,266	5,474	2,296	gensen over W. E. Hinton in 1878, 4,346;			
Per cent.....	48.32	36.40	15.26	same over same in 1876, 1,404.			
Plurality of R. L. T. Beale over George C.							
Round, 1,792; over John Critcher, 4,970.							
Majority of B. B. Douglas (dem.) in 1876							
over S. C. Bristow (rep.) 3,283. Total vote							
in 1878, 15,036; in 1876, 25,163.							
SECOND.				FIFTH.			
	Goode. Con. D.	Dezen- dorf. R.			Cabell. Con. D.	Witcher. Ind. D.	
Norfolk city.....	1,178	627		Halifax.....	1,938	1,960	
Portsmouth.....	878	397		Pittsylvania.....	1,979	829	
Norfolk county.....	1,083	1,290		Henry.....	761	497	
Princess Anne.....	752	531		Franklin.....	1,009	510	
Nansemond.....	1,384	683		Patrick.....	504	57	
Isle of Wight.....	1,347	373		Floyd.....	531	72	
Elizabeth City.....	261	733		Carroll.....	645	29	
York.....	415	395		Grayson.....	621	139	
Warwick.....	125	232		Danville.....	501	163	
James City.....	163	169		North Danville.....	56	11	
Charles City.....	210	372		Total.....	8,545	4,267	
New Kent.....	365	280		Per cent.....	66.69	33.27	
Sussex.....	698	683		Total vote in 1878, 12,819; in 1876, 24,988;			
Southampton.....	1,621	885		George C. Cabell's majority over W. A.			
Surry.....	488	443		Witcher in 1878, 4,278; Cabell over D. S.			
Prince George.....	503	655		Lewis (rep.) in 1876, 5,304.			
Williamsburg.....	111	65					
Total.....	11,547	8,808					
Per cent.....	56.82	43.16					
Total vote in 1878, 20,355; in 1876, 31,874;							
John Goode's majority in 1878 over John F.							
Dezendorf, 2,739; in 1876, over Joseph Se-							
gar (rep.), 1,896.							
THIRD.				SIXTH.			
	Johnston. Con. D.	Newman. G.			Tucker. Con. D.	Patteson. Ind. D.	
Richmond city.....	2,653	641		Alleghany.....	156	71	
Henrico.....	493	537		Botetourt.....	533	369	
Chesterfield.....	616	615		Bedford.....	1,331	609	
Hanover.....	704	810		Rockbridge.....	1,265	967	
Caroline.....	605	474		Campbell.....	891	387	
Louisa.....	507	777		Amherst.....	919	379	
Manchester.....	239	318		Appomattox.....	467	109	
Total.....	5,787	4,172		Buckingham.....	533	735	
Per cent.....	58.10	41.86		Nelson.....	960	535	
Total vote in 1878, 9,959; in 1876, 23,966.				Lynchburg.....	824	339	
Majority of Joseph E. Johnston over W. W.				Total.....	7,393	4,520	
Newman in 1878, 1,615; Gilbert C. Walker				Per cent.....	63.60	36.37	
(dem.) over Charles S. Mills (rep.) in 1876,				Total vote in 1878, 12,413; in 1876, 27,553.			
2,106.				J. Randolph Tucker's majority over Camm			
7th District.				Patteson in 1878, 3,373; Tucker (dem.) over			
Total vote in 1878, 12,815; in 1876, 23,393.				George H. Burch (rep.) in 1876, 5,296.			
In 1878 no nomination was made by either							
party; Harris and Paul both claimed to be							
conservatives. J. T. Harris's majority over							
ohn Paul, 1,702; Harris over E. W. Early							
(rep.) in 1876, 10,803.							
SEVENTH.				EIGHTH.			
					Harris. D.	Paul. D.	
Bath.....				Bath.....	223	141	
Highland.....				Highland.....	251	255	
Augusta.....				Augusta.....	1,553	691	
Rockingham.....				Rockingham.....	939	1,795	
Page.....				Page.....	546	866	
Shenandoah.....				Shenandoah.....	1,123	252	
Albemarle.....				Albemarle.....	1,402	1,218	
Greene.....				Greene.....	296	381	
Fluvanna.....				Fluvanna.....	432	188	
Goochland.....				Goochland.....	523	296	
Total.....				Total.....	7,397	5,587	
Per cent.....				Per cent.....	56.45	48.53	

STATE OF VIRGINIA.—Representatives in Congress. (Continued.)

EIGHTH.	Hunton. Con. D.	Carter. Ind. D.	Wythe.....	453	15	607	2
Frederick.....	282	101	Pulaski.....	213	124	225	43
Clarke.....	322	85	Bland.....	80	29	543	2
Warren.....	213	17	Montgomery....	380	122	242	320
Loudoun.....	1,189	361	Giles.....	309	106	265	10
Alexandria city.....	727	214	Roanoke.....	252	350	76	5
Alexandria county...	133	9	Craig.....	61	87	123	10
Fairfax.....	418	99	Total.....	5,120	4,829	4,640	613
Fauquier.....	833	47	Per cent.....	33.90	31.97	30.73	
Rappahannock.....	339	5	J. B. Richmond's plurality over Fayette Mc-				
Madison.....	331	88	Mullin, 291; Pridemore's (dem.) majority				
Orange.....	274	25	over George T. Egbert (rep.) in 1876, 10,336.				
Culpepper.....	537	28	SUMMARY—TOTAL VOTE.				
Winchester.....	139	95					

Total..... 5,772 *1,119
Per cent..... 73.03 21.95

*There were 506 votes cast for James Cochran (ind.)

Total vote in 1878, 7,397; in 1876, 26,835.
Eppa Hunton's majority in 1878 over both,
4,147; in 1876 over J. C. O'Neal (rep.), 6,485.

NINTH.	Rich- mond. Con. D.	McMul- lin. Ind. D.	New- berry. Ind. D.	Camp- bell. R.
Lee.....	935	69	897	10
Scott.....	820	733	279	54
Wise.....	274	59	279	56
Buchanan.....	4	201	51	5
Washington.....	451	1,218	256	56
Russell.....	178	477	225	23
Tazewell.....	423	295	487	19
Smyth.....	253	951	85	4

	1878.	1876.
First district.....	15,030	25,168
Second district.....	20,835	31,574
Third district.....	9,959	28,966
Fourth district.....	20,298	26,771
Fifth district.....	12,812	24,988
Sixth district.....	12,410	27,552
Seventh district.....	12,815	23,393
Eighth district.....	7,397	26,835
Ninth district.....	15,102	19,918

Aggregate..... 126,184 235,465
The prepayment of the poll-tax was re-
quired in 1878 and not in 1876, which accounts
in great part for the falling off of the vote.

Aggregate vote in 1877, for Governor,
106,829, of which Holliday (dem.) received
101,940. There was no republican nomina-
tion, but 4,389 republican votes were cast.

The Legislature of 1873 stands: Democrats, 130; Republicans, 13; Independents, 22.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

COUNTIES—24.	DELEGATE IN CONGRESS, 1878.		For Constitu- tion.	Against Constitu- tion.	DELEGATE IN CONGRESS, 1876.	
	Brents. R.	Caton. D.			Jacobs. R.	Judson. D.
Chehalis.....	74	67	91	42	77	69
Clallam.....	78	55	103	8	70	49
Clarke.....	459	366	386	330	453	312
Columbia.....	632	579	426	513	342	385
Cowlitz.....	231	156	115	207	193	162
Island.....	80	97	164	1	64	90
Jefferson.....	219	149	332	30	193	183
King.....	878	584	1,284	30	806	751
Kitsap.....	257	187	198	85	220	222
Klickitat.....	394	206	229	101	144	68
Lewis.....	218	220	230	78	198	186
Mason.....	43	81	54	49	23	124
Pacific.....	205	68	158	93	222	70
Pierce.....	389	449	230	339	227	340
Skamania.....	23	61	17	47	4	30
San Juan.....	96	113	167	20	71	112
Snohomish.....	237	170	308	20	224	143
Stevens.....	171	164	75	5	117	145
Thurston.....	433	353	259	118	365	34
Wahkiakum.....	32	96	62	28	25	5
Walla Walla.....	686	540	89	847	393	54
Whatcom.....	402	309	432	89	299	19
Whitman.....	529	395	716	116	174	61
Yakima.....	212	208	210	90	169	12
Total.....	6,974	5,673	6,587	3,236	5,073	4,831
Majority.....	1,301		3,301		242	
Per cent.....	53.14	44.85			51.23	48.77
Total vote.....	12,647		9,904			

NOTE.—The second vote, recorded in 1878, was upon the question of adopting a State
Constitution as preliminary to seeking admission to the Union.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

CONGRESS—1878. PRESIDENT—1876.

COUNTIES.	Wil-	Hab-	Bas-	Til-	Coop-
1st District.	son.	bard.	sell.	den.	Haves. er.
D.	R.	G.	D.	R.	G.
Brooke...	450	345	216	641	493 2
Calhoun...	675	248	12	525	258 ..
Dodd'rge...	736	888	451	734	673 56
Gilmer...	850	243	41	588	276 ..
Hancock...	417	423	2	428	518 ..
Harrison...	1,677	1,090	1,002	1,958	1,711 99
Lewis...	1,019	673	290	1,198	893 ..
Marshall...	1,047	1,400	44	1,499	1,971 ..
Ohio...	2,878	3,323	229	3,881	3,240 ..
Pleas'nts...	530	236	121	510	339 3
Ritchie...	868	770	244	977	1,099 21
Tyler...	767	753	187	810	983 9
Wetzel...	1,412	526	83	1,373	593 104
Wirt...	730	420	38	599	433 11
Wood...	1,771	1,546	1,177	2,335	2,096 271

Total...15,857 12,448 4,067 17,911 16,076 576
Plurality 3,409 Majority...1,259

Total vote, 32,393 32,568
Per cent...48.93 38.42 12.61 51.83 46.51 1.66
D. D. Johnson (dem.) received one vote in Tyler.

COUNTIES.	Mar-	Burr.	Thomp-	Til-	Coop-
2d District.	tin.	R.	son.	den.	Haves. er.
D.	R.	G.	D.	R.	G.
Barbour...	1,202	399	359	1,228	898 ..
Berkeley...	1,234	667	695	1,897	1,563 ..
Grant...	227	248	124	816	606 ..
Hampsh...	1,113	17	135	1,637	278 2
Hardy...	912	5	114	877	147 ..
Jefferson...	1,279	118	237	2,023	975 2
Marion...	1,448	1,036	634	1,736	1,560 46
Mineral...	788	133	478	971	697 ..
Mon'g'lia...	1,182	1,227	43	1,136	1,572 8
Morgan...	540	199	112	422	519 ..
Pendlet'n...	636	83	333	808	346 ..
Poca'tas...	503	.....	.....	627	239 ..
Preston...	1,183	1,484	164	1,224	2,183 ..
Rand'lph...	922	184	148	944	300 ..
Taylor...	1,088	992	249	1,023	1,227 ..
Tucker...	279	71	71	316	190 ..
Upshur...	454	764	307	562	1,029 ..
Wobster...	484	5	3	324	43 ..

Total...15,421 7,587 4,231 18,108 14,457 58
Majority 3,608 3,593
Total vote, 27,240 32,623
Per cent...56.61 27.85 15.53 55.50 44.81

CONGRESS—1878. PRESIDENT—1876.

COUNTIES.	Kenna.	Walker.	Tilden.	Hayes.	Cooper.
3d District.	D.	G.	D.	R.	G.
Boone.....	656	424	526	176	3
Braxton....	1,005	423	941	371	4
Cabell.....	1,082	1,104	1,355	742	4
Clay.....	147	356	143	139	13
Fayette....	1,188	631	983	638	..
Greenbrier.	1,059	699	1,609	619	..
Jackson....	1,087	984	1,296	1,239	..
Kanawha...	2,153	2,907	2,833	2,121	464
Lincoln...	789	533	617	291	..
Logan.....	1,068	114	683	61	..
Mason.....	1,617	2,125	1,900	1,800	50
McDowell...	298	6	139	18	..
Mercer.....	693	406	738	161	..
Monroe....	766	1,123	1,239	605	..
Nicholas...	726	346	528	277	..
Putnam....	563	1,166	977	604	150
Raleigh....	523	398	525	314	..
Roane.....	997	851	924	648	35
Summers...	749	504	809	496	..
Wayne....	1,456	869	1,362	531	..
Wyoming...	473	180	188	239	..

Total.... 19,040 16,213 20,436 12,165 739
Majority.... 2,827 7,531
Total vote.... 35,274 33,940
Per cent.... 54.00 46.00 61.29 36.48

NOTE.—The republican vote in this district was mainly cast for Henry S. Walker, there being no republican nominee.

Total vote in State, 1878, 94,907
Total vote, 1876..... 100,526
Total State, 1878..... 56,455 42,698 1,373
Per cent, democratic vote, 1878, 53.01.
Per cent, 1876..... 56.16 42.48 1.36

The Legislature of 1879-80, stands: Democrats, 61; Republicans, 10; National Greenback Party, 18—total, 89.

WYOMING TERRITORY.—Delegate in Congress, 1878.

COUNTIES—5.	Downey. R.	Pease. D.
Laramie.....	1,101	1,043
Albany.....	1,118	443
Carbon.....	651	313
Sweetwater.....	518	526
Uinta.....	460	445
Total.....	3,848	2,769
Majority.....	1,079	
Per cent.....	58.25	41.74
Total vote.....	6,617	

WISCONSIN.—Representatives in Congress.

COUNTIES,—60.

1st DIST.	1878.		1876.	
	Williams. R.	Parker. D.	Williams. R.	Winslow. D.
Kenosha....	1,292	1,244	1,606	1,441
Racine.....	3,206	2,177	3,538	2,896
Rock	4,216	2,470	5,735	2,832
Walworth... 3,221	1,469	4,202	1,967	
Waukesha... 2,694	2,569	3,125	3,342	
Total.....	14,629	9,949	18,206	12,478
Plurality....	4,680		5,728	
Scattering... 21			42	
Per cent.....	59.53	40.07	59.33	40.66
Total vote.	24,599		30,684	

2d DIST.	Caswell. Davis. R. D.	Tenney. G.	Caswell. R.	Orton. D.	
Columbia	2,500	1,834	192	3,463	2,566
Dane	4,554	4,207	940	5,274	5,905
Jefferson	2,959	2,481	296	2,936	4,060
Sauk.....	2,594	980	948	3,440	2,214
Total.....	12,607	9,502	2,376	15,073	14,475
Majority.....	3,105			328	
Scatter'g.....	8			6	
Per cent.....	51.06	38.66	9.66	51.01	48.99
Total vote.	24,518			29,548	

3d DIST.	1878.		1876.	
	Hazleton. R.	King. D.	Hazleton. R.	Orton. D.
Crawford ... 1,023	1,301	1,400	1,540	
Grant..... 3,245	2,660	4,596	3,250	
Green..... 2,627	1,890	2,587	1,862	
Iowa..... 1,861	2,272	2,607	2,389	
Lafayette... 1,885	2,060	2,369	2,359	
Richland.... 1,654	1,400	2,028	1,634	
Total... ..	11,695	11,603	15,582	13,034
Majority.....	92		2,548	
Scattering... 7			8	
Per cent.....	50.19	49.80	54.48	45.54
Total vote.	23,298		28,616	

4th DIST.	Frisbie. R.	Denster. D.	Judd. G.	Smith. R.	Lynde. D.
Milw'kee	8,577	7,252	979	10,046	12,064
Ozaukee.	778	1,681		584	2,492
Wash'tn.	1,667	2,224	226	1,322	3,097
Total..	11,022	11,157	1,205	11,952	17,653
Majority.		125			5,701
Scatter'g.	154		1		
Per cent.	50.19	47.88	5.17	40.37	69.62
Total vote	23,538			29,605	

5th DIST.	Smith. R.	Bragg. D.	Giddings. G.	Carter. R.	Bragg. D.
Dodge...	2,622	4,109	1,216	3,287	6,360
F.DuLac.	3,188	3,395	1,687	4,829	5,618
M'nit'oc	1,787	2,852	29	2,692	3,913
Sheboyg.	2,688	2,036	1,225	3,223	3,653
Total..	10,285	12,392	4,157	14,081	19,544
Majority.		2,107			5,513
Scatter'g.	79			54	
Per cent.	38.36	46.18	15.49	41.79	58.20
Total vote.	26,913			33,575	

6th DIST.	1878.		1876.		
	Jones. R.	Bonck. D.	Steele. G.	Kimball. R.	Bonck. D.
Brown.....	2,008	2,422	674	2,765	3,566
Calumet....	665	1,890	511	994	2,168
Door.....	676	252	513	1,037	641
Green Lake	1,089	1,108	252	1,669	1,567
Kewaunee..	434	1,718	41	424	1,743
Outagamie..	931	2,756	1,083	1,789	3,702
Waupaca... 1,528	1,106	660	2,545	1,073	
Waushara... 1,641	479	262	1,934	662	
Winnebago. 2,776	3,123	1,198	4,640	4,901	

Total.....	11,748	14,349	5,144	17,847	20,623
Majority....		2,601			2,776
Scattering... 15			3		
Per cent.....	37.58	45.90	10.05	46.30	53.60
Total vote.		31,256		38,470	

7th DIST.	1878.		1876.	
	Humphrey. R.	Parker. D.	Humphrey. R.	Gage. D.
Buffalo.....	1,152	544	1,160	1,080
Clark.....	882	827	1,196	656
Eau Claire.. 1,594	1,303	2,266	1,771	
Jackson....	804	839	1,500	716
La Crosse... 1,787	1,489	2,678	2,448	
Monroe..... 1,462	2,222	2,142	2,068	
Pepin.....	658	823	856	372
Pierce..... 1,544	1,066	2,277	791	
St. Croix.... 1,705	1,556	1,826	1,667	
Trempealeau 1,947	993	2,375	779	
Vernon..... 1,718	1,718	2,416	982	
Total.....	15,256	12,880	20,709	13,220
Majority....	2,376		7,482	
Scattering... 117		85		
Per cent.....	53.96	45.58	61.02	38.97
Total vote.	28,253		33,922	

8th DIST.	1878.		1876.	
	Pound. R.	Barrows. D.	Pound. R.	Cate. D.
Adams.....	846	280	959	465
Ashland....	245	33	152	145
Barron.....	532	161	578	312
Bayfield....	145	17	111	51
Burnett....	158	2	285	28
Chippewa... 1,205	1,458	1,765	1,581	
Douglas....	52	49	46	65
Dunn.....	1,369	825	1,777	1,152
Juneau..... 1,345	1,541	1,674	1,520	
Lincoln....	271	116	79	237
Marathon... 930	1,592	619	1,867	
Marquette.. 726	1,020	682	1,120	
Oconto..... 1,331	966	1,908	1,175	
Polk.....	725	235	963	428
Portage....	1,311	1,410	1,860	1,787
Shawano....	811	623	579	864
Taylor.....	274	77	235	249
Wood.....	719	906	666	814

Total.....	12,795	11,421	14,888	13,860
Majority....	1,374		798	
Scattering... 14				
Per cent.....	52.86	47.13	51.70	48.29
Total vote.	24,230		28,698	
Total vote in State, 1878.....			206,665	
Total vote, 1876.....			253,372	

The Legislature of 1879-80, stands; Republicans, 90; Democrats, 36; National Green-back Party, 8—total, 133.

NUMBER OF PRINCIPAL OFFICERS FROM EACH STATE,

From the Beginning of the Government in 1789 to 1879.

STATES.	PRESIDENTS.	VICE-PRESIDENTS.	SECRETARIES OF STATE.	SECRETARIES OF TREASURY.	SECRETARIES OF WAR.	SECRETARIES OF NAVY.	SECRETARIES OF INTERIOR.	POSTMASTER-GENERAL.	ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.	SUPREME COURT JUSTICES.	PRES'TS <i>pro tem.</i> OF SENATE.	SPEAKERS OF HOUSE.	TOTAL.
1 Alabama.....		1								2	2		5
2 Arkansas.....													
3 California.....										1			1
4 Colorado.....													
5 Connecticut.....				1	1	2		4	1	1	3	1	14
6 Delaware.....			2	1				1					4
7 Florida.....													
8 Georgia.....			1	2	2			1	2	1	3	1	13
9 Illinois.....	2		1	1	1		1			1			6
10 Indiana.....		1		1		1	2	1			1	3	10
11 Iowa.....					2		1			1			4
12 Kansas.....													
13 Kentucky.....		2	1	3	1			4	3	3	2	3	21
14 Louisiana.....	1		1		1								3
15 Maine.....		1		2				1	1	1		1	7
16 Maryland.....			1	2	1	3		2	5	5	2		21
17 Massachusetts.....	2	3	3	3	4	5		1	4	3	2	4	34
18 Michigan.....			1		1		2				2		6
19 Minnesota.....													
20 Mississippi.....				1	1		1				1		4
21 Missouri.....							1		1		1		3
22 Nebraska.....													
23 Nevada.....													
24 New Hampshire.....	1			1		1				1	3		7
25 New Jersey.....						3				2	1	2	8
26 New York.....	2	6	5	3	5	2		2	3	5	1	1	35
27 North Carolina.....						4				2	3	1	10
28 Ohio.....	2			4	3		3	3	3	4	1		23
29 Oregon.....									1				1
30 Pennsylvania.....	1	1	3	7	6	2		2	4	4	3	3	36
31 Rhode Island.....											2		2
32 South Carolina.....		1	2		2	1			1	2	3	2	14
33 Tennessee.....	3	1		1	2			3	1	1	2	2	16
34 Texas.....											1		1
35 Vermont.....							1				2		3
36 Virginia.....	5	2	6		3	4	1		4	5	6	4	40
37 West Virginia.....													
38 Wisconsin.....								1			1		2
Total.....	19	19	27	32	36	28	12	26	35	45	48	23	351

OFFICERS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

Secretary—Spencer F. Baird.

Chief Clerk—William J. Rhees.

Executive Committee. { Peter Parker,
John Maclean,
Wm. T. Sherman.

REGENTS OF THE INSTITUTION.

Morrison R. Waite, Chief-Justice of the U. S.
T. W. Ferry, President of the Senate, *pro tem.*
H. Hamlin, member of the Senate.
R. E. Withers, member of the Senate.
A. A. Sargent, member of the Senate.
Hester Clymer, member of the House.
Alex. H. Stephens, member of the House.

James A. Garfield, member of the House.
John Maclean, Princeton, N. J.
Peter Parker, Washington, D. C.
Wm. T. Sherman, Washington, D. C.
Asa Gray, Cambridge, Mass.
Noah Porter, New Haven, Conn.
Henry Coppée, Bethlehem, Pa.

Agricultural Crops of 1878 in the United States.

[Estimate by the Department of Agriculture.]

Wheat.....	425,000,000 bushels.	Potatoes.....	129,000,000 bushels.
Barley.....	42,000,000 "	Corn.....	1,746,325,000 "
Rye.....	26,000,000 "	Oats.....	410,000,000 "
Hay.....	37,935,300 tons.	Cotton.....	5,800,000 bales.

Statistics of Schools for the Unfortunate Classes in the United States.

THE number of institutions for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb in the United States for 1876 was 42, with 812 instructors, 5,000 pupils, and \$1,232,858 expenditure for the year.

The number of schools for the Blind in 1876 was 29, with 580 instructors and other employes, 2083 pupils; \$736,559 expenditures.

The number of schools for Feeble-Minded Youth (idiots and imbeciles) was 11, having 318 instructors and other employes, 1560 inmates, at an expenditure of \$302,686.

The number of Reform Schools in the United States was 51, all located in 19 Northern and Western States, and having 800 teachers, officers, and assistants, with 12,087 inmates, at an annual cost for instruction of \$1,404,483, and annual earnings by the inmates of \$174,119.

The number of Orphan Asylums in the United States, in 1876, was 188, in 29 States and 2 Territories, having 1530 officers and assistants, 18,759 inmates, maintained at an expenditure of \$1,541,444. Of Soldiers' Orphan Homes, there were 20, with 366 officers, etc.; 4146 inmates, and an expenditure of \$433,678 in 1876.

Of Industrial Schools there were 36, located in 17 States, employing 425 teachers and assistants, with 13,662 pupils, and an expenditure last year of \$342,599.

Railroad Building in 1878.—The railroad construction of the year 1878, in the United States, is given by the *Railroad Gazette* (N. Y.) at 2,688 miles, distributed among thirty-five States and Territories. This is a larger number of miles of new railroad than have been constructed in any year since 1873.

Failures in 1878.—The records of failures in the United States during the whole year 1878, as tabulated by Dun, Barlow & Co., aggregate 10,478 failures, involving liabilities to the amount of \$234,383,132; being an increase over the failures of 1877 of 1,606 in number of failures, and \$43,713,196 in liabilities.

United States Bonds held by the Treasury to secure National Bank Circulation, and Interest received by the Banks thereon—1870-1879.

[Compiled from the Reports of the Comptroller of the Currency.]

DATE.	6 per cent. Bonds.	5 per cent. Bonds.	4½ per cent. Bonds.	4 per cent. Bonds.	Total Bonds.	Total Interest.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Nov. 1, 1870.	247,460,950	97,384,600	.....	.....	344,745,550	19,711,887
Nov. 1, 1871.	181,158,600	185,955,850	.....	.....	367,114,450	20,167,308
Nov. 1, 1872.	173,303,100	211,665,800	.....	.....	384,968,900	20,981,476
Nov. 1, 1873.	157,834,950	235,017,150	.....	.....	392,852,100	21,220,954
Nov. 1, 1874.	145,981,650	239,440,100	.....	.....	385,421,750	20,730,904
Nov. 1, 1875.	128,503,212	239,046,200	.....	.....	367,549,412	19,662,502
Nov. 1, 1876.	103,819,300	223,602,700	10,305,800	.....	337,727,800	17,873,054
Nov. 1, 1877.	81,984,550	200,090,500	45,089,700	15,884,150	343,048,900	17,588,000
Nov. 1, 1878.	72,829,750	196,615,600	49,397,250	30,566,300	349,408,900	17,646,099
Feb. 1, 1879.	67,961,650	184,856,300	43,578,550	52,542,700	348,939,300	17,383,256

NOTE.—The Comptroller's Report states the average rate of State taxation on the capital of the National Banks at 2 per cent.; the U. S. tax on circulation at 1 per cent.; and the profit to the Banks on amount of circulation issuable on \$349,408,900 Bonds deposited (being \$314,468,010, less 5 per cent. redemption fund), at \$8,961,519, or about 2½ per cent. on the capital invested in the Bonds (on the basis of keeping their whole issues loaned), more than would be derived from loaning the whole capital at 8 per cent., without the privilege of circulating notes.

STATE CAPITALS AND GOVERNORS IN 1879.

STATE.	CAPITAL.	GOVERNOR.	Years of Term.	Term Began.	Term Ends.	Salary.
Alabama.....	Montgomery...	Rufus W. Cobb, D...	2	Nov. 28, '78	Nov. 27, '80	\$3,000
Arkansas.....	Little Rock.....	William R. Miller, D.	2	Jan. 7, '79	Jan. 4, '81	3,500
California.....	Sacramento.....	William Irwin, D....	4	Dec. 4, '75	Dec. 1, '79	7,000
Colorado.....	Denver.....	Fred. W. Pitkin, R..	2	Jan. 14, '79	Jan. 10, '81	3,000
Connecticut.....	Hartford.....	Charles B. Andrews, R.	2	Jan. 9, '79	Jan. 13, '81	2,000
Delaware.....	Dover.....	John W. Hall, D....	4	Jan. 21, '79	Jan. 21, '83	2,000
Florida.....	Tallahassee.....	George F. Drew, D...	4	Jan. 1, '77	Jan. 1, '81	3,500
Georgia.....	Atlanta.....	Alfred H. Colquitt, D.	4	Jan. 1, '77	Jan. 1, '81	4,000
Illinois.....	Springfield.....	Shelby M. Cullom, R.	4	Jan. 8, '77	Jan. 10, '81	6,000
Indiana.....	Indianapolis.....	Jas. D. Williams, D..	4	Jan. 8, '77	Jan. 8, '81	6,000
Iowa.....	Des Moines.....	John H. Gear, R....	2	Jan. 14, '78	Jan. 11, '80	3,000
Kansas.....	Topeka.....	John P. St. John, R..	2	Jan. 13, '79	Jan. 10, '81	3,000
Kentucky.....	Frankfort.....	Jas. B. McCreary, D..	4	Aug. 31, '75	Sept. 8, '79	5,000
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.....	Francis T. Nicholls, D.	4	Jan. 8, '77	Jan. 10, '81	8,000
Maine.....	Augusta.....	Alonzo Garcelon, D..	1	Jan. 4, '79	Jan. 1, '80	2,500
Maryland.....	Annapolis.....	John Lee Carroll, D..	4	Jan. 1, '78	Jan. 1, '80	4,500
Massachusetts.....	Boston.....	Thomas Talbot, R....	1	Jan. 1, '79	Jan. 7, '80	5,000
Michigan.....	Lansing.....	Chas. M. Croswell, R.	2	Jan. 1, '79	Jan. 1, '81	1,000
Minnesota.....	St. Paul.....	John S. Pillsbury, R..	2	Jan. 8, '78	Jan. 13, '80	3,000
Mississippi.....	Jackson.....	John M. Stone, D....	4	Jan. 8, '78	Jan. 3, '82	4,000
Missouri.....	Jefferson City.....	John S. Phelps, D....	4	Jan. 8, '77	Jan. 10, '81	5,000
Nebraska.....	Lincoln.....	Albinus Nance, R....	2	Jan. 7, '79	Jan. 4, '81	2,500
Nevada.....	Carson City.....	John H. Kinkaid, R..	4	Jan. 6, '79	Jan. 1, '81	6,000
New Hampshire.....	Concord.....	Benj. F. Prescott, R.	1	June 5, '78	June 4, '79	1,000
New Jersey.....	Trenton.....	Geo. B. McClellan, D.	3	Jan. 15, '78	Jan. 18, '81	5,000
New York.....	Albany.....	Lucius Robinson, D..	8	Jan. 1, '77	Jan. 1, '80	10,000
North Carolina.....	Raleigh.....	Thomas J. Jarvis, D..	4	Feb. 5, '79	Jan. 1, '81	4,000
Ohio.....	Columbus.....	Richard M. Bishop, D.	2	Jan. 14, '78	Jan. 12, '80	4,000
Oregon.....	Salem.....	W. W. Thayer, D....	4	Sept. 11, '78	Sept. 13, '82	1,500
Pennsylvania.....	Harrisburg.....	Henry M. Hoyt, R....	3	Jan. 21, '79	Jan. 17, '82	10,000
Rhode Island.....	Newp't & Prov.	Chas. C. Van Zandt, R.	1	May 28, '78	May 27, '79	4,000
South Carolina.....	Columbia.....	W. D. Simpson, Actg. D	2	Dec. ... '78	Dec. ... '80	4,500
Tennessee.....	Nashville.....	Albert S. Marks, D...	2	Jan. 15, '79	Jan. 15, '81	4,000
Texas.....	Austin.....	Oran M. Roberts, D...	2	Jan. 15, '79	Jan. 15, '81	4,000
Vermont.....	Montpelier.....	Redfield Proctor, R..	2	Oct. 4, '78	Oct. 5, '80	1,000
Virginia.....	Richmond.....	F. W. M. Holliday, D.	4	Jan. 1, '78	Jan. 1, '82	5,000
West Virginia.....	Wheeling.....	H. M. Mathews, D....	4	Mar. 4, '77	Mar. 4, '81	2,700
Wisconsin.....	Madison.....	William E. Smith, R..	2	Jan. 7, '78	Jan. 5, '80	5,000

1 Natt Head, R., was elected Governor Nov. 5, 1878, for the first biennial term under the new constitution, beginning June 4, 1879.

Democratic Governors, 23.

Republican Governors, 15.

Governors of the Territories in 1879.

TERRITORY.	CAPITAL.	GOVERNOR.	Years of Term.	Term Began.	Term Ends.	Salary.
Arizona.....	Tucson.....	John C. Fremont, R..	4	June 12, '78	June 13, '82	\$2,600
Dakota.....	Yankton.....	Wm. A. Howard, R..	4	Mar. 12, '78	Mar. 12, '82	2,600
Idaho.....	Boise City.....	Mason Brayman, R..	4	July 24, '78	July 24, '80	2,600
Montana.....	Helena.....	Benjamin F. Potts, R.	4	July 13, '78	July 13, '82	2,600
New Mexico.....	Santa Fé.....	Lewis Wallace, R....	4	Sept. 3, '78	Sept. 3, '82	2,600
Utah.....	Salt Lake City.....	George W. Emery, R..	4	July 1, '75	July 1, '79	2,600
Washington.....	Olympia.....	Elisha P. Ferry, R....	4	Apr. 26, '76	Apr. 26, '80	2,600
Wyoming.....	Cheyenne.....	John W. Hoyt, R....	4	Apr. 10, '78	Apr. 10, '82	2,600

LEGISLATURES AND ELECTIONS OF STATES.

STATES.	Ses- sions.	Next Legisla- ture meets.	Limit of Session.	Term of Sen.	Term of Rep.	Salary.	Next Election.
Alabama.....	Bien.	Nov. 9, '80	50 days.	4	2	{ \$4 per day & 10 c. mileage. }	Bien. Aug. 2, '80
Arkansas.....	Bien.	Jan. 13, '79	60 days.	4	2	{ \$6 per day. \$10 per day & \$3 for 20 m. travel. }	Bien. Sept. 6, '90
California.....	Bien.	Dec. 1, '79	120 days.	4	2	{ \$4 per day. \$300 and mileage. }	Bien. Sept. 3, '79
Colorado.....	Bien.	Jan. 1, '79	40 days.	4	2	{ \$3 per day & mil'ge. \$6 per day. }	Bien. Oct. 5, '80
Connecticut...	Bien.	Jan. 8, '79	None.	2	1	{ \$4 per day & mil'ge. \$5 per day & 10 c. mileage & \$50. }	Bien. Nov. 2, '80
Delaware.....	Bien.	Jan. 7, '79	None.	4	2	{ \$5 per day. \$550. }	Bien. Nov. 2, '80
Florida.....	Bien.	Jan. 1, '79	60 days.	4	2	{ \$3 per day for 50 d. \$5 day & mil'ge 15 c. }	Bien. Nov. 2, '80
Georgia.....	Bien.	Nov. 4, '80	40 days.	4	2	{ \$8 per day and mileage. }	Bien. Oct. 6, '80
Illinois.....	Bien.	Jan. 8, '79	None.	4	2	{ \$5 per day and mileage. }	Bien. Nov. 2, '80
Indiana.....	Bien.	Jan. 9, '79	60 days.	4	2	{ \$5 per day. \$550. }	Bien. Oct. 12, '80
Iowa.....	Bien.	Jan. 12, '80	None.	4	2	{ \$3 per day for 50 d. \$5 day & mil'ge 15 c. }	Bien. Oct. 12, '80
Kansas.....	Bien.	Jan. 14, '79	50 days.	4	2	{ \$8 per day and mileage. }	Bien. Nov. 2, '80
Kentucky.....	Bien.	Dec. 31, '79	60 days.	4	2	{ \$5 per day and mileage. }	Bien. Aug. 4, '79
Louisiana.....	Ann.	Jan. 6, '79	60 days.	4	2	{ \$150. \$5 per day and mileage. }	Bien. Nov. 2, '80
Maine.....	Ann.	Jan. 1, '79	None.	1	1	{ \$650. \$3 day & 10 c. mile. }	Ann. Sept. 8, '79
Maryland.....	Bien.	Jan. 5, '80	90 days.	4	2	{ \$5 per day and mileage. }	Bien. Nov. 4, '79
Massachus'ts.	Ann.	Jan. 1, '79	None.	1	1	{ \$3 day & 10 c. mile. \$5 per day and 15 c. }	Ann. Nov. 4, '79
Michigan.....	Bien.	Jan. 1, '79	None.	2	2	{ \$500. \$5 day & mile. & \$30. }	Bien. Nov. 2, '80
Minnesota.....	Bien.	Jan. 7, '79	60 days.	2	1	{ \$3 per day. \$8 per day and 40 c. mileage. }	Bien. Nov. 2, '80
Mississippi.....	Bien.	Jan. 6, '80	None.	4	2	{ \$3 per day and mileage. }	Bien. Nov. 2, '80
Missouri.....	Bien.	Jan. 8, '79	70 days.	4	2	{ \$500. \$4 per day and 16 c. mileage. }	Bien. Nov. 2, '80
Nebraska.....	Bien.	Jan. 7, '79	40 days.	2	2	{ \$5 per day. \$5 per day and 10 c. mileage. }	Bien. Nov. 2, '80
Nevada.....	Bien.	Jan. 6, '79	60 days.	4	2	{ \$8 per day and 40 c. mileage. }	Bien. Nov. 2, '80
N. Hampshire.	Bien.	June 4, '79	None.	2	2	{ \$3 per day and mileage. }	Bien. Nov. 2, '80
New Jersey...	Ann.	Jan. 14, '79	None.	3	1	{ \$500. \$1,500. }	Ann. Nov. 4, '79
New York.....	Ann.	Jan. 7, '79	None.	2	1	{ \$4 per day and 10 c. mileage. }	Ann. Nov. 4, '79
N. Carolina...	Bien.	Jan. 8, '79	60 days.	2	2	{ \$5 per day and \$3 for 25 m. }	Bien. Nov. 2, '80
Ohio.....	Bien.	Jan. 7, '79	None.	2	2	{ \$3 per day and \$3 for 20 m. }	Ann. Oct. 7, '79
Oregon.....	Bien.	Scp. 13, '80	40 days.	4	2	{ \$1,000. \$1 per day and 8 c. mileage. }	Bien. June 7, '80
Pennsylvania..	Bien.	Jan. 7, '79	None.	4	2	{ \$5 per day and \$3 for 25 m. }	Ann. Nov. 4, '79
Rhode Island *	Ann.	Jan. 14, '79	None.	1	1	{ \$1 per day and 8 c. mileage. }	Ann. Apr. 2, '79
S. Carolina....	Ann.	Nov. 5, '79	None.	4	2	{ \$5 per day and 10 c. mileage. }	Bien. Nov. 2, '80
Tennessee.....	Bien.	Jan. 6, '79	75 days.	2	2	{ \$4 per day and 16 c. mileage. }	Bien. Nov. 2, '80
Texas.....	Bien.	Jan. 14, '79	60 days.	4	2	{ \$5 per day. \$3 per day. }	Bien. Nov. 2, '80
Vermont.....	Bien.	Oct. 6, '80	None.	2	2	{ \$540. \$4 day & mileage. }	Bien. Sept. 7, '80
Virginia.....	Bien.	Dec. 3, '79	90 days.	4	2	{ \$350 & 10 c. mife. }	Bien. Nov. 4, '79
West Virginia.	Bien.	Jan. 8, '79	45 days.	4	2		Bien. Oct. 12, '80
Wisconsin.....	Ann.	Jan. 8, '79	None.	2	1		Ann. Nov. 4, '79
TERRITORIES.							
Arizona.....	Bien.	Jan. 6, '79	40 days.	2	2	{ \$6 per day and mileage. }	Bien. Nov. 2, '80
Dakota.....	Bien.	Jan. 14, '79	40 days.	2	2		Bien. Nov. 2, '80
Idaho.....	Bien.	Jan. 12, '80	40 days.	2	2		Bien. Nov. 4, '79
Montana.....	Bien.	Jan. 14, '79	40 days.	2	2		Bien. Nov. 2, '80
New Mexico...	Bien.	Jan. 5, '80	40 days.	2	2		Bien. Nov. 2, '80
Utah.....	Bien.	Jan. 12, '80	40 days.	2	2		Ann. Aug. 4, '79
Washington....	Bien.	Oct. 6, '79	40 days.	2	2		Bien. Nov. 2, '80
Wyoming.....	Bien.	Nov. 4, '79	40 days.	2	2		Ann. Sept. 7, '80

* The Rhode Island Legislature is required to meet annually the last Tuesday in May, at Newport, and an adjourned session to be holden annually at Providence.

NOTE.—In Ohio, and a few other States where the legislative sessions are biennial, the legislature holds "adjourned sessions," practically amounting to annual meetings.

STATE DEBTS, VALUATION, AND TAXES.

THE following statistics of the finances of the thirty-eight States in the Union have been derived in most cases from the officers of the States themselves :

STATES.	Date of Statement.	AMOUNT OF STATE DEBT.		Amount Raised by Taxation Last Year.	AMOUNT OF TAXABLE PROPERTY AS ASSESSED.		State Tax on \$100.
		Funded.	Unfunded.		Real.	Personal.	
			\$	\$	\$	\$	Cts.
Alabama...	Sept. 30, 1878.	2,458,660	.....	827,399	117,496,581		70
Arkansas...	Sept. 30, 1877.	4,153,085	13,967,012	457,450	61,990,452	32,692,425	60
California...	Oct. 31, 1878.	3,408,000	None.	4,105,884	454,641,311	140,431,866	55
Colorado...	Nov. 30, 1878.	None.	123,808	155,506	25,804,345	17,268,303	36
Connect't.	Dec. 1, 1877.	4,967,600	.....	2,246,490	238,027,082	106,379,945	15
Delaware...	Jan. 1, 1877.	1,201,000	.....	134,400			50
Florida...	Jan. 1, 1878.	1,284,700	61,572	225,000	19,713,462	10,197,991	90
Georgia...	Jan. 1, 1878.	10,644,500	.....	1,129,990	140,153,250	85,506,289	50
Illinois...	Oct. 1, 1878.	502,742	None.	3,330,000	994,214,374	206,908,736	36
Indiana...	Nov. 1, 1878.	4,098,178	.....	1,211,600	639,963,057	215,829,983	14
Iowa...	Oct. 30, 1877.	545,485	.....	965,062	302,279,661	102,392,383	20
Kansas...	July 1, 1878.	1,181,975	.....	705,060	96,696,457	41,131,186	53
Kentucky...	Oct. 10, 1878.	1,852,841	.....	1,430,957	357,326,013		40
Louisiana...	Jan. 1, 1878.	11,624,500	1,035,943	2,473,629	139,220,457	35,483,337	1.45
Maine...	Jan. 1, 1878.	5,873,900	.....	675,173	224,579,569		40
Maryland...	Oct. 1, 1877.	10,758,678*	.....	1,068,958	547,044,271		17
Massac'ts...	Jan. 1, 1879.	33,220,464†	.....	1,000,000	1,118,557,164	450,431,046	06.75
Michigan...	Oct. 1, 1878.	959,150	.....	603,348	308,753,036	66,127,992	17
Minnesota...	Dec. 22, 1877.	2,675,000	122,002	672,647	175,788,979	45,141,650	20
Mississippi...	January, 1878.	2,964,458	.....	634,701	94,940,254	32,186,490	50
Missouri...	Jan. 1, 1879.	16,758,000	250,000	2,318,953	438,663,920	176,052,313	40
Nebraska...	Nov. 30, 1878.	590,287	.....	918,413	39,363,823	25,125,712	63.1
Nevada...	Jan. 1, 1878.	557,017	88,625	601,700	16,820,384	12,744,289	90
N. Hamps...	June 1, 1878.	3,430,100	124,408	400,000	199,080,353		20
N. Jersey...	Oct. 31, 1878.	2,196,300	.....	820,000	445,918,221	160,497,340	10
New York...	Sept. 30, 1878.	9,154,055	926,605	5,328,149	2,376,252,178	379,488,140	29
N. Carolina...	Sept. 30, 1878.	16,960,045	10,100,133	533,635	91,679,918	56,884,639	28
Ohio...	Nov. 15, 1878.	6,476,903	.....	4,560,379	1,084,455,378	490,190,387	29
Oregon...	Sept. 9, 1878.	.....	.....	286,914	41,436,066		50
Pennsylv'a.	Dec. 1, 1878.	21,875,621	113,883	6,092,001	No tax on Real Estate.	189,382,242	30
Rhode I'd	Oct. 1, 1878.	2,534,500	None.	492,960	188,655,569	67,397,249	12
S. Carolina...	Oct. 31, 1878.	5,130,966	1,608,730	715,932	85,633,873	40,063,541	45
Tennessee...	Dec. 21, 1878.	20,221,300	4,301,002	626,529	202,340,815	30,871,888	10
Texas...	Sept. 1, 1878.	5,073,861	.....	1,396,170	83,174,600	174,457,409	50
Vermont...	Aug. 1, 1878.	88,000	.....	323,424	70,849,336	16,645,123	30
Virginia...	Dec. 1, 1878.	20,350,826	.....	2,500,000	246,391,193	76,173,438	50
West Va...	Creation of State Debt by Constitution.	prohibited	.....	322,462	107,352,719	62,740,469	30
Wisconsin...	Sept. 30, 1878.	2,252,057	.....	554,911	423,596,290		13.75

* The State of Maryland held \$4,333,713 in interest-paying securities of corporations, besides \$23,360,682 in unproductive securities.

† Massachusetts held \$10,583,600 in sinking fund, January 1, 1873.

Historical and Statistical Table of the United States and Territories, showing the Area of each in Square Miles and in Acres; the Date of Organization of Territories; Date of Admission of New States into the Union, with the Statutory References for each.

Corrected from Report of Commissioner of the General Land Office.

THE THIRTEEN ORIGINAL STATES.	Ratified the Constitution.	Area of the Original States.	
		In Square Miles.	In Acres.
New Hampshire.....	June 21, 1788	9,280	5,939,200
Massachusetts.....	Feb. 6, 1788	7,800	4,992,000
Rhode Island.....	May 29, 1790	1,308	835,840
Connecticut.....	Jan. 9, 1788	4,750	3,040,000
New York.....	July 26, 1788	47,000	30,060,000
New Jersey.....	Dec. 18, 1787	8,320	5,324,800
Pennsylvania.....	Dec. 12, 1787	46,000	29,440,000
Delaware.....	Dec. 7, 1787	2,120	1,356,800
Maryland.....	April 28, 1788	11,124	7,119,360
Virginia—East and West.....	June 25, 1788	61,352	39,265,280
North Carolina.....	Nov. 21, 1789	50,704	32,450,560
South Carolina.....	May 23, 1788	34,000	21,760,000
Georgia.....	Jan. 2, 1788	58,000	37,120,000

STATES ADMITTED.	Act Organiz- ing Territory.	U. S. Statutes.		Act Admit- ting State.	U. S. Statutes.		Admission Took Effect.	Area of Admitted States and Territories.	
		Vol.	P.		Vol.	P.		In Sq. Miles.	In Acres.
Kentucky.....	(Out of Va.)	.....	.....	Feb. 4, 1791	1	189	June 1, 1792	37,680	24,115,200
Vermont.....	Out of N. H. & N. Y.	.....	.....	Feb. 18, 1791	1	191	Mar. 4, 1791	9,612	6,151,680
Tennessee.....	(Out of N. C.)	.....	.....	June 1, 1796	1	491	June 1, 1796	45,600	29,184,000
Ohio.....	Ord'n'e of 1787	1	5	Apr. 30, 1802	2	173	Nov. 29, 1802	39,964	25,576,960
Louisiana.....	March 3, 1805	2	331	Apr. 8, 1812	2	701	Apr. 30, 1812	41,346	26,461,440
Indiana.....	May 7, 1800	2	58	Dec. 11, 1816	3	399	Dec. 11, 1816	32,809	21,637,760
Mississippi.....	April 7, 1798	1	549	Dec. 10, 1817	3	472	Dec. 10, 1817	47,156	30,179,840
Illinois.....	Feb. 3, 1809	2	514	Dec. 3, 1818	3	536	Dec. 3, 1818	53,410	35,462,400
Alabama.....	March 3, 1817	3	371	Dec. 14, 1819	3	608	Dec. 14, 1819	50,722	32,462,080
Maine.....	(Out of Mass.)	.....	.....	Mar. 3, 1820	3	544	Mar. 15, 1820	35,000	22,400,000
Missouri.....	June 4, 1812	2	743	Mar. 2, 1821	3	645	Aug. 10, 1821	65,350	41,824,000
Arkansas.....	March 2, 1819	3	493	June 15, 1836	5	50	June 15, 1836	52,198	33,406,720
Michigan.....	Jan. 11, 1805	2	309	Jan. 26, 1837	5	144	Jan. 26, 1837	56,451	35,128,640
Florida.....	Mar. 30, 1822	3	654	Mar. 3, 1845	5	742	Mar. 3, 1845	59,268	37,931,520
Iowa.....	June 12, 1838	5	235	Mar. 3, 1845	5	742	Dec. 28, 1846	55,045	35,228,800
Texas.....	(Annexed.)	5	797	Mar. 1, 1845	9	108	Dec. 29, 1845	274,356	175,587,840
Wisconsin.....	April 20, 1836	5	10	Mar. 3, 1847	9	178	May 29, 1848	53,924	34,511,360
California.....	(Fr'm Mexico)	.....	.....	Sept. 9, 1850	9	452	Sept. 9, 1850	157,501	100,992,640
Minnesota.....	March 3, 1849	9	403	May 4, 1858	11	285	May 11, 1858	89,531	53,459,840
Oregon.....	Aug. 14, 1848	9	823	Feb. 14, 1859	11	383	Feb. 14, 1859	95,274	60,975,360
Kansas.....	May 30, 1854	10	277	Jan. 29, 1861	12	126	Jan. 29, 1861	80,891	51,770,240
West Virginia.....	(Out of Va.)	.....	.....	Dec. 31, 1862	12	633	June 19, 1863	23,000	14,720,000
Nevada.....	March 2, 1861	12	209	Mar. 21, 1864	13	30	Oct. 31, 1864	112,090	71,737,600
Nebraska.....	May 30, 1854	10	277	Feb. 9, 1867	14	391	Mar. 1, 1867	73,995	48,036,800
Colorado.....	Feb. 23, 1861	12	172	Mar. 3, 1875	18	474	Aug. 1, 1876	104,500	66,880,000

POPULATION, CAPITALS, AND AREA OF PRINCIPAL NATIONS.

COUNTRIES.	CAPITAL.	Last Cen- sus.	Population.	Area Square Miles.	Inhabit- ants to the Square Mile.
Argentine Republic.....	Buenos Ayres....	1875	1,715,681	871,000	1.96
Austria-Hungary.....	Vienna.....	1869	25,904,485	236,406	158.58
Belgium.....	Brussels.....	1876	5,336,185	11,373	469.2)
Bolivia.....	La Paz.....	1861	1,742,352	473,300	3.70
Brazil.....	Rio de Janeiro....	1872	10,108,291	3,275,326	3.08
Canada, Dominion of....	Ottawa.....	1871	3,602,321	3,483,953	1.03
Chili.....	Santiago.....	1875	2,075,971	130,977	15.79
Chinese Empire.....	Pekin.....	Est.	433,500,000	3,924,627	110.45
Colombia.....	Bogota.....	1870	2,051,311	432,400	6.82
Egypt.....	Cairo.....	Est.	5,252,000	121,600	24.70
Denmark.....	Copenhagen.....	1870	1,912,142	14,553	131.32
Ecuador.....	Quito.....	1875	866,187	218,984	3.49
France.....	Paris.....	1876	36,905,788	201,900	182.79
Germany.....	Berlin.....	1875	42,727,360	212,091	201.45
Great Britain and Ireland.	London.....	1871	51,628,388	121,230	268.08
Greece.....	Athens.....	1870	1,457,894	19,941	72.96
India, British.....	Calcutta.....	1871	190,663,628	950,919	200.50
Italy.....	Rome.....	1871	26,801,154	112,677	243.91
Japan.....	Yeddo.....	1874	33,622,319	156,604	214.71
Mexico.....	Mexico.....	1871	9,276,079	761,640	12.18
Morocco.....	Morocco.....	Est.	6,000,000	219,000	27.39
Netherlands.....	Amsterdam.....	1869	3,579,529	12,680	282.30
Norway.....	Christiania.....	1875	1,806,900	122,280	14.78
Paraguay.....	Asuncion.....	1873	221,079	57,303	3.85
Persia.....	Teheran.....	Est.	6,500,000	648,000	10.03
Peru.....	Lima.....	1876	2,699,945	502,760	5.31
Portugal.....	Lisbon.....	1875	4,441,087	36,510	121.31
Russian Empire.....	St. Petersburg....	1876	86,952,347	8,404,767	10.34
Roumania.....	Bucharest.....	Est.	5,376,000	51,033	105.34
Servia.....	Belgrade.....	1874	1,730,270	19,721	87.33
Siam.....	Bangkok.....	Est.	6,300,000	250,000	25.20
Spain.....	Madrid.....	1870	16,222,814	182,758	92.11
Sweden.....	Stockholm.....	1876	4,429,713	170,990	25.90
Switzerland.....	Berne.....	1870	2,759,854	15,233	181.17
Turkey.....	Constantinople....	Est.	31,669,147	1,812,048	17.62
Uruguay.....	Montevideo.....	1876	445,000	70,000	6.35
United States.....	Washington.....	1870	38,925,508	3,603,884	10.80
Venezuela.....	Caracas.....	1873	1,784,197	368,225	4.92

ORGANIZATION AND AREA OF TERRITORIES.

TERRITORIES.	Act organizing Territory.	U. S. Statutes.		Area of the Ter- ritories.	
		Vol.	Page.	In Sq. Miles.	In Acres.
New Mexico.....	Sept. 9, 1850	9	446	121,201	77,568,640
Utah.....	Sept. 9, 1850	9	453	84,476	54,064,640
Washington.....	Mar. 2, 1853	10	172	69,994	44,796,160
Dakota.....	Mar. 2, 1861	12	239	150,932	96,596,480
Arizona.....	Feb. 24, 1863	12	664	113,916	72,908,304
Idaho.....	Mar. 3, 1863	12	808	86,294	55,228,160
Montana.....	May 26, 1864	13	85	143,776	92,016,640
Wyoming.....	July 25, 1866	15	178	97,893	62,645,120
Indian*	June 30, 1834	4	729	68,991	44,154,240
District of Columbia*	July 16, 1790	1	130	164	41,060
Alaska*	Mar. 3, 1791	1	214		
	July 27, 1868	15	240	577,390	365,539,600

* No Territorial government.

† Reduced from 100 to 64 square miles by recession of part to Virginia in 1846.

The whole area of the States and Territories, including water surface of lakes and rivers, is nearly equal to four million square miles.

HEADS OF THE PRINCIPAL NATIONS OF THE WORLD
IN 1879.

Governments.	Rulers.	Title.	Year of Birth.	Date of Accession.
Argentine Republic.....	Nicolás Avellaneda.....	President.....	1838	Oct. 12, 1874
Austria-Hungary.....	Franz Joseph I.....	Emperor.....	1830	Dec. 2, 1848
Belgium.....	Leopold II.....	King.....	1835	Dec. 10, 1835
Bolivia.....	Hilarion Daza.....	President.....	.....	May 4, 1876
Brazil.....	Pedro II. Alcántara.....	Emperor.....	1825	April 7, 1831
Chili.....	Anibal Pinto.....	President.....	.....	Sept. 18, 1876
China.....	Kwong Shu.....	Emperor.....	1871	Jan. 12, 1875
Colombia.....	General Trujillo.....	President.....	.....	April 1, 1878
Costa Rica.....	Tomas Guardia.....	President.....	.....	Provisi onal.
Denmark.....	Christian IX.....	King.....	1818	Nov. 15, 1863
Ecuador.....	José de Vintimilla.....	President.....	.....	Sept. 8, 1876
France.....	François P. Jules Grévy.....	President.....	1813	Jan. 30, 1879
Germany.....	Wilhelm I.....	Emperor.....	1797	Jan. 18, 1871
Alsace-Lorraine.....	Eduard von Möller.....	Oberpräsid't.....	1814	Nov., 1871
Anhalt.....	Friedrich.....	Duke.....	1831	May 22, 1871
Baden.....	Friedrich I.....	Grand Duke.....	1826	Apl. 24, 1852
Bavaria.....	Ludwig II.....	King.....	1845	Mar. 10, 1864
Bremen.....	.....	Burgomasters.....	.....	.....
Brunswick.....	Wilhelm I.....	Duke.....	1806	Apl. 20, 1831
Hamburg.....	.....	Burgomasters.....	.....	.....
Hesse.....	Ludwig IV.....	Grand Duke.....	1834	June 13, 1877
Lippe.....	G. F. Waldemar.....	Prince.....	1824	Dec. 8, 1875
Lubeck.....	.....	Burgomasters.....	.....	.....
Mecklenb'rg-Schwerin.....	Friedrich Franz II.....	Grand Duke.....	1823	Mar. 7, 1842
Mecklenburg-Strelitz.....	Friedrich Wilhelm.....	Grand Duke.....	1819	Sept. 6, 1860
Oldenburg.....	Peter.....	Grand Duke.....	1827	Feb. 27, 1853
Prussia.....	Wilhelm I.....	King.....	1797	Jan. 2, 1861
Reuss-Greiz.....	Henrich XXII.....	Prince.....	1846	Nov. 8, 1859
Reuss-Schleiz.....	Heinrich XIV.....	Prince.....	1832	July 10, 1867
Saxe-Altenburg.....	Ernst.....	Duke.....	1826	Aug. 3, 1853
Saxe-Coburg & Gotha.....	Ernst II.....	Duke.....	1818	Jan. 29, 1844
Saxe-Meiningen.....	Georg II.....	Duke.....	1826	Sept. 20, 1866
Saxe-Weimar.....	Karl Alexander.....	Grand Duke.....	1818	July 8, 1853
Saxony.....	Albert.....	King.....	1828	Oct. 29, 1873
Schaumburg-Lippe.....	Adolf.....	Prince.....	1817	Nov. 21, 1860
Schwarzburg-Rudolph.....	Georg.....	Prince.....	1838	Nov. 26, 1869
Schwarzburg-Sonders.....	Günther II.....	Prince.....	1801	Aug. 19, 1835
Waldeck.....	Georg Victor.....	Prince.....	1831	May 14, 1845
Württemberg.....	Karl I.....	King.....	1823	June 25, 1864
Gt. Britain & Ireland.....	Victoria I.....	Queen & E. off.....	1819	June 20, 1837
Greece.....	Georgios I.....	King.....	1845	June 6, 1863
Guatemala.....	J. Rufino Barrios.....	President.....	.....	May 7, 1873
Haiti.....	.....	President.....	.....	.....
Hawaiian Islands.....	Kalakaua I.....	King.....	1836	Feb. 12, 1874
Honduras.....	M. A. Soto.....	President.....	.....	May 29, 1877
Italy.....	Humbert I.....	King.....	1844	Jan. 9, 1878
Japan.....	Mutsu Hito.....	Mikado.....	1852	Feb. 13, 1867
Mexico.....	Porfirio Diaz.....	President.....	1830	May 5, 1877
Morocco.....	Muley-Hassan.....	Sultan.....	1831	Sept. 25, 1873
Netherlands.....	Willem III.....	King.....	1817	Mar. 17, 1849
Nicaragua.....	Pedro Chamorro.....	President.....	.....	Nov. 10, 1875
Paraguay.....	Higinio Uriarte.....	President.....	.....	Apr. 12, 1877
Persia.....	Nasser-ed-Deen.....	Shah.....	1829	Sept. 10, 1848
Peru.....	Mariano Ignacio Prado.....	President.....	.....	Aug. 2, 1876
Portugal.....	Luis I.....	King.....	1838	Nov. 11, 1861
Russia.....	Alexander II.....	Emperor.....	1818	Mar. 2, 1855
Santo Domingo.....	Bonaventura Baez.....	President.....	.....	Dec. 10, 1876
San Salvador.....	Rafael Zaldivar.....	President.....	.....	Apl. 30, 1876
Spain.....	Alfonso XII.....	King.....	1857	Dec. 30, 1874
Sweden and Norway.....	Oscar II.....	King.....	1829	Sept. 18, 1872
Switzerland.....	B. Hammar.....	President.....	.....	Jan. 1, 1879
Turkey.....	Abdul-Hamid-Khan.....	Sultan.....	1842	Aug. 31, 1876
Egypt.....	Ismail I.....	Khedive.....	1830	Jan. 18, 1863
Roumania.....	Karl I. Domnu.....	Prince.....	1839	May 10, 1866
Servia.....	Milan IV. Obrenovic.....	Prince.....	1855	July 2, 1868
United States.....	Rutherford B. Hayes.....	President.....	1822	Mar. 5, 1877
Uruguay.....	L. Latorre.....	President.....	Mar. 11, 1876
Venezuela.....	F. L. Alcantara.....	President.....	Feb. 27, 1877

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RATES OF FOREIGN POSTAGE.

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From the United States Official Postal Guide, October, 1878.

The standard single rate is $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce avoirdupois.

* Prepayment optional in case of country marked with a star, embraced in the Postal Union Treaty of 1874. When not prepaid, double rates are collected.

DESTINATION.	Let- ters	News- papers	DESTINATION.	Let- ters	News- papers
	Cts.	Cts.		Cts.	Cts.
Africa, British Possessions on W. Coast, by British Mail	10	4	Jamaica	*10	4
Africa, Spanish Possessions on Northern Coast	*5	2	Japan, dir., <i>via</i> S. Francisco	*10	4
Argentina Confederation	10	4	Java, British Mail, <i>via</i> Southampton	*10	4
Australia, except New South Wales and Queensland, U. S. Mail	5	2	Liberia, British Mail, <i>via</i> Southampton	15	4
Austria	*5	2	Luxembourg	*5	2
Azores	*5	2	Madeira	*5	2
Balearic Isles	*5	2	Malta	*5	2
Belgium	*5	2	Martinique, British Mail, <i>via</i> St. Thomas	*10	4
Bermuda	10	4	Mexico, by sea	10	2
Bolivia, British Mail, <i>via</i> Aspinwall	17	4	" overland	8	1
Brazil, British Mail	*10	4	Morocco, British Mail	*15	4
British Columbia	3	1	" Western Coast— Spanish Postal Stations	*5	2
Buenos Ayres	10	4	Nassau, N. P.	3	2
Burmah, German Mail	17	3	Netherlands	*15	2
" British Mail, <i>via</i> Brindisi	*10	4	New Brunswick	3	1
Canada	3	1	New Foundland	5	2
Canary Islands	*5	2	New Grenada, direct Mail	5	2
Cape of Good Hope	15	4	New South Wales, direct M.	12	2
Carthage, New Grenada	13	4	New Zealand, direct Mail	12	2
Ceylon, British Mail, <i>via</i> Southampton	*10	4	Nicaragua, direct	5	2
Chili, British Mail	17	4	Norway	*5	2
China, <i>via</i> San Francisco	5	2	Nova Scotia	3	1
Costa Rica, direct Mail, <i>via</i> Aspinwall	5	2	Panama, direct Mail	5	2
Cuba, direct Mail	5	2	Paraguay, U. S. Packet	27	4
Curaçoa, British Mail, <i>via</i> St. Thomas	10	4	Peru, British Mail	10	4
Denmark	*5	2	Poland	5	2
E. Indies, <i>via</i> Southampton	27	4	Porto Rico, British Mail, <i>via</i> St. Thomas	*10	4
Ecuador	20	2	Portugal	*5	2
Egypt	*5	2	Prince Edward Island	3	1
England	*5	2	Queensland	12	2
Faroe Islands	*5	2	Roumania	*5	2
Fiji Islands, direct, <i>via</i> San Francisco	5	2	Russia	*5	2
Finland	5	2	Salvador, direct Mail	10	2
France	*5	2	Sandwich Islands, direct Mail, <i>via</i> San Francisco	6	1
French Colonies	*10	4	Scotland	*5	2
Gambia, British Mail	*10	4	Servia	5	2
Germany	*5	2	Shanghai	5	2
Gibraltar, British Mail	*5	2	Siam, dir. from S. Francisco	10	2
Gold Coast, British Mail	10	4	Sierra Leone, British Mail, <i>via</i> Southampton	15	4
Grand Duchy of Finland	*5	2	Spain	*5	2
Great Britain	*5	2	St. Domingo	13	2
Greece	*5	2	St. Helena, British Mail	13	4
Greenland	10	4	Sweden	*5	2
Greytown, British Mail	13	4	Switzerland	*5	2
Guadaloupe	*10	4	Tangiers, <i>via</i> Spain	*5	2
Guatemala, direct Mail	10	2	Tripoli, Italian Mail	5	2
Guiana, British, French and Dutch	10	4	Tunis, Italian Mail	5	2
Havana	5	2	Turkey	*5	2
Hawaiian Kingdom, dir. Mail	6	1	Turk's Island, British Mail	13	4
Hayti, by direct steamer	5	2	Uruguay	23	4
Hong Kong, Canton, Swatow, Amoy, and Foo Chow, <i>via</i> San Francisco	*10	4	Van Diemen's Land	5	2
Iceland	13	4	Venezuela, British Mail, <i>via</i> St. Thomas	13	4
India, British Mail	*10	4	Victoria	5	2
Ireland	*5	2	West Indies, British Mail, <i>via</i> St. Thomas	13	4
Italy	*5	2	West Indies, direct Mail	5	2
			" " French Colo- nies, <i>via</i> France	10	4
			Zanzibar, British Mail, <i>via</i> Southampton	10	4

UNITED STATES POSTAL REGULATIONS.

First Class Mail Matter.

LETTERS.—This class includes letters and any thing of which the Postmaster cannot ascertain the contents without destroying the wrapper, or any thing unsealed which may be wholly or partly in writing—except book-manuscript, corrected proofs passing between authors and publishers, and postal cards. Postage, 3 cents each half ounce, or for each fraction above half an ounce. On local or drop letters, at free-delivery offices, 2 cents. At offices where no free-delivery by carrier, 1 cent.

Postal cards, 1 cent.

Registered letters, 10 cents in addition to the proper postage.

The Post-Office Department or its revenue is not by law liable for the loss of any registered mail matter.

Second Class.

REGULAR PUBLICATIONS.—This class includes all newspapers, periodicals, or matter exclusively in print and regularly issued at stated periods from a known office of publication or news agency. Postage, on daily or weekly issues, 2 cents a pound or fraction thereof. On periodicals issued less frequently than once a week, 3 cents a pound or fraction thereof.

Third Class.

Mail matter of the third class is divided as follows :

One cent for two ounces.—Almanacs, books (printed), calendars, catalogues, corrected proofs, hand-bills, magazines, when not sent to regular subscribers, maps (lithographed or engraved), music (printed sheet), newspapers, when not sent to regular subscribers, occasional publications, pamphlets, posters, proof-sheets, prospectuses, and regular publications designed primarily for advertising purposes, or for free circulation, or for circulation at nominal rates.

One cent for each ounce.—Blank books, blank cards, book manuscript, card-boards, and other flexible material, chromo-lithographs, circulars, engravings, envelopes, flexible patterns, letter envelopes, letter paper, lithographs, merchandise, models, ornamented paper, postal cards, when sent in bulk and not addressed, photographic views, photographic paper, printed blanks, printed cards, sample cards, samples of ores, metals, minerals, and merchandise, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions, stereoscopic views.

All packages of matter of the third class must be so wrapped or enveloped, with open sides or ends, that their contents may be readily examined by postmasters without destroying the wrappers.

Matter of the second and third classes containing any writing whatever, will be charged with letter postage, except as follows :

The sender may write his name or address therein, or on the outside, with the word "from" preceding the same, or may write briefly on any package the number and names of the articles inclosed.

Postal Money Orders.

An order may be issued for any amount, from *one cent to fifty dollars* inclusive, but fractional parts of a cent cannot be included.

The Fees for orders are : On orders not exceeding \$15.....10 cents.
 " " over \$15 and not exceeding \$30.....15 "
 " " over 30 " " 40.....20 "
 " " over 40 " " 50.....25 "

When a larger sum than fifty dollars is required, additional orders must be obtained ; but no more than *three* orders will be issued in one day from the same post-office to the same remitter in favor of the same party.

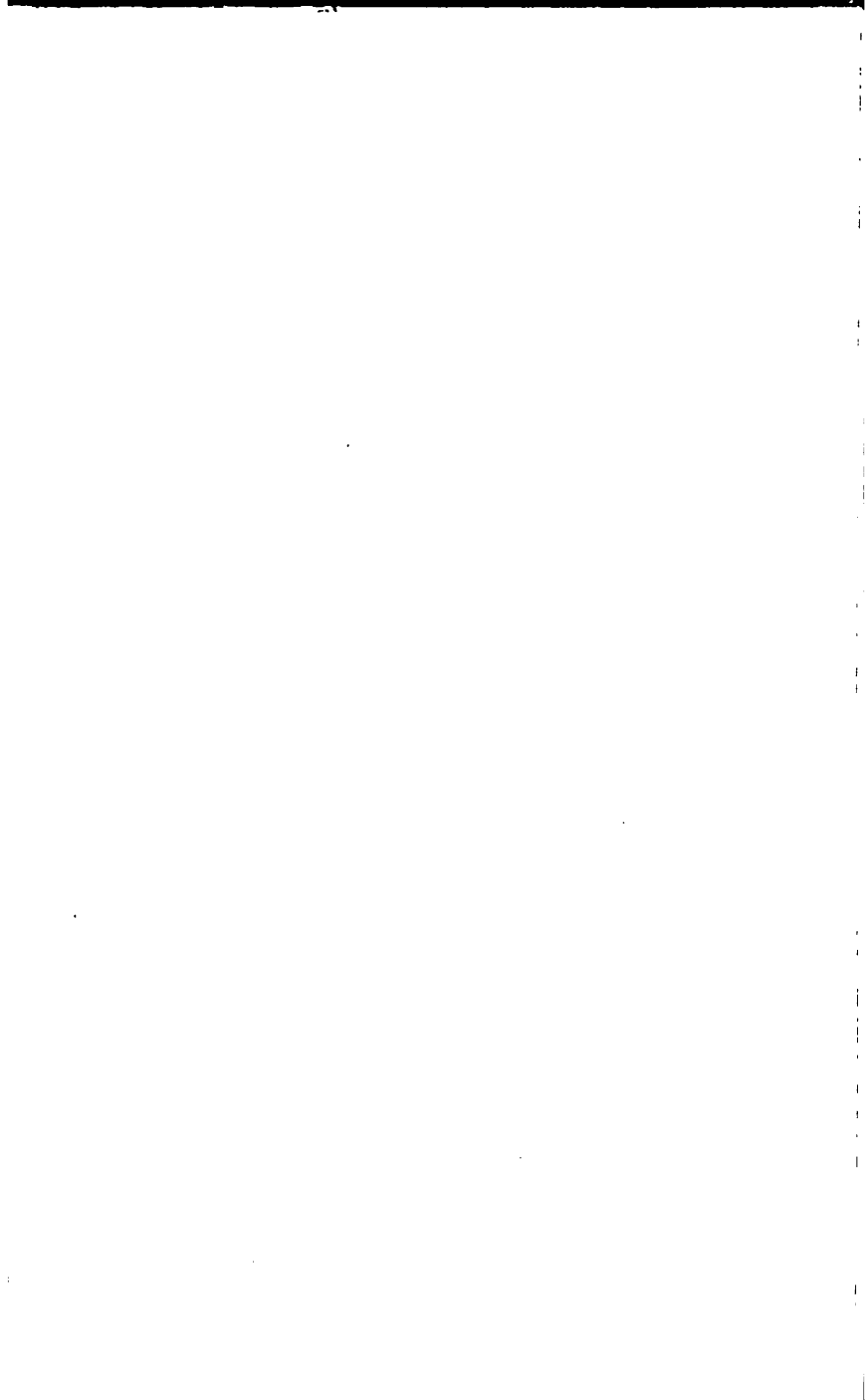
Free Delivery.

The free delivery of mail matter at the residences of the people desiring it is required by law in every city of 50,000 or more population, and may be established at every place containing not less than 20,000 inhabitants. The present number of free-delivery offices is 87.

The franking privilege was abolished July 1, 1873, but the following mail-matter may be sent free by legislative saving-clauses, viz. :

1. All public documents, printed by order of Congress.
2. Seeds transmitted by the Commissioner of Agriculture, or by any member of Congress, procured from that department.
3. All newspapers sent to subscribers within the county where printed.
4. Letters and packages relating exclusively to the business of the Government of the United States, mailed only from an Executive Department, or a bureau or office of the same, in specially printed envelopes.

All communications to Government officers, and to or from members of Congress, are required to be prepaid by stamps.



REFERENCE ROOM
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